



# ***HazMat Acronyms and REACH definitions***

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## HazMat Acronyms

See also the Health and Safety Executive site - <http://www.hse.gov.uk/acronym/index.htm>

### A

ACEA – European Automobile Manufacturers Association

AD-DSL – Aerospace & Defence Declarable Substance List

ADS – Aerospace Defence Security Space (Trade Organisation) <https://www.adsgroup.org.uk/>

AfA – Application for Authorisation

AFNOR – Association Française de Normalisation/French National Organisation for Standardisation

AIA – US Aerospace Industries Association

ANSES – French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety  
<https://www.anses.fr/en>

ANSI – American National Standards Institute

AoA – Analysis of Alternatives

ASD – The Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (Trade Organisation)  
<http://www.asd-europe.org/home/>

ATEX - Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (Directive – 2014/34/EU) [http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/mechanical-engineering/atex\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/mechanical-engineering/atex_en)

### B

BEIS – Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (UK)  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy>

BIS – Bis (pentabromophenyl) ether

BIU – Broad Information on Uses

BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand

BPR – Biocidal Product Regulation (Regulation – EU No 528 / 2012)

BSI – The British Standards Institution <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/>

### C

CAA – Chromic Acid Anodising

CAA – Civil Aviation Authority (UK) <http://www.caa.co.uk/home/>

CARACAL – Competent Authorities for REACH and CLP - an expert group which advises the European Commission and ECHA on questions related to REACH and CLP  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/competent\\_authorities\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/competent_authorities_en.htm)

CAS – Chemical Abstracts Service (a division of the American Chemical Society) <https://www.cas.org/>

CBI – Confidential Business Information

CBOM – Chemical Bill of Material

CCC – Chemical Conversion Coatings

CCST – Consortium (Chromium IV for Surface Treatment REACH Authorisation)

Cefic – European Chemical Industry Council <http://www.cefic.org/>

CEN – European Committee for Standardization

CENELEC – European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization

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CFC – Chlorofluorocarbon

CHCS – Chemical Hazards Communication Society [www.chcs.org.uk](http://www.chcs.org.uk)

CIA – Chemical Industries Association <https://www.cia.org.uk/>

CJEU – Court of Justice of the European Union (see also ECJ)

CL – Candidate List

CLH – Harmonised Classification and Labelling (ECHA)

CLI – Classification and Labelling Inventory

CLP – Classification, Labelling and Packaging

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

COMAH – Control of Major Accident Hazards

CoRAP – The annual updates of the Community Rolling Action Plan (ECHA)

(<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/regulations/reach/evaluation/substance-evaluation/community-rolling-action-plan>)

COTS – Commercial Off The Shelf

CMR's – Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic (for reproduction) Chemicals classified under Directive 67/548)

CPW – Chemical, Product, Waste Interface

CSA – Chemical Safety Assessment

CSF – Chemical Stakeholder Forum (DEFRA) <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-chemicals-stakeholder-forum>

CSR – Chemical Safety Report

CTAC – Chromium Trioxide Authorisation Consortium

## D

DBP – Dibutyl Phthalateis, a commonly used plasticiser

DCG – Director's Contact Group <https://echa.europa.eu/about-us/partners-and-networks/directors-contact-group>

Deca BDE – Decabromodiphenyl ether, a brominated flame retardant

Defra – Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (UK)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

DEHP – di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) – Phthalates are chemicals added to polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic to make it softer and more flexible. DEHP is the type used the most in medical devices.

DfT – Department for Transport (UK) <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport>

DMEL – Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNELs – Derived No Effect Level for substances - This is a benchmark not an exposure limit. The manufacturer or importer uses the DNEL to identify the correct Risk Management Measures for your task or procedure, i.e. this is the level of exposure to a substance to which humans may be submitted.

