EUROMETAUX
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF METALS

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EUROMETAUX REACH PROGRAMME

Dear REACH Forum member,

All of us have already been confronted with a "scientific explanation". You may either have been the one delivering it or the (in)voluntary listener. In both cases, you were most probably vigilant not to lose track, anxiously trying to avoid the stumbling block on the glorious way to Understanding, so as to reach your comfort zone again. "What makes the explanation efficient?" is a question that regularly pops up in my mind; in particular after a difficult presentation. What catalyses that magic instant of comprehension, where suddenly faces around you show a glimpse of relief? What elements are at play to 'enlighten and grasp the science'? If science is defined as a "system of acquiring and organizing knowledge", it means that unless you have the convenient capacity to hypnotize your addressees –and inject their brains with an organized knowledge- you will need to have them actively "acquiring and organizing" the information you provide. How to best achieve your audience's participation is most probably a conjunction of various factors and experience that you bring together, so presumably a science on its own. And if it is a science, there should be explanations.
The perspective of a challenging meeting on a complex 'scientific concept' drove me to explore the web last weekend, looking for such recipes. I landed on a website that had truly nothing to do with the topic of my presentation but came out as science-based, explaining the '10 scientifically proven ways to be incredibly happy'. I wondered: could those scientific ways to happiness be applied to a slightly different goal, i.e. to be an incredibly happy believer in bioelution? Usually scientists cannot leave it to 'test the hypothesis. I leave it to you to judge the result, but here is the scientific exercise of the explanation to be incredibly happy as applied last week in an in vivo regulatory setting:

1. ***Exercise! 7 Minutes could be enough:*** *we should not have taken the metro from Montgomery to Shuman but instead walked through the park, I knew it. But what about the heels I put on to look slimmer and taller?*
2. ***Sleep more! You'll be less sensitive to negative emotions:*** *too late. Slides have been haunting my nights. My eyes look like the ones of a sad, beaten cocker spaniel. What? You think I'm sensitive?*
3. ***Spend more time with friends/family:*** *I'm not sure I performed well on this one during the weekend, can I skip it? Although my colleagues are definitely my friends, I suppose that counts too?*
4. ***Get outside more! Happiness is maximized at 13.9°C:*** *Hmm, the meeting room temperature reaches at least the double of the maximum happiness level, with in addition progressive air deprivation*
5. ***Help others! 100 hours a year is the magic number:*** *I do, I swear I do, by writing guidance documents that authorities do not read. Is it my fault that they are not aware those actually help them?*
6. ***Practice smiling: reduce pain, improve mood, and think better!*** *Those heels are hurting, but not as much yet as the comments from the Member State representative sitting in front of me. But I'm still smiling!! I And praying for 'thinking better' (a nice smile is not sufficient when you have to detail the limitations of your protocol)*
7. ***Plan a trip: it helps even if you don't actually take one:*** *can I escape from here? Emergency exit, helicopter?*
8. ***Meditate: rewire your brain for happiness.*** *Tough: I realise that a full meeting room prevents me to peacefully focus on 'the essential inside'. And what does that Breydel coffee actually contain? My brains are indeed rewired but the connections do not seem right*
9. ***Move closer to work:*** *Eurometaux-DG Growth: a proximity that makes you happy. It allows you to be blocked by all EU summits or demonstrations, but also acknowledge (gratefully, see 10.) that your EM offices are not so exiguous.*
10. ***Practice Gratitude:*** *Thanks to you, thanks to all, thanks that it's over! I swear: I will express my gratitude over 16 pages of report and 30 action points I will thankfully share*

"The most exciting phrase to hear in science, the one that heralds new discoveries, is not 'Eureka!' but 'That's funny...'"
(I. Asimov)

