Glossary and acronyms

Not all of the terms in this document have legal definitions. This document is intended to aid the understanding and learning of those attending REACHReady workshops and working with or alongside REACH, CLP and the BPR.

A

AC- Article Code
3-4 digit code that describes the types of article in which the substance is contained or on which the substance has been applied.

Actors in the supply chain
All manufacturers and/or importers and/or downstream users in a supply chain of a substance.

Active substance
Substance in a biocidal or plant protection products that exerts an effect against the harmful organism that the product is intended to control.

Acute effect
A rapidly developing effect caused by a single or brief exposure.

Acute toxicity
Acute toxicity refers to adverse effects, which result from a single or short term exposure.

Additive
Within the context of REACH, an additive is a compound that has been intentionally added during the manufacturing process to stabilise the substance.

ADI - Acceptable Daily Intake

AF - Assessment Factor
Used in the estimation of DNEL

Alloy
A metallic material, homogenous on a macroscopic scale, consisting of two or more elements so combined that they cannot be readily separated by mechanical means.

Article
An object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition.

Article 59
Sets out provisions for identifying substances of very high concern, including establishing the Candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern

AS - Allometirc Scaling
Used in the estimation of DNEL

ATP - Adaptations to Technical Process
Mechanism for updating the technical annexes of various regulations, including REACH, CLP and the BPR.

Authorisation
The 'A' of REACH. Process to ensure that the risks from Substances of Very High Concern are properly controlled and that these substances are progressively replaced by suitable alternatives. Consists of the following steps:

1. Identification of SVHC;
2. Prioritisation and inclusion in Annex XIV;
3. Application for authorisation by industry;
4. Decision about granting an authorisation by Commission.

Authorised use
If an authorisation is granted, a company can use the substance for the particular use(s) for which the authorisation was granted.

ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate
Estimation of the adverse effects occurring following oral or dermal administration of a single dose of a substance or mixture, or multiple doses given within 24 hours, or an inhalation exposure of 4 hours.

B

BCF - Bioconcentration Factor

Bioaccumulation
Progressive increase in the amount of a substance in an organism or part of an organism which occurs because the rate of intake exceeds the organism's ability to remove the substance from the body.

Bioconcentration
The accumulation of a chemical in tissues of an organism to levels greater than in the environment in which the organism lives.

Biodegradation
The decomposition of chemical substances in the environment through biological processes.

Bulk notification
Notification by a manufacturer/importer in a single file of the classification and labelling of several substances.

Byproduct
A product from a manufacturing process that is not considered the principal material but results from the intended reaction that produces the desired product (note difference to side product)

C

C&L Notification
Obligation by any manufacturer or importer, or group of manufacturers or importers, who places on the market a substance referred to in Article 39 of the CLP Regulation to notify ECHA of the following information:

(a) the identity of the notifier(s) responsible for placing the substance or substances on the market, as specified in section 1 of Annex VI to the CLP Regulation;
(b) specific concentration limits or M-factors, where applicable, in accordance with Article 10 of the CLP Regulation, together with a justification using the relevant parts of sections 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I to the CLP Regulation;
(c) the label elements specified in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 17(1) for the substance or substances, together with any supplemental hazard statements for the substance, determined in accordance with Article 25(1).
(d) the identity of the substance or substances as specified in section 2.1 to 2.3.4 to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation;
(e) the classification of the substance or substances, in accordance with Article 13;
(f) where a substance has been classified in some but not all hazard classes or differentiations, an indication of whether this is due to lack of data, inconclusive data, or data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification.

CA / MSCA – Competent Authority / Member State Competent Authority
The authority or authorities or bodies established by each Member State to enforce REACH and carry out the regulators' obligations in the relevant Member State.

CARACAL - Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP
An expert group which advises the European Commission and ECHA on questions related to REACH and CLP. It was set up as the 'European Commission Working Group on the Practical Preparations for REACH' in May 2004. As of September 2007, it was renamed as 'REACH Competent Authorities (REACH CA)' and, as of March 2009, as 'Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP (CARACAL)'.

CAS - Chemical Abstracts Services

Candidate List
List of Substances of Very High Concern from which substances are selected for authorisation (prioritised for inclusion in Annex XIV to REACH)

Carcinogen
A chemical substance or a mixture of chemical substances which induce cancer or increase its incidence.

CBI - Confidential Business Information

CCh - Compliance Check
ECHA's examination of any registration dossier to verify if the information submitted by registrants is compliant with the legal requirements. Compliance checks evaluate the substance identity description and the safety information in the dossier including the chemical safety report or specific parts of the dossier, for example the information related to the protection of human health.

CEFIC - European Chemicals Industry Council
Forum and the voice of the chemical industry in Europe

CGP - Chemistry Growth Partnership
The Chemistry Growth Partnership exists to oversee and ensure the development of an action plan to drive the implementation of the recommendations resulting from the Chemistry Growth Strategy.

Chemical identity
A name that should uniquely identify a chemical. This can be a name that is in accordance with the nomenclature systems of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), or a technical name.

Chemical modification
Alteration in the structure of a molecule by chemical means.

Chesar - Chemical Safety Assessment and Reporting Tool
An application developed by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to help companies to carry out their chemical safety assessments (CSAs) and to prepare their chemical safety reports (CSRs) and exposure scenarios (ESs) for communication in the supply chain.

CHIP - Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations.
This legislation is the UK implementation of the European Directives under which chemicals are classified, packaged and labelled. CHIP was repealed in 2015.

CIA - Chemical Industries Association
The voice of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry in the UK.

CLH Proposal
A proposal for harmonised classification and labelling of substances that any Member State competent authorities (MSCAs) as well as manufacturers, importers or downstream users may submit to ECHA, and which shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CLP Regulation.

CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures Regulation
European Regulation on of chemical substances and mixtures, EC (No) 1272/2008. The legislation introduces throughout the EU a new system for classifying and labelling chemicals, based on the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System (UN GHS).

CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive toxicant

Comitology
Process by which EU law is modified or adjusted.

Competent Authority
The authority or authorities or bodies established by the Member States to carry out the obligations arising from the REACH and CLP Regulations.

Compressed gas
A gas which when packaged under pressure is entirely gaseous at -50 °C; including all gases with a critical temperature ≤ -50 °C.

Concentration limit
A threshold at which a substance (or an additive or impurity) triggers classification (and labelling).

Contact / skin sensitiser
A substance that will induce an allergic response following skin contact.

CoRAP - Community Rolling Action Plan
CoRAP specifies the substances that are to be evaluated over a period of three years. The plan is annually updated to include substances for the additional year as well as any revision to the substances that were included in the second and third year of the previous plan**.**

Corrosive to metal
A substance or a mixture which by chemical action will materially damage, or even destroy, metals.

Corrosivity
Ability of a chemical to causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

COSHH - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
The Statutory Instrument that states general requirements on employers to protect employees and other persons from the hazards of substances used at work by risk assessment, control of exposure, health surveillance and incident planning.

Critical temperature
The temperature above which a pure gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the degree of compression.

CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment
This assessment must be carried out for substances manufactured or imported at 10 tonnes or more per year. It should address all the identified uses of a substance on its own (including any major impurities and additives), in a mixture or in an article. The assessment shall consider all stages of the life-cycle of the substance resulting from the manufacture and identified uses. The chemical safety assessment shall be based on a comparison of the potential adverse effects of a substance with the known or reasonably foreseeable exposure of man and/or the environment to that substance, taking into account implemented and recommended risk management measures and operational conditions.

CSR - Chemical Safety Report
A CSR is the documentation of the chemicals safety assessment (see above). It is required as part of the registration dossier of each registrant of substances at 10 tonnes per year or more.

Cut-off value
The threshold at which any substance (or additive or impurity) is taken into account when considering classification. For example, if the concentration of a classified substance A in a mixture is more than the relevant cut-off value then the properties of substance A shall be taken into account when the mixture is classified.

D

Decomposition
The separation of a chemical compound into elements or smaller compounds. It is sometimes defined as the opposite of a chemical synthesis. Chemical decomposition is often an undesired chemical reaction.

DECC - Department of Energy and Climate Change
Works to make sure the UK has secure, clean, affordable energy supplies and promote international action to mitigate climate change.

Defra - Department for Environment, food and Rural Affairs

Dermal / skin corrosion
The production of irreversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours.

Dermal / skin irritation
The production of reversible damage to the skin following the application of a test substance for up to 4 hours.

Developmental toxicity
Developmental effects refer to e.g. growth and developmental retardation, malformations and functional deficits in the offspring.

(Wide / widespread) Dispersive use
Referred to a substance used for a wide range of activities particularly where end users come into contact with the products.

Dissolved gas
A gas which when packaged under pressure is dissolved in a liquid phase solvent.

Distributor
Any natural or legal person established within the community including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a preparation for third parties.

DMEL - Derived Minimum Effect Level
Level of exposure derived to cause minimal effect based on there being no No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) when tested on animals; this will include carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxins (CMR), etc. (see also DNEL).

DNEL - Derived No Effect Level
Level of exposure below which no adverse effects are expected to occur. DNEL is a derived level of exposure because it is normally calculated on the basis of available dose descriptors from animal studies such as No Observed Adverse Effect Levels (NOAELs) or benchmark doses (BMDs).

DPD - Dangerous Preparations Directive, 1999/45/EC as amended, now superseded by the CLP Regulation.

DSD - Dangerous Substances Directive, 67/948/EEC as amended, now superseded by the CLP Regulation.

DU - Downstream User
Any natural or legal person established within the community, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a preparation, in the course of his industrial or professional activities. A distributor or a consumer is not a downstream user. A re-importer exempted pursuant to Article 2(4)(c) shall be regarded as a downstream user.

Dust
Solid particles of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air).

E

EA - Environment Agency
An executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

EC- Effect Concentration

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
The Agency, based in Helsinki, as established by the REACH Regulation to carry out administration of the Regulation to ensure Community-wide consistency. Also responsible for the administration of CLP, BPR and PIC.

Ecotoxicological
That combines the methods of ecology and toxicology in studying the effects of toxic substances and especially pollutants on natural populations, communities, or ecosystems.

Ecotoxicity
The capacity of a substance to cause toxic effects not only on living species but also on their organisations, their relations with the inanimate material, and their inter-relations (biological imbalances). The ecotoxicity of a substance is in particular linked to its long-term effects. The ecotoxic threat is therefore all the greater if the substance is stable and if it can be accumulated by organisms throughout the food chains.

ED - Endocrine Disruptors
Chemicals that, at certain doses, can interfere with endocrine (or hormone) systems. These disruptions can cause cancerous tumours, birth defects, and other developmental disorders.

EFTA - European Free Trade Association
An intergovernmental organisation set up for the promotion of free trade and economic integration to the benefit of its four Member States: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
A list of all the so called “existing substances.” This list lists and defines those chemical substances, which were deemed to be on the European Community market between 1 January 1971 and 18 September 1981.

EINECS number
Identification code for each substance listed in the EINECS. The code starts at 200-001-8.

ELINCS - European List of Notified Chemical Substances
A list of substances notified under Directive 67/948/EEC, also known as NONS, from 18 September 1981. These substances are regarded as registered under REACH by the notifier. Notifiers can claim their registration numbers in REACH-IT; manufacturers/importers who did not notify under NONS must submit an Inquiry to ECHA and then register the substance before reaching 1 tonne per year.