DSEAR – The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2002/2776/contents/made>

DSL – Declarable Substances

DU – Downstream User

DUCC – Downstream Users of Chemicals Co-ordination group <http://www.ducc.eu/home.aspx>

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## E

EA – Environment Agency (UK) <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>

EAR – Export Administration Regulations (USA) <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Export-Administration-Regulations>

EASA – European Aviation Safety Agency <https://www.easa.europa.eu/>

ECHA – European Chemicals Agency <http://www.hse.gov.uk/reach/definitions.htm>

ECJ – European Court of Justice (see also CJEU)

ECS – Environmental Contributing Scenario

ED – Endocrine disruptors. Substances of very high concern that mimic or inhibit the effects of hormones.

EDA – European Defence Agency <https://www.eda.europa.eu/>

EEA – European Economic Area

EEE – Electrical & Electronic Equipment

EEPs – Electric and Electronic Products (China RoHS II)

EFTA – European Free-Trade Association

EINECS – List of substances compiled in 1981 that today are considered "existing substances" (part of the EC inventory) <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/ec-inventory>

ELINCS – European List of Notified Chemical Substances (part of the EC inventory) <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/ec-inventory>

ELV – End of Life Vehicles

ERC – Environmental Release categories (see ECHA Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessments Chapter 12, P57-63)

ES – Exposure Scenario

ESCC – European Space Components Coordination <https://spacecomponents.org/>

eSDS – Extended Safety Data Sheets (REACH)

ETSI – European Institute for Telecommunication Standards

## F

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration <https://www.faa.gov/>

FEICA – Association of the European Adhesive and Sealant Industry <http://www.feica.eu/>

F gas – Fluorinated greenhouse gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

## G

GCCA – Global Climate Change Alliance <http://www.gcca.eu/>

GD – Guidance Document (ECHA)

GHS – Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

## H

HazMat WG – Hazardous Materials Working Group (ADS) <https://www.adsgroup.org.uk/membership/groups-committees/hazmat-working-group/>

HCFC – Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

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HSE – Health and Safety Executive <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

HSENI – Health & Safety Executive Northern Ireland <https://www.hseni.gov.uk/>

HVOF – High Velocity Oxygen Fuel (Hard Chrome Plate Alternative)

## I

IAEG – International Aerospace Environmental Group <http://www.iaeg.com/>

IBC's – Intermediate Bulk Container

ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organisation <https://www.icao.int/Pages/default.aspx>

ICDA – The International Cadmium Association <http://www.cadmium.org/>

IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission <http://www.iec.ch/>

IRR – Ionising Radiations Regulations <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1999/3232/contents/made>

ISO – International Organisation for Standardization <https://www.iso.org/home.html>

ITAR – International Traffic In Arms Regulations <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/exporting-military-goods-to-the-united-states>

ITU – International Telecommunication Union <http://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx>

IUCLID – International Uniform Chemical Information Database <https://iuclid6.echa.europa.eu/>

IUPAC – International Union for Pure Applied Chemistry <http://www.iupac.org/>

## J

JISC – Japanese Industrial Standards Committee <http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/>

## K

KEMI – Kemikalieinspektionens/Swedish Chemicals Agency <https://www.kemi.se/en>

## L

LA – Local Authority

LCA – Life Cycle Analysis

## M

MDF – Material Declaration Form

MOCA – 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline, used as a curing agent in polyurethane production

MRO – Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul

MROL – Maintenance, Repair, Overhaul and Logistics

MS CA – Member State Competent Authority

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet (REACH) – now termed SDS (see below)

## N

NAVAIR – U.S. Naval Air Systems Command <http://www.navair.navy.mil/>

NCF – Non-Compliance Form (Airbus Process Qualification deviation request)

NGO – Non Government Organisation

NIEA – Northern Ireland Environment Agency <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/northern-ireland-environment-agency>

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NMP – N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

NSDO – National Standards Development Organisation

## O

OC's – Operational Conditions

ODS – Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation – EU No 1005 / 2009)

OECD – The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development <http://www.oecd.org/>

OEL's – Occupational Exposure Limits

OEM's – Original Equipment Manufacturers (e.g. Airbus, Boeing, etc.)