Violaine Verougstraete, EHS director Eurometaux

ECHA REACH activities: hot topics

ECHA COMMITTEES

MSC 41*: opinion forming on the 6th priority list started:*
MSC 41 debated for the first time at length the draft opinion for the 6th priority list to amend Annex XIV. The bases for this discussion were the updated registration files and the outcome of the Public Consultation that was held in Q4 2014. To facilitate the discussion, ECHA produced extensive horizontal RCOMs (Responses to Comments documents) reviewing the new information for all 22 substances on the draft list, from the perspective of the priority scoring, exemptions and timing of the LAD/SSD. On this basis, MSC reviewed the scoring of 3 of the Pb compounds downwards and proposed to withdraw them from the list due to the lower ranking (mainly based on volume/use data provided by industry). Also for Pb compounds, MSC seemed convinced to consider exemptions (see next paragraph) based on existing EU-wide risk management legislation. MSC intended to follow the ECHA recommendations for LADs/SSDs being set on workload consideration for ECHA. Industry contested this to a great extent providing background on drivers that determine the time needed to prepare a good quality AfA. The Rapporteurs will now update the opinion by May 27 for final MSC review in June. So far Pb compounds, Borates and Coal Tar Pitch may be selected for the 6th list (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC 41*: exchange of views on the acceptance of alternative risk management measures to exempt from authorisation*
MSC had a first exchange of views on the relevance and conditions for exempting from authorisation based on alternative EU wide risk management in place (REACH Article 58 (2)). Many MSC members felt that the Pb compounds case would, on a use-specific basis, comply with this requirement if the implementation of the biological limit (Pb in Blood) and binding OEL could be demonstrated and exposure was limited to the workplace. Others did not feel that this was sufficient given BOELs lack a drive towards substitution. It was however recognised that for many Pb compounds, ROHS and ELV restrictions apply, which can be considered as a push towards substitution. Industry promoted the use of EU-OSH standards as a valid RMM for substances with workplace exposure but stated that Article 58 (2) did not include a requirement for substitution as was asked for by some MSC members. For environmental releases, it was recognised by some MSC members that EU emission standards can be used to demonstrate risk management controls (e.g. PAH limits for CTP use). MSC will further analyse the relevance of Article 58 (2) for the 6th list and present this at their decisive meeting in June (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC 41*: ACROSS screening tool selected several metal compounds for RMO review*
Several metal consortia were recently faced with new RMO activity on metal compounds. Some were announced via the PACT (like on Co and Cu compounds) while others are not yet announced (2 Ni sulphides). ECHA confirmed that all these were the result from the ACROSS integrated search algorithms as agreed on (in closed session) by MSC. The Cu and Co compounds were selected (as examples) to check the impurity status for CMRs and adequacy of the classification and labelling. While this could lead to a request to change the classification (self or harmonised), Member States can take such substances further to follow-up activities like SVHC identification if the RMO outcomes were to indicate the need for RMM. While the listed cases are known to industry, ECHA announced that others (not yet known) were selected to check the self-classification status for sensitisation and whether these metal(s) compounds could quote for SVHC based on equivalent concern (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

MSC 41: *strengthening the requirements for Stakeholders participation: Eurometaux may stay*
MSC decided in a closed session on updated requirements for Stakeholder participation in MSC, mainly to ensure continued representation and active participation in MSC, and to align with the rules of the two other committees, RAC and SEAC. *Regular stakeholder* rules (like for Eurometaux) were updated for a) attendance rate (maximum 2 meetings a year may be missed), b) demonstrated interest in all aspects of MSC activity (SE, TPs, DEs, Authorisation and Restriction) and the c) activity and quality of contributions; which will now all be assessed on an annual basis. ECHA will develop a scoring table for this purpose and check if all criteria are met. A STO may still be recognized as a specific STO (instead of a regular) if they do not meet all criteria or have a limited substance focus. As a consequence, this organization would only be invited for specific sessions or (parts of it) without regular access to the MSC. Eurometaux will most probably meet all criteria (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA MEETINGS