ELINCS number
Identification code defined and published in the ELINCS for each new substance notified under the Directive 67/548/EEC. The code starts at 400-010-9.

End use
All uses of the substance/preparation, except those where the preparation is mixed with other substances and/or preparations to produce a new preparation. End-use here covers use by consumers and professionals (industry and non-industrial conditions).

ERC- Environment Release Category
Describes the characteristics of a use based on different aspects relevant from the environmental perspective.

ES - Exposure Scenario
The set of conditions, including operational conditions and risk management measures, that describe how a substance is manufactured or used during its life-cycle and how the manufacturer or importer controls, or recommends downstream users to control, exposures of humans and the environment. These exposure scenarios may cover one specific process or use or several processes or uses as appropriate.

EuPCs – European Product Categorisation system
Used to describe the intended use of a mixture for which a submission has to be make according to Article 45 and Annex VIII of CLP

Explosive article
An article containing one or more explosive substances.

Explosive substance
A solid or liquid substance (or mixture of substances) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings. Pyrotechnic substances are included even when they do not evolve gases.

Eye irritation
The production of changes in the eye following the application of test substance to the anterior surface of the eye, which are fully reversible within 21 days of application.

Exposure control
The full range of specific risk management measures to be taken during use in order to minimise worker and environmental exposure.

Exposure level
The amount (concentration) of a chemical at the absorptive surfaces of an organism.

Ext-SDS - Extended Safety Data Sheet
Safety Data sheets incorporating exposure scenarios. It summarises the key information from the chemical safety assessment that a company in your supply chain has carried out under REACH.

EUETS - EU Emissions Trading Systems
EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively.

EUSES - European Union System for Evaluation of Substances (risk assessment model)

F

Final recovery
Last step in recovery procedure generating one or several substances that have ceased to be waste.

Finished state
State in which a substance is sold or used (not in some intermediate state of its production).

Flammable gas
A gas having a flammable range with air at 20 °C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Flammable liquid
A liquid having a flash point of not more than 60 °C.

Flammable solid
A solid which is readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

Formulator
The natural/legal person making mixtures out of at least two substances, and considered a downstream user (unless also manufacturing/importing the substances).

Free warehouse
Warehouse situated in the customs territory in which import duties and commercial policy measures are suspended for non-Community goods, and Community goods can already benefit from measures requiring their export.

Full study report
A complete and comprehensive description of the activity performed to generate the information. This covers the complete scientific paper as published in the literature describing the study performed or the full report prepared by the test house describing the study performed.

G

Gas
A substance which (i) at 50 °C has a vapour pressure greater than 300 kPa; or (ii) is completely gaseous at 20 °C at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Generic Concentration Limit
Standard concentration limit for classification of chemicals given within the relevant chapter for that hazard class in Annex I of the CLP Regulation.

GES - Generic Exposure Scenarios
Broadly defined exposure scenario that may refer to a particular industry, set of substances, or set of uses.

GHS - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
This system addresses classification of chemicals by types of hazard and proposes harmonized hazard communication elements, including labels and safety data sheets. It aims at ensuring that information on physical hazards and toxicity from chemicals be available in order to enhance the protection of human health and the environment during the handling, transport and use of these chemicals. The GHS also provides a basis for harmonization of rules and regulations on chemicals at national, regional and worldwide level, an important factor also for trade facilitation.

GLP - Good Laboratory Practice
Quality system concerning the organisational process and the conditions under which non-clinical health and environmental safety studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded, archived and reported.

GoSU - Guidance on Safe Use
Practical information from SDS to be provided as part of a REACH registration dossier.

Granting authority
Authority that will evaluate whether the risks to human health and the environment arising from the use of the substance are adequately controlled and will provide the relevant authorisation.

H

Hazard
Property or set of properties that make a substance dangerous.

Hazard category
The division of criteria within each hazard class, specifying hazard severity.

Hazard class
The nature of the physical, health or environmental hazard.

Hazard endpoint
The measured or estimated test result from a physicochemical, environmental fate, health hazard or ecotoxicity study designed to demonstrate an adverse effect to humans or the environment.

Hazard pictogram
A graphical composition that includes a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern or colour that is intended to convey specific information on the hazard concerned.

Hazard profile
A description identifying and characterising a substance's potential safety, health and environmental hazards.

Hazard statement (H statement)
A phrase assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a hazardous substance or mixture, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.

Hazardous substance
A substance which fulfils the criteria relating to physical hazards, health hazards or environmental hazards, laid down in Parts 2 to 5 of Annex I of the CLP Regulation, and classified in relation to the respective hazard classes provided for in that Annex.

HMRC - Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
UK's tax, payments and customs authority

HPLC - High Performance Liquid Chromatography
A form of column chromatography used frequently in biochemistry and analytical chemistry to separate, identify, and quantify compounds.

HPVC - high production volume chemical
A chemical which is defined as being produced or imported in a quantity of at least 1,000 tonnes per year in the EU by at least one industry.

HSE - Health and Safety Executive
The Competent Authority for REACH and CLP in the UK.

HSENI - Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland
The lead body responsible for the promotion and enforcement of health and safety at work standards in Northern Ireland

I

IC_{50} - Inhibition Concentration

Identified use
A substance on its own or in a mixture, or a use of a mixture, that is intended by an actor in the supply chain, including his own use, or that is made known to him in writing by an immediate downstream user.

Import
The physical introduction into the Customs territory of the European Community.

Importer
Any natural or legal person established within the Community who is responsible for import.

Impurity
An unintended constituent present in a substance as manufactured. It may, for example, originate from the starting materials or be the result of secondary or incomplete reactions during the production process. While it is present in the final substance, it was not intentionally added.