OR – Only Representative

ORGALIME – European Engineering Industries Association <http://www.orgalime.org/>

OSII – On-Site Isolated Intermediates

## P

PACT – The Public Activities Coordination Tool (ECHA) <https://echa.europa.eu/pact>

PBT – Persistent, Bio-accumulative & Toxic

PC – Public Consultation

PDSL – Priority Declarable Substances List

PIC – Prior Informed Consent Regulation (PIC, Regulation (EU) 649/2012)

POPs – Persistent (i.e. difficult to break down) Organic Pollutants, banned under UNEP's Stockholm Convention (Regulation – EU No 850 / 2004)

PNEC – Predicted no-effect concentration. The concentration of a chemical which marks the limit at which below, no adverse effects of exposure in an ecosystem are measured.

PPORD – Product and Process orientated to Research and Development

PROC Codes (ECHA) - see Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment Chapter 12, P49-54

[https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information\\_requirements\\_r12\\_en.pdf](https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r12_en.pdf)

PSIS – Pre-Submission Information Session

## Q

## R

R&T – Research and Technology

RAC – The Committee for Risk Assessment (ECHA)

RECh – Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)

RCF – Refractory Ceramic Fibre

RCR – Risk Characteristic Ration

RIWG – REACH Implementation Working Group (ASD)

RMM – Risk Management Measures

RMO – Risk Management Options

RMOA – Risk Management Options Analysis <https://echa.europa.eu/pact>

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RoHS – Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in EEE (Directive 2011 / 65 / EU)

ROI – Registry of Intent

RPE – Respiratory Protective Equipment

## **S**

SCED (Consumer) – Specific Consumer Exposure Determinant

SDS – Safety Data Sheet - tool for information transfer for all dangerous substances

SEAC – The Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (ECHA) <https://echa.europa.eu/about-us/who-we-are/committee-for-socio-economic-analysis>

SEA – Socio-economic analysis

SEA – Surface Engineering Association <http://www.sea.org.uk/>

SEPA – Scottish Environmental Protection Agency <https://www.sepa.org.uk/>

SIEF – Substance Information Exchange Forum - Groupings of all companies registering the same substance <http://www.hse.gov.uk/reach/resources/17sief.pdf>

SiA – Substances in Articles

SME – Small, Medium Enterprises (small, medium sized businesses)

SP – Substitution Plan

SpERC – Specific Environmental Release Category

SUMI – Safe Use of Mixture Information

SVC – Saturated Vapour Concentration

SVHC – Substance of Very High Concern.

SWED – Sector-specific Worker Exposure Description

## **T**

TCP – Trivalent Chromium Processes (Replacement for Conversion Coating)

TII – Transported Isolated Intermediates

TSA – Tartaric Sulphuric Acid (Anodising)

TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 & updated in June 2016 (USA)

## **U**

UKCSF – The UK Chemicals Stakeholder Forum (DEFRA) – see also CSF

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme <http://www.unep.org/>

## **V**

vPvB – very Persistent and very Bio-accumulative

## **W**

WCS – Worker contributing scenario

WEEE - The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2012/19/EU)

WSC – World Standards Cooperation <https://www.worldstandardscooperation.org/>

W/W (chemistry) "weight for weight" or "weight by weight", the proportion of a particular substance within a mixture, as measured by weight, e.g. 0.1% (w/w)

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**X**

**Y**

**Z**

## REACH Definitions

The definitions below are provided from article 3 of REACH for the purposes of this regulation.

**Actors in the supply chain:** means all manufacturers and/or importers and/or downstream users in a supply chain.

**Agency:** means the European Chemicals Agency as established by the REACH regulation.

**Alloy:** means 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:** means 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.