ENES*: 8th meeting of the Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios on May 20-21*
The 2-days workshop will report on the latest developments to provide the tools to improve supply chain communication on uses between downstream users and registrants (use maps, SPERCs, ESCom etc.) but also address the following themes: How

the different elements of the CSR/ES Roadmap are meant to work together and how authorities, manufacturers and downstream users work with the information generated. Eurometaux -with the support of the International Lead Association- will make a presentation entitled: "Metals' sector experience on how the absence/presence of information has consequences for decision-making in regulatory risk management". The next phase (2015-2016) in the implementation of the CSR/ES Roadmap and its priorities will also be discussed. The afternoon session of Day 2 will be devoted to working sessions on e.g. use maps or how to manage/measure the transition and implementation of the CSR/ES Roadmap. Main outcomes of ENES 8 will be reported to the Exposure Scenarios Taskforce (more information: Irene Cañas Sierra and Violaine Verougstraete).

Partner Expert Group (PEG) meeting on revised Guidance on Use Description (R12): *constructive discussions*
The scope of this guidance document has been extended to cover the role that the use description plays in different REACH processes, to explain the related legal requirements and the principles for describing the uses of chemical substances. The Guidance's title has been changed from 'Guidance on Use Descriptor System' to 'Guidance on Use Description' to reflect this change of scope. Daniel Vetter (EBRC), representing Eurometaux in this PEG, commented on the revised draft and participated in the PEG meeting held on April 21. At this meeting, ECHA recalled that a guidance update as such does not trigger update requirements, but spontaneous updates may take place if registrants a) realise that the previously selected use descriptors were not appropriate, b) if they want to avoid a wrong selection/prioritisation by ensuring that use information is right (e.g. specific regulatory status as 'intermediate' or c) want to further enhance communication with the Downstream user and dissemination. Comments from Eurometaux on the metal PROCs were all considered. It is aimed at finalising the guidance by end of 2015 (more information: Daniel Vetter and Violaine Verougstraete).

AUTHORISATION

ECHA and Commission clarify timelines and planning on Authorisation (Annex XIV) updates: *populating lists*
On several occasions the Commission and ECHA clarified their intentions in respect to progressing with Annex XIV updates. ECHA will consider the MSC 42 opinion (expected for June) and submit an opinion to Commission over the summer. While it is expected that MSc will recommend most of the substances going forward for the 6th list, ECHA stated they will most probably split the list in two to ensure it remains manageable. There are indications that ECHA will use the substances not put forward for the 6th list, to populate the draft 7th list, for which a first proposal is expected in September. Commission confirmed that it will start its screening activities after the summer, considering the ECHA proposals but also the outcome of the second Public Consultation on the socio-economic impacts of Authorisation. Commission will also wait for the outcome of the Simplification Task Force and the OSH vs. REACH debates before preparing a proposal to review Annex XIV. On the other hand, Commission confirmed they would consider the 6th list proposal, the 5th list and "remainders" together to determine the most relevant list of substances. For our sector, it means that the refractory fibres and the cobalt compounds may not be included in Commission's deliberations by the end of the year (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot).

ECHA OTHERS

PACT updated with PBT substances for RMO review: *a change in Member States policy*
The Candidate List presently contains an overwhelming number of CMR substances (many metals), while REACH requests focus on PBT, vPvBs and Equivalent Concern (like sensitizers and Endocrine Disruptors). This resulted in a series of metal compounds selected for SVHC and included in the Candidate List, and subsequent prioritisation steps towards Authorisation. The metals sector has constantly been pointing towards this deficiency given CMR substances are -due to their hazard- already controlled by existing EU wide RMMs, like the Carcinogens and Mutagens at Work Directive. The ECHA PACT website, which lists substances on which RMOs are planned for, was updated in April including close to 75 PBT substances and a couple of potential sensitizers. This clearly opens a new era whereby regulators are focusing more on PBTs and sensitizers to assess SVHC relevance. However, it may still take a year or two before this will impact the candidate listing (more information Hugo Waeterschoot).