Industrial user
End user using substances/preparations which do not remain in the product (e.g. is applied as a processing aid) in the context of an industrial process.

Intermediate
A substance that is manufactured for and consumed in or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance (hereinafter called synthesis).

(a) **Non-isolated intermediate** means an intermediate that during synthesis is not intentionally removed (except for sampling) from the equipment in which the synthesis takes place. Such equipment includes the reaction vessel, its ancillary equipment, and any equipment through which the substance(s) pass(es) during a continuous flow or batch process as well as the pipework for transfer from one vessel to another for the purpose of the next reaction step, but it excludes tanks or other vessels in which the substance(s) are stored after the manufacture.
(b) **Isolated intermediate** means a substance that is manufactured for the purpose of being transformed into another substance in a subsequent step.
(c) **On-site isolated intermediate** means an intermediate not meeting the criteria of a non-isolated intermediate and where the manufacture of the intermediate and the synthesis of (an)other substance(s) from that intermediate take place on the same site, operated by one more legal entities.
(d) **Transported isolated intermediate** means an intermediate not meeting the criteria of a non-isolated intermediate and transported between or supplied to other sites.

Intermediate packaging
Packaging placed between inner packaging, or articles, and outer packaging.

Internal market
The internal market of the European Union is a single market in which the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons is ensured, and in which European citizens are free to live, work, study and do business.

Inquiry
Duty of a potential registrant of a non-phase-in substance and/or, when not pre-registered by the registrant, of a phase-in-substance to inquire prior to registration from the European Chemicals Agency whether a registration has been submitted for the same substance. The duty aims at sharing of data between potential and existing registrants and thus avoidance of unnecessary testing.

In Silico
Studies conducted or produced by means of computer modelling or computer simulation

In vitro
Studies in the laboratory, usually involving isolated organs, tissues, cells or biochemical systems (Latin for “in glass”).

In vivo
Usually refers to testing on a whole, living organism (Latin for “in life”).

Irritation
Irritation refers local effects on the skin, in the eyes or in respiratory system, which are considered to be reversible and usually less severe.

Isomer
One of two or more substances composed of the same proportions of elements but differing in some aspect of structure.

IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database, version 6
A database and management system for the administration of data on chemical substances.

IUPAC
The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) serves to advance the worldwide aspects of the chemical sciences and to contribute to the application of chemistry in the service of mankind. As a scientific, international, non-governmental and objective body, IUPAC can address many global issues involving the chemical sciences.

IUPAC nomenclature
Systematic way of naming chemical compounds as recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

J

Joint registration
A group of companies assembled together for the purpose of joint submission of registration in accordance with Article 11 (for full substance registration) or Article 19 (for isolated intermediates) of the REACH Regulation.

JSO - Joint Submission Object

The facility within REACH-IT, set up and managed by the Lead Registrant, to allow members of a Joint Submission to submit their dossiers, linking them to that of the Lead Registrant.

K

Koc - Absorption Coefficient (water/sediment)

Kow - Partition Coefficient, octanol water (also Pow)

L

Label
An appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous product, selected as relevant to the target sector(s), that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous product, or to the outside packaging of a hazardous product.

Label element
One type of information that has been harmonised for use in a label, e.g. pictogram, signal word.

Late pre-registration
Provision applicable to companies starting to manufacture or import 1 tonne or more per year of a phase-in substance for the first time after 1 December 2008.

LCID methodology - Lead Component Identification methodology
A method by which communication of hazard and risk information in the supply chain is facilitated on the principle that the most hazardous component of a mixture, according to CLP, determines the exposure scenarios of that mixture, developed by Cefic.

Legal entity
A natural or legal person established in the EU and, following the ratification of REACH under the EEA Agreement, in the European Economic Area (EEA).

Legal person
Concept applied in many legal systems to refer to companies which have been endowed with legal personality by the legal system applicable to them (the law of the Member State in which they are established) and therefore are capable of carrying rights and obligations, independently of the people or other companies behind them.

LC - Lethal Concentration

LD - Lethal Dose

LoA - Letter of Access
Serves the purpose of proof to refer to studies relating to a registered substance.

a) LoA granting permission to use/ refer to a single/set of study(ies) by a Data owner
b) LoA that allows a SIEF member to refer to the entire Joint Submission (JS) (i.e. all studies used for the JS) for a certain tonnage band

Lifecycle
The phases, changes, or stages through which a substance passes throughout its lifetime.

Liquid
A substance or mixture which at 50 °C has a vapour pressure of not more than 300 kPa (3 bar), which is not completely gaseous at 20 °C and at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa, and which has a melting point or initial melting point of 20 °C or less at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

Liquefied gas
A gas which when packaged under pressure, is partially liquid at temperatures above -50 °C. A distinction is made between: (i) High pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature between -50 °C and +65 °C; and (ii) Low pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature above +65 °C.

LOAEC - Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
The lowest tested concentration at which, in a study, a statistically significant effect is observed in the exposed population compared with an appropriate control group.

LOAEL - Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
The lowest tested dose or exposure level at which there are statistically significant increases in frequency or severity of adverse effects between the exposed population and an appropriate control group.

LR - Lead Registrant
A company which submits registration information to the European Chemicals Agency on behalf of other members of a joint registration. The information submitted by the lead registrant concerns classification and labelling, study summaries, test proposals and, if necessary, indication which of the information was reviewed by an assessor. If the members of the joint registration so decide, the lead registrant may also submit information on safe use and the CSR on behalf of the others. After the lead registrant submits the information, the other members of the joint registration submit the remaining information individually

M

Main constituent
A constituent, not being an additive or impurity, in a substance that makes a significant part of that substance and is therefore used in substance naming and detailed substance identification. For substances defined as mono-constituent, the main constituent has a concentration in the substance of ≥ 80%. For multi-constituent substances, the main constituents all have a concentration between ≥ 10% and <80%.

Manufacturer
Any natural or legal person established within the community who manufactures a substance within the Community.

Manufacturing
Production or extraction of substances in the natural state.

MEL - Maximum Exposure Limit

Mist
Liquid droplets of a substance or mixture suspended in a gas (usually air).

Mixture
A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

Monomer
A substance that is capable of forming covalent bonds with a sequence of additional like or unlike molecules under the conditions of the relevant polymer-forming reaction used for the particular process.

MoS - Margin of Safety

MoU - Memorandum of Understanding
Formal agreement between two or more parties to establish an official partnership.

MS - Member State
A Member State of the European Union is any one of the 27 sovereign nation states that have acceded to the European Union (EU) since its de facto inception in 1951 as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). As from 1 July 2013, the 28 Member States of the EU are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

MSCA - Member State Competent Authority
The competent authorities designated under the different EU Regulations applicable to ECHA under the Member States. Many of them are ministries or agencies in the environmental sector. Some countries have also nominated organisations working with financial, health or labour issues to be responsible.

Multi-constituent substance
As a general rule, a substance, defined by its composition, in which more than one main constituent is present in a concentration ≥ 10% (w/w) and < 80% (w/w).

Mutagen
An agent giving rise to an increased occurrence of mutations in populations of cells and /or organisms.

N

National helpdesk
Service established in each Member State providing advice to manufacturers, importers, downstream users and any other interested parties on their respective responsibilities and obligations under the REACH Regulation, in particular in relation to the registration of substances.

Natural person
Concept applied in many legal systems to refer to human beings who are capable and have the right to engage into contracts or commercial transactions. These are usually people who have reached the age of legal maturity and are in full possession of their rights.

NGO - Non governmental Organisation

NIEA - Norther Ireland Environment Agency
Exist to protect, conserve and promote the natural environment and built heritage of Northern Ireland

NIOSH - US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NLP - No Longer Polymers
A group of substances that were once considered to be polymers (and so not listed on EINECS) and were also not notified under the original (6th Amendment) NONS legislation. The introduction of a new polymer definition in 1993 led to these substances losing their polymer status, however they remained exempt from notification under NONS. To qualify as a NLP a substance must have been on the market between September 18th 1981 and October 31st 1993 (inclusive) and satisfy the requirement that they were considered polymers under the reporting rules for EINECS, but were no longer considered polymers under the 7th Amendment (92/32/EEC). The former European Chemicals Bureau has a non-exhaustive list of NLP substances.

Non-isolated intermediate
A substance that is manufactured solely for the purpose of being transformed into another substance (or synthesis) and is used up within this reaction. This type of intermediate is not intentionally removed from the synthesising equipment (except for sampling). NOTE: this equipment does not include tanks or other vessels in which the substances is stored after manufacture.

Non-phase-in substance
A new substance, one not covered by the definition of a phase in substance in Article 3(20). Non-phase-in substances do not benefit from the transitional regime provided for phase-in substances under REACH and therefore have to be registered before manufacture or import at 1 tonne or more per year starts.

NOAEC - no observed adverse effect concentration
The highest tested concentration at which there are no statistically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effects between the exposed population and an appropriate control group; some effects may be produced at this level, but they are not considered adverse or precursors of adverse effects.

NOAEL - no observed adverse effect level
The highest tested dose or exposure level at which there are no statistically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effects between the exposed population and an appropriate control group; some effects may be produced at this level, but they are not considered adverse or precursors of adverse effects.

NOEC - no observed effect level
The highest tested concentration at which, in a study, no statistically significant effect is observed in the exposed population compared with an appropriate control group.

Non-animal testing
Alternative methods to animal testing such as chemical and biological read-across, in vitro results, in vivo information on analogues, quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSARs), and exposure-based waiving.

NONS - Notification of New Substances
The 7th amendment to Directive 67/548/EEC, establishing the European LIst of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS).

Not chemically modified substance
A substance whose chemical structure remains unchanged, even if it has undergone a chemical process or treatment, or a physical mineralogical transformation, for instance to remove impurities.

Notified substance
A substance for which a notification has been submitted and which could be placed on the market in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC.

O

OC - Operating Conditions
A set of conditions for operating a system or process in a specific environment.

OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
The OECD brings together the governments of countries committed to democracy and the market economy from around the world to: support sustainable economic growth;

- ✓ boost employment;
- ✓ raise living standards;
- ✓ maintain financial stability;
- ✓ assist other countries' economic development;
- ✓ contribute to growth in world trade.

OES - Occupational Exposure Standard

On-site isolated intermediate
A substance manufactured for or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance, the synthesis of which takes places on the same site which is operated by one or more legal entities.

Organic peroxide
A liquid or solid organic substance which contains the bivalent -0-0-structure and may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. The term also includes organic peroxide formulations (mixtures).

OSOR - One Substance One Registration

Oxidising gas
Any gas which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does.

Oxidising liquid
A liquid which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material.

Oxidising solid
A solid which, while in itself not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material.

P

Package
The complete product of the packing operation, consisting of the packaging and its contents

Packaging
One or more receptacles and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions.

PACT - Public Activities Co-ordination Tool
Lists the substances for which a risk management option analysis (RMOA) or an informal hazard assessment for PBT/vPvB (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic/very persistent and very bioaccumulative) properties or endocrine disruptor properties is either under development or has been completed since the implementation of the SVHC Roadmap commenced in February 2013.

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (environment)
Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation defines criteria for the identification of substances that are Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic (PBTs) and Annex I lays down general provisions for PBT assessment. PBTs are substances of very high concern (SVHC) and may be included in Annex XIV and by that be made subject to authorisation.