Endpoint Study Summaries in REACH dossiers will become public
Because Endpoint Study Summaries (ESS) provide contextual information that is important to interpret some of the data already published on ECHA's dissemination website, ECHA aims at making them publicly available by the end of 2015/early 2016 (the results and numerical data or pick list values, but not the justifications). ECHA wants to minimise burden on registrants (who may want to check and update their dossiers before the information is disseminated) and is hence considering various possible alternatives, or a transitional approach, before proceeding with the publication. This constitutes an opportunity for registrants to ensure they have a direct means of affecting what will be presented in the Substance Brief Profiles, which are also due to become public shortly after the ESS are. Registrants are recommended to foresee a check of

the ESS (and ensure they do not contain confidential information) in their Dossiers in the next updates (more information: Caroline Braibant).

ECHA's roadmap towards 2018 Registration
ECHA is working on a number of initiatives aimed at raising the awareness and ensuring the good preparation of 2018 registrants, in particular new/first time ones. The first webinar of a stepwise set of webinars will take place on 24 June (cf.: http://echa.europa.eu/view-webinar/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_DdN5/title/reach-2018-know-your-portfolio-and-start-preparing-now). So ECHA can produce meaningful support for such 2018 registrants, experienced registrants are invited to share their practical experience to nominate Lead Registrants, and to volunteer to participate in a study to improve ECHA's website (more information: Caroline Braibant).

COMMISSION REACH activities: hot topics/issues

CARACAL

Implementing Act on Data-Sharing: *increase in transparency*
The aim of this document is 'to increase transparency by establishing rules of procedure about data-sharing, joint submission and determination of related costs, required under the REACH regulation by the economic operators'. Unfortunately, our reading of it leads to the misunderstanding that it will somehow try to eliminate data-sharing disputes or supersede existing data-sharing agreements (e.g. letters of access and license to use). Eurometaux submitted written comments to invite the Commission to reflect particularly on the retroactive application they foresee for this Act, as well as on the burden it imposes on a majority of 'fair' players in its objective to correct and prevent a possible minority of 'unfair' situations. We also took the opportunity to reinforce the need for ECHA to be able to ensure compliance with the OSOR principle (One Substance, One Registration). Finally, we asked that no 'special treatment' be given to 1-10 tons/year registrants, because they also benefit from higher tier information requirements generated and used in the joint Registration to derive meaningful (eco-) toxicity reference values and a classification for the substance: they should hence pay a proportionate fee in line with the general principles of fairness, transparency, and non-discrimination, as any other joint registrant does (more information: Caroline Braibant).

Update of technical completeness check:
Though ECHA is aware of the specific Eurometaux inorganic UVCB dossier structure when reviewing the completeness check (CCH) process and updating the associated technical completeness check (TCC) tool in IUCLID 6, Eurometaux has submitted written comments to remind ECHA about the possible impact of the proposed update for simpler inorganic substances too. We are particularly concerned that moving from IUCLID 5 to IUCLID 6 (not due before Q2 2016) will trigger considerable amounts of manual migration work if 'non-standard information', which is commonly used in the inorganics' sector, is not automatically migrated. We suggested considering inorganics in particular during the cost/benefit analysis currently foreseen by ECHA to decide upon the migration exercise. In addition, we proposed to leave Registration dossier fields which deliver information that is relevant for ECHA's CCH or listing/prioritisation exercises as voluntary (but strongly recommended) for the purpose of TCC rules for more efficiency. We have furthermore indicated our willingness to participate and/or be informed about the outcomes of the meetings planned in Q2 and Q3 this year on this topic (more information: Maxime Eliat-Eliat and Caroline Braibant).