PC - Product Category
Describes the product types used by the end-users (industrial, professional or consumer end-users).

PEC - Predicted Environment Concentration

Per year
Per calendar year unless stated otherwise.

Persistence
The capacity of a substance to remain chemically stable. This is an important factor in estimating the environmental effects of substances discharged into the environment. Certain toxic substances (e.g. cyanides) have a low persistence, whereas other less immediately toxic substances (e.g. many organochlorines) have a high persistence and may therefore produce more serious effects.

Phase-in substance
A substance which meets at least one of the following criteria:

(a) It is listed in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
(b) It was manufactured in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995 or on 1 May 2004, but not placed on the market by the manufacturer or importer, at least once in the 15 years before the entry into force of this Regulation, provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this
(c) It was placed on the market in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995 or on 1 May 2004, before entry into force of this Regulation by the manufacturer or importer and was considered as having been notified in accordance with the first indent of Article 8(1) of Directive 67/548/EEC but does not meet the definition of a polymer as set out in this Regulation, provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this.

PIC - Prior Informed Consent
Relates to the supply of hazardous materials to regions with lower controls

Pictogram
A graphical composition that includes a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern or colour that is intended to convey specific information.

Poison centre
A poison centre provides medical advice to citizens and healthcare professionals on health emergencies arising from exposure to hazardous chemicals or to other toxic agents, such as medicines, plants, bites and sting

pKa - Dissociation Constant

Placing on the market
Supplying or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party. Import shall be deemed to be placing on the market.

PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration
Concentration of the substance below which adverse effects in the environmental sphere of concern are not expected to occur.

Polymer
A substance consisting of molecules characterised by the sequence of one or more types of monomer units. Such molecules must be distributed over a range of molecular weights wherein differences in the molecular weight are primarily attributable to differences in the number of monomer units. A polymer comprises the following:

(a) a simple weight majority of molecules containing at least three monomer units which are covalently bound to at least one other monomer unit or other reactant;
(b) less than a simple weight majority of molecules of the same molecular weight.

In the context of this definition a ‘monomer unit’ means the reacted form of a monomer substance in a polymer.

POP - Persistent Organic Pollutant.

Pow - Partition Coefficient (octanol and water – also Kow)

PPE - personal protective equipment
individual protection measures for risk control that consist in respiratory, hand, eye and skin protection, as well as hygiene measures.

PPORD - Product and Process Orientated Research and development
Any scientific development of a product, or the further development of a substance on its own, in preparations or in articles, in the course of which pilot plant or production trials are used to develop the production process and/or to test the fields of application of the substance.

Precautionary statement (P statement)
A phrase that describes recommended measure(s) to minimise or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous substance or mixture due to its use or disposal.

Preparation
Former name for a mixture.

PROC - Process Code
Process category relevant to Chemical Safety Report

Producer of an article
Any natural or legal person who makes or assembles an article within the Community.

Product identifier
The name or number used for a hazardous product on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the product user can identify the substance or mixture within the particular use setting e.g. transport, consumer or workplace.

PT
Biocidal Product Type.

Pyrophoric liquid / pyrophoric solid
A liquid / solid which, even in small quantities, is liable of igniting within five minutes after coming into contact with air.

Pyrotechnic article
An article containing one or more pyrotechnic substances.

Q

QOBL – Quality Observation Letter
A notification sent to the registrant after ECHA has identified shortcomings in the registration dossier that are not necessarily related to a lack of information. For example, the risk management measures proposed by the registrant may be inadequate or the proposed classification and labelling may not reflect the reported study results.

QSAR – Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships
Computer based models which are designed to predict the physico-chemical properties, human health and environmental effects of a substance from knowledge of its chemical structure. Some models are qualitative and give an indication of a likely effect rather than try to quantify that effect.

R

RAC - Committee for Risk Assessment
A committee that prepares the opinions of ECHA related to the risks of substances to human health and the environment in REACH and CLP processes.

RAPEX - Rapid Alert System for dangerous non food products
The Rapid Alert System enables quick exchange of information between 31 European countries and the European Commission about dangerous non-food products posing a risk to health and safety of consumers.

RCT - REACH Compliance Team

REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
The European Union regulation for the Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (EC) No 1907/2006, which entered into force on 1 June 2007, and aims to protect human health and the environment from the risks arising from the use of chemicals.

REACH-IT - REACH online submission tool

Read-across
Read-across is a method of filling in data gaps for a substance by using surrogate data from another substance. Read-across can be between two substances or through a group or category of chemicals. The groups are selected on the assumption that the properties of a series of chemicals with common structural features will show similar trends in their physico-chemical properties and in their toxicological effects or environmental fate properties.

Readily combustible solid
Powdered, granular, or pasty substance or mixture which is dangerous if it can be easily ignited by brief contact with an ignition source, such as a burning match, and if the flame spreads rapidly.

Recipient of a substance or a mixture
A downstream user or a distributor being supplied with a substance or a mixture.

Recipient of an article
An industrial or professional user being supplied with an article but does not include consumers.

REF - Reach Enforcement Forum
A network of authorities responsible for the enforcement of the REACH, CLP and PIC regulations in the EU, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

Registered substance
A substance that has been registered in accordance with the REACH Regulation (EC) and that has received a corresponding registration number from the European Chemicals Agency.

Registrant
The manufacturer or the importer of a substance or the producer or importer of an article submitting a registration for a substance.

Registrant's own use
An industrial or professional use by the registrant.

Refrigerated liquefied gas
A gas which when packaged is made partially liquid because of its low temperature.

Respiratory sensitiser
A substance that induces hypersensitivity of the airways following inhalation of the substance.

Restriction
Any condition for or prohibition of the manufacture, use or placing on the market.

RIP - REACH Implementation Project
Projects intended for the production of technical guides and IT tools for the use of the Agency, the Competent Authorities and the industry.

Risk phrases (R phrases)
Under Directive 67/548/EEC these are standard phrases indicating the special risks arising from the dangers involved in using the substance or preparation. Replaced by hazard statements in CLP.

RMM - Risk Management Measures
It includes any action, use of tool, change of parameter state that is introduced during manufacture or use of a substance (either in a pure state or in a preparation) in order to prevent, control, or reduce exposure of humans and / or the environment. Such measures thereby control the risks to human health or the environment. Risk management measures include e.g. containment of process, local exhaust ventilation, gloves, waste water treatment, exhaust air filters.

Robust study summary
A detailed summary of the objectives, methods, results and conclusions of a full study report providing sufficient information to make an independent assessment of the study minimising the need to consult the full study report.

RMOA - Risk Management Options Analysis
RMOA's aim is to identify whether or not further regulatory risk management activities are needed for a substance and if so, to identify the most appropriate instrument to address the concern. The responsibility for the content of an RMOA lies with the authority which produced it. Once a risk management route has been decided upon, the usual consultation processes and decision making will take place, as defined in REACH.

RoHs - Restriction of Hazardous Substances
EU legislation restricting the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC) and promoting the collection and recycling of such equipment (WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC). This has been in force since February 2003. The legislation provides for the creation of collection schemes where consumers return their used e-waste free of charge. The objective of these schemes is to increase the recycling and/or re-use of such products. It also requires heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium and flame retardants such as polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) to be substituted by safer alternatives.

Route of exposure
The way in which an organism may contact a chemical substance.

S

SAD - Simplified Administrative Document

SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur with substance as packaged.

SCBP/BPC - Standing Committee on Biocidal Products
The Biocidal Products Committee (BPC) prepares the opinions of ECHA related to several BPR processes. The final decisions are taken by the European Commission.

SCC - Strictly Controlled Conditions
combination of technical measures that are underpinned by operating procedures and management systems that ensure rigorous containment during the whole lifecycle, of a substance.

SCCS - Scientific Committee for Consumer Safety
The Committee provides opinions on health and safety risks (chemical, biological, mechanical and other physical risks) of non-food consumer products (e.g. cosmetic products and their ingredients, toys, textiles, clothing, personal care and household products) and services (e.g. tattooing, artificial sun tanning).

SCED - Specific Consumer Exposure Determinants
Specific Consumer Exposure Determinants (SCEDs) are intended as a tool to facilitate transparent and realistic exposure estimates for substances in consumer products. SCEDs contain the information on conditions of use: habits and practices of consumers and assumptions on the product design.

SCL - Specific Concentration Limit
Concentration limit to be used for classification of a particular substance for the hazard class specified instead of the generic concentration limit. May be set as part of a harmonised classification, or by manufacturers as part of a REACH registration.

Scientific research and development
Any scientific experimentation, analysis or chemical research carried out under controlled conditions in a volume less than a tonne a year.

SDS - Safety Data Sheet
The Safety Data Sheet provides a mechanism for transmitting appropriate safety information on classified substances and preparations, including information from the relevant Chemical Safety Report down the supply chain to the immediate downstream users. The information provided in the Safety Data Sheet shall be consistent with the information in the Chemical Safety Report, where one is required. Annex II, Article 31

SEA - Social Economic Analysis
A tool to evaluate what costs and benefits an action will create for society by comparing what will happen if this action is implemented as compared to the situation where the action is not implemented. SEA arguments can be made in relation to the decision of whether or not to grant an authorisation for the use(s) of a substance and in relation to the decision whether or not to introduce a restriction. A compulsory part of an application for authorisation whenever the risks to human health or the environment from the use of a REACH Annex XV substance are not adequately controlled.

SFF - SIEF Formation Facilitator
The company/companies that volunteer to facilitate discussion pre-SIEF formation by

- Suggesting the form of co-operation between the parties, and possible internal rules
- Organization of the exchange of data
- Designation of a Lead Registrant (unless this has already been done).

The facilitator may also potentially carry out several other organisational tasks on behalf of the Potential Registrants, such as:

- Channel the communication with other SIEFs, with which read across applies
- Ensure a smooth entry of late registrants in the SIEF
- Launch the queries for data in SIEF
- Prepare an inventory of available data within the SIEF

Self-heating substance
A solid or liquid substance, other than a pyrophoric substance, which, by reaction with air and without energy supply, is liable to self-heat; this substance differs from a pyrophoric substance in that it will ignite only when in large amounts (kilograms) and after long periods of time (hours or days).

Self-reactive substance
A thermally unstable liquid or solid substance liable to undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air). This definition excludes substances and mixtures classified according to Part I of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as explosives, organic peroxides or as oxidising.

Sensitisation
Sensitisation is caused by agents that can activate the immune system, which leads to allergic response or other adverse health effects.

Serious eye damage
The production of tissue damage in the eye, or serious physical decay of vision, following application of a test substance to the anterior surface of the eye, which is not fully reversible within 21 days of application.

Side product
A product of a side reaction, that does not result from the desired reaction to produce the desired product (note difference with by product)

SIEF - Substance Information Exchange Forum
SIEF participants should include all relevant actors submitting information to the ECHA on the same substance.

SEPA - Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
Scotland's principal environmental regulator, protecting and improving Scotland's environment.

SES - Specific Exposure Scenarios
Exposure scenarios developed to cover a specific use of a particular substance.

SIP - Substance Identity Profile

Signal word
A word that indicates the relative level of severity of hazards to alert the potential reader of the hazard; the following two levels are distinguished:

a) Danger means a signal word indicating the more severe hazard categories
b) Warning means a signal word indicating the less severe hazard categories

Site
A single location, in which, if there is more than one manufacturer of (a) substance(s), certain infrastructure and facilities are shared.