Simplification of Authorisation: *countries disagree on the aims, putting the relevance for industry in question*
The "simplification and streamlining of the Authorisation process", which so far has considered "low volumes" and "legacy spare parts" is undergoing a Public Consultation by the Commission. However, these suggestions for simplification are of low relevance for our industry compared to process chemicals, bioessential and safety uses, or recyclables that would be up for Authorisation. At CARACAL, Commission and ECHA raised the relevance to continue the programme and were supported in this by industry and most Member States. Sweden, however recently posted a letter to CARACAL requesting halting the simplification process given they feel this "*dilutes the attention to substitute SVHC substances*". Even for bioessential and process chemicals, they feel that the substitution pressure should be kept high. Moreover, they propose to strengthen the Authorisation requirements including the potential to reject AfAs (instead of giving them shorter review times), to promote a grouping approach for Authorisation (e.g. by metal element) and proposed to reject top-down AfAs (submitted by the suppliers). Eurometaux will let Commission know that these suggestions are not in line with the REACH legal requirements or with the overall aims of the Regulation that recognizes also a competitive industry. Most Member States are luckily of a more moderate and pragmatic opinion in respect to the relevance of Authorisation (more information: Caroline Braibant or Hugo Waeterschoot).

PB SCL

Meeting on bioavailability on April 27: concept of bioelution not rejected

Commission has facilitated an expert meeting on the consideration of "Biological availability in the framework of article 12 (b) of the CLP". Eurometaux had submitted preparatory material (background note on classification of alloys, publications), which was made available to the participating Member States, OECD, ECHA and ECVAM representatives and was invited to make two presentations on the 'Bioavailability/Bioaccessibility methods and their applicability (effective concentration) for the classification of alloys' and the 'Current status of the test methods: outcome of round robin exercise, validation, support for an OECD/EU validation, body fluids to be tested'. The presentations were well received and the atmosphere constructive. The 'bioelution/bioaccessibility' concept was not rejected or blocked by the Member States and follow-up discussions were announced. The participants issued a number of useful recommendations e.g. on terminology, test settings etc. At the end of the meeting the question was posed whether any Member State/Commission Institute would be willing to support the development of bioelution tests or validation methods (as lead or in cooperation with Chile)? No Member State volunteered but however, no one blocked it, which may now basically give Commission a 'mandate' to further mobilise their institutions (ECVAM, JRC, ECHA). Commission confirmed that they still want to have lead metal on the next (9th) ATP but the vote of the ATP (initially planned for September) may be delayed as there are other problematic chemicals on the draft 9th ATP. A temporary solution may be looked for and this will have to be followed up carefully. Huge thanks to the metal experts who helped with the preparation of the meeting and/or participated on April 27 (more information: Adriana Oller, Steve Binks, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

UVCB

Workshop on substance identity of UVCBs and other complex substances, on April 27-28: ongoing project

In the REACH Review report prepared in 2013, the European Commission identified substance identity (SID) and sameness determination as one of the most complex and challenging aspects of REACH. To face this issue, the Commission launched a project in 2014 a) to analyse major difficulties faced by registrants in assessing SID and substance sameness of complex substances and b) to identify good practices and areas of concern requiring further attention. The workshop held in April aimed at presenting the main interim results obtained by the screening of the 223 registered complex substances selected for SID analysis and to invite participants to share and discuss experiences and best practices. Four breakout sessions were set up to discuss substance identity profiles (SIPs), elements of substance identity and characteristics of complex substances, role of chemical analysis, and communication of substance identity within SIEF/Consortia. A detailed report of the workshop will follow shortly (more information: Federica Iaccino).

EUROMETAUX REACH activities: hot topics/issues

RESOURCES MAPPING

Brainstorming on Risk Management activities: *structuring enthusiasms, concerns and resources*

A small group came together on April 28 to brainstorm on a possible organization of the REACH Risk Management activities in Eurometaux. The objective was to articulate the different topics of interest and projects in an overall Risk Management framework. This framework, which also includes estimates of timing and resources, will be further discussed with the Authorisation and Restriction platform on May 21 and submitted to the REACH Forum for endorsement at its 'extraordinary Risk Management July meeting'. ECFIA kindly contributed to the reflection by sharing the learnings and experience from their Product Stewardship strategy (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot, Caroline Braibant and Violaine Verougstraete).