SME - Small and Medium Enterprise
Small and medium-sized enterprises according to the definition contained in European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

SMILES - Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System
A simplified chemical notation that allows a user to represent a 2 dimensional chemical structure in linear textual form for easy entry into a computer application.

SONC - Statement of Non-Compliance
Sent by ECHA to a registrant and the relevant MSCA when a company fails to improve its registration dossier following an evaluation decision.

Solid
A substance or mixture which does not meet the definitions of liquid or gas.

SpERC - Specific Environmental Release Code
Describes typical conditions that are relevant with regard to the emissions of substances to the environment for particular industries, sets of substances, or sets of uses. Intended for input into development of CSR and ES

Stakeholder
An individual, group, institution or government with an interest or concern, either economic, societal, or environmental, in a particular measure, proposal or event.

STOT - Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity

STP - Sewage Treatment Plant (see WWTP)

Study summary
A summary of the objectives, methods, results and conclusions of a full study report providing sufficient information to make an assessment of the relevance of the study.

SU - Sector of Use
Indicates the types of industries or industry segments where a substance is present.

Substance
A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

Substance which, in contact with water, emits flammable gases
A solid or liquid substance or mixture which, by interaction with water, is liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

Substances which occur in nature
A naturally occurring substance as such, unprocessed or processed only by manual, mechanical or gravitational means; by dissolution in water, by flotation, by extraction with water, by steam distillation or by heating solely to remove water, or which is extracted from air by any means.

SUMI - Safe Use of Mixtures Information
Harmonised format to describe the conditions on safe use for a given use of a mixture in understandable language for workers and end-users

Supplemental label information
Any additional non-harmonised type of information supplied on the container of a hazardous product that is not required or specified under the GHS. In some cases this information may be required by other competent authorities or IT may be additional information provided at the discretion of the manufacturer/distributor.

Supplier
Any manufacturer, importer or downstream users or distributor placing on the market a substance, on its own, in a preparation or in an article.

Supply chain
Network of manufacturers and/or importers and/or downstream users that participate in the production, delivery and sale of substances.

SVHC - Substances of Very High Concern
SVHC in the context of the REACH Regulation are:

(a) CMRs category 1A or 1B, in accordance with CLP
(b) PBTs and vPvBs meeting the criteria of REACH Annex XIII and
(c) Substances giving rise to an equivalent level of concern, such as those having endocrine disrupting properties or those having persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic properties or very persistent and very bioaccumulative properties, which do not fulfil the criteria of REACH Annex III. Note that scientific evidence of probable serious effects to human health or the environment is required; they are identified on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the procedure set out in REACH Article 59.

SWED - Specific Worker Exposure Description
Describes typical conditions that are relevant with regard to workers for particular industries, sets of substances, or sets of uses. Intended for input into development of CSR and ES

T

T/yr, tpa - Tonnes per year

TCC - Technical completeness Check

TDI - Tolerable Daily Intake

Technical name
A name that is generally used in commerce, regulations and codes to identify a substance or mixture, other than the IUPAC or CAS name, and that is recognized by the scientific community. Examples of technical names include those used for complex mixtures (e.g., petroleum fractions or natural products), pesticides (e.g., ISO or ANSI systems), dyestuffs (Colour Index system) and minerals.

Testing proposal
A proposal made by a registrant or a downstream user for further testing in accordance with Annexes IX and X of the REACH Regulation.

TGD - Technical Guidance Document

Tonnage threshold
Volume-based criteria for different requirements under REACH, formulated as 'X tonnes/year per manufacturer/importer'. In addition, the tonnage threshold will affect registration deadlines for phase-in substances.

Total ban
Restrictions forbidding the manufacture, placing on the market or use of a substance on its own, in a preparation or in an article. Such restrictions are included in Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation.

TII - Transported isolated intermediate
A substance manufactured for or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance, the synthesis of which is transported between or supplied to other sites.

Treated article
Any substance, mixture or article which has been treated with, or intentionally incorporates, one or more biocidal product.

TRIPS - Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights

U

UFI - Unique formula Identifier

UKCSF - UK Chemicals Stakeholder Forum

Use
Any processing, formulation, consumption, storage, keeping, treatment, filling into containers, transfer from one container to another, mixing, production of an article or any other utilisation.

Manufacture alone is not regarded as a use. However (in regards to its exemption from authorisation), for manufacturing to be workable, it would need to include all processes that lead to the substance being ready to send off-site (which would, by necessity, include transfer and filling into containers).

Use and exposure category
An exposure scenario covering a wide range of processes or uses, where the processes or uses are communicated, as a minimum, in terms of the brief general description of use.

UUID - Universal Unique Identifier
A string of 41 characters created by the IUCLID5 application upon creation of each dossier. The UUID uniquely identifies each dossier.

UVCB
Substance of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials.

V

Vapour
The gaseous form of a substance or mixture released from its liquid or solid state.

VCI - Verband der Chemischen Industrie
German Chemical Industry Association

vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
Substances of very high concern, which are very persistent (very difficult to break down) and very bioaccumulative in living organisms. Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation defines criteria for the identification of vPvBs, and Annex I lays down general provisions for their assessment. vPvBs may be included in Annex XIV and thereby be made subject to authorisation.

W

WEL - Workplace Exposure Limit
An occupational exposure limit is an upper limit on the acceptable concentration of a hazardous substance in workplace air for a particular material or class of materials. It is typically set by competent national authorities and enforced by legislation to protect occupational safety and health.

WGK - Wassergefahrdungklasse (German water quality classification)

WWTP - Waste Water Treatment Plant

X

Y

Z