Extraordinary REACH Forum meeting on July 8: *Risk Management support programme and vision*

This summer session will focus strictly on the Risk Management support programme and vision. The Forum will be informed and asked to reflect strategically on the Risk Management strategy and the related projects e.g. RMO template, Recycling & Authorisation, etc.). This meeting will also be justified by the Annex XIV horizon, which may require further intense advocacy/technical work during the second part of this year. Also a number of discussions could take place after the summer, e.g. on intermediates and recycling and therefore having an extraordinary meeting before the holiday break would allow the Forum members to have the information *in vivo* (more information: Ailsa Lee and Cathy Martin).

INTERMEDIATES

Project on clarification of SVHC raw materials status in matrix type materials*: an opportunity for the sector and downstream users to debate at technical level with ECHA*

ECHA contacted the metals sector to explore the potential for clarifying the status of inorganic SVHC raw materials in matrix type materials given they noted significant discrepancies and gaps in the registration information of manufacturers and responses they received from downstream users, differences in opinion or motivation between metal sectors for the same applications and differences in how Member States interpret industries registration information at the national level. They suggested an informal technical exchange whereby metal sectors and Downstream Users can present and discuss technical argumentation and motivation on the status of their inorganic raw materials with Commission and ECHA. The aim is to increase the knowledge from both sides and not to change the responsibility holder in this respect (industry). Eurometaux established a draft project starting with an informal and technical exchange workshop end of June, followed by subsequent clarification steps (fact sheet and examples) which were circulated to the membership. All involved consortia downstream user sectors, except one, reacted positively. Consortia suggested to also include Cefic in the communication given they also cover some inorganic raw materials (more information: Aggie Kotze, France Capon and Hugo Waeterschoot).

EXPOSURE SCENARIOS

Exposure Scenarios Taskforce on April 20: *Chesar 3 will work for metals*

The Exposure Scenarios Taskforce met on April 27 to discuss a number of topics related to the MEASE, SPERCs, scaling, standard phrases tools but also aspects that are relevant both to registration and prioritisation like tonnage/use and the use of REACH data for other legislations. The draft minutes will be circulated soon to the Exposure Scenarios Taskforce. A revised version of the Chesar tool, as prepared by ECHA, should be released Q2 2016. The comments made by the metal sector over the last years have been considered and integrated by ECHA, which means that the next version of the tool (Chesar 3) can also be used by the metals sector to e.g. generate the CSR and exposure scenarios for communication in an electronic exchange format or as a text document. Chesar also facilitates the re-use (or update) of assessment elements imported from external sources. Following the request of the members of the taskforce, a training session will be organised on May 29 at the Metals Conference Centre. It will use the current version of Chesar to explain the potentiality of the tool and how to use it (more information: Maxime Eliat-Eliat, Federica Iaccino, Daniel Vetter and Violaine Verougstraete).

Volume/Uses meeting with Cefic, interaction with ECHA: *proposals for more efficient prioritisation and recognition of metal specificities*

One of the areas of the CSR/ES Roadmap aims at exploring the information registrants can provide on volumes/use (area 2.6). This type of (non-hazard) information can indeed be used by authorities to prioritise the most relevant substances for Risk Management activities during IT or manual screenings of the registration database. IUCLID 6.1 (to be issued Q2 2016) will include additional fields in section 3 to allow the registrant to report such information (as well as on Intermediate uses and uses exempted from authorisation). Cefic has set up a taskforce to reflect on the feasibility of collecting such information across the supply chain and to list possible approaches (e.g. mass flow analysis, via Third Parties, Registries etc.). A first task has been to comment on the IUCLID 6.1 specifications for these additional fields. The taskforce has made a proposal complementing what ECHA had designed, to facilitate reporting on tonnages for Industrial, Professional and Consumer uses. The Taskforce will now focus its attention on the Screening Definition document posted by ECHA (http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/19126370/common_screening_approach_en.pdf, see also editorial last REACH News) and on the list of approaches for collecting such information in the different sectors. Eurometaux has also interacted with ECHA to further discuss the possible consideration of elements that may help to (de-)prioritise more efficiently , such as the physical form and the contribution of diffuse sources at regional level (more information: Federica Iaccino, Hugo Waeterschoot and Violaine Verougstraete).

AUTHORISATION

Recycling and Authorisation project: *ready to kick-off after successful call for tenders*

As a follow-up to the scoping discussions at the Authorisation & Restriction Platform meeting held on February 18, Eurometaux sent out a request for proposals to a group of consultancies to assess through short SEAs of three cases, the potential impact of the Authorisation scheme on the recycling supply chain. The three cases will act as pilots for the policy debate to demonstrate how and to what extent access to secondary sources, the recycling process itself and the output of recycling could remain competitive with primary production. Four tenders of high quality were received and will be evaluated in view of selecting the consultant and kicking-off the project in the first half of May (more information: Hugo Waeterschoot and Michel Vander Straeten).

Calendar

- **21 May**: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **20-21 May:** Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios (ENES) – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **26 May**: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **27 May**: 10th Stakeholders' Day – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **24 June**: ECHA Webinar: REACH 2018: Know your portfolio & start preparing now (11:00 – 11:50 **Helsinki time**)
- **1-5 June**: RAC 33 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **8-12 June**: MSC 42 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **8-12 June**: SEAC 27 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **15-16 June**: 8th Meeting of the Task Force on Hazard Assessment – OECD (Paris)
- **17- 18 June:** 7th Meeting of the Task Force on Exposure Assessment – OECD (Paris)
- **8 July**: RMM REACH Forum Meeting - MCC (Brussels)
- **3 September**: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **7-11 September**: RAC 34 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **7-11 September**: SEAC 28 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **14-18 September**: MSC 43 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **23 September**: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)
- **7-8 October:** ECHA/EFSA Topical Scientific Workshop on Soil Risk Assessment – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **26-30 October**: MSC 44 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **23-27 November**: RAC 35a – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **30 November – 4 December**: RAC 35b – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **30 November – 4 December**: SEAC 29 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **7-11 December**: MSC 45 – ECHA (Helsinki)
- **15 December**: Evaluation Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **16 December**: Authorisation & Restriction Platform – MCC (Brussels)
- **17 December**: REACH Forum – MCC (Brussels)

Acronyms

ACROSS: ECHA combined screening tool	**OSH: Occupational Safety and Health**
AfA: Application for Authorisation	**PACT: Public Activities Coordination Tool**
ATP: Adaptation to Technical Progress	**PAH: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons**
BOEL : Binding Occupational Exposure Limit Value	**PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Substances**
CARACAL: Competent Authorities for REACH & CLP	**PEG: Partner Expert Group**
CCH: Completeness Check	**RAC: ECHA Risk Assessment Committee**
CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation	**RCOM: Response to Comments document**
CMR: Substances classified as carcinogens, mutagens or toxic to reproduction	**RMM: Risk Management Measures**
CSR: Chemical Safety Report	**RMO/RMOA: Risk Management Options/Analysis**
CTP: Coal Tar Pitch	**ROHS: Restriction on Hazardous Substances**
DE: Dossier Evaluation	**RP: Review Periods**
DU: Downstream User	**SVHC: Substance of Very High Concern**
ECVAM: European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Testing Methods	**SCL: Specific Concentration Limit**
ELV: Emission Limit Values	**SE: Substance Evaluation**
ENES: Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios	**SEA: Socio-Economic Assessment**
ES: Exposure Scenario	**SID: Substance Identity**
ESS: Endpoint Study Summaries	**SIEF: Substance Information Exchange Forum (REACH)**
ESCom: Exposure Scenarios Standard Phrases for Communication	**SIP: Substance Identity Profiles**
IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database	**SPERC: Specific Environmental Release Category**
JRC: Joint Research Centre	**SSD: Sunset Date**
LAD: Latest Application Date	**STO: Stakeholder Observer**
MEASE: Occupational Exposure Assessment Tool for REACH	**TCC Tool: Technical Compliance Check Tool**

MSC: ECHA Member States Committee	**TP: Testing Proposal**
OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development	**UVCB: Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials(as listed in EINECS)**
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit	**vPvB: Very persistent very bioaccumulative**