An article may be a complex object made up of many articles; according to this definition, articles such as, engines, cars, printed circuit boards or aircraft and assemblies thereof are considered complex objects:-

As per ECJ Ruling (Case Number C-106/14 dated 10th Sept 2015:- articles incorporated as components of a complex product are themselves considered an article and may incur obligations under article 7(2) and article 33(1) as applicable.

**Complex Object:** means any object made up of more than one article as per ECHA's Guidance for Substances in Articles.

**Very Complex Object:** combinations of simpler complex objects. Examples of very complex objects include aircraft as per ECHA's Guidance for Substances in Articles.

**Competent authority:** means the authority or authorities or bodies established by the Member States to carry out the obligations arising from this Regulation.

**Consortium:** A grouping of companies with similar interests, formed through a contractual agreement to minimise the costs of REACH. These groups have no legal standing in REACH, but are formed by companies to help share costs and data required for Registration or Authorisation.

**Distributor:** means 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 mixture, for third parties.

**Downstream user:** means 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 mixture, 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(7) (c) shall be regarded as a downstream user.

**Exposure scenario:** means the set of conditions, including operational conditions and risk management measures, that describe how the 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.

**Full study report:** means 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

**Identified use:** means a use of 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:** means the physical introduction into the customs territory of the Community.

**Importer:** means any natural or legal person established within the Community who is responsible for import.

**Intermediate:** means a substance that is manufactured for and consumed in or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance (hereinafter referred to as synthesis):

**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 pipe work 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.

**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 or more legal entities.

**Transported isolated intermediate:** means an intermediate not meeting the criteria of a non-isolated intermediate and transported between or supplied to other sites.

**Manufacturer:** means any natural or legal person established within the Community who manufactures a substance within the Community.

**Manufacturing:** means production or extraction of substances in the natural state.

**Mixture:** means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

**Monomer:** means a substance which 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.

**Not chemically modified substance:** means 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:** means a substance for which a notification has been submitted and which could be placed on the market in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC.

**Per year:** means per calendar year, unless stated otherwise, for phase-in substances that have been imported or manufactured for at least three consecutive years, quantities per year shall be calculated on the basis of the average production or import volumes for the three preceding calendar years.

**Phase-in substance:** means a substance which meets at least one of the following criteria:

It is listed in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS);

it was manufactured in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995, on 1 May 2004 or on 1 January 2007, 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;

it was placed on the market in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995, on 1 May 2004 or on 1 January 2007, by the manufacturer or importer before the entry into force of this Regulation and it was considered as having been notified in accordance with the first indent of Article 8(1) of Directive 67/548/EEC in the version of Article 8(1) resulting from the amendment effected by Directive 79/831/EEC, but it does not meet the definition of a polymer as set out in this Regulation, provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this, including proof that the substance was placed on the market by any manufacturer or importer between 18 September 1981 and 31 October 1993 inclusive.

**Placing on the market:** means 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.

**Polymer:** means 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 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.

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.

**Producer of an article:** means any natural or legal person who makes or assembles an article within the Community.

**Product and process orientated research and development:** means any scientific development related to product development or the further development of a substance, on its own, in mixtures 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.

**Recipient of a substance or a mixture:** means a downstream user or a distributor being supplied with a substance or a mixture.

**Recipient of an article:** means an industrial or professional user, or a distributor, being supplied with an article but does not include consumers.

**Registrant:** means 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:** means an industrial or professional use by the registrant.

**Restriction:** means any condition for or prohibition of the manufacture, use or placing on the market.

**Robust study summary:** means 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.

**Scientific research and development:** means any scientific experimentation, analysis or chemical research carried out under controlled conditions in a volume less than one tonne per year.

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

**SME:** means small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in the Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

**Study summary:** means 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.

**Substance:** means 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.

A substance is characterised by an IUPAC chemical name and a CAS number.

Examples: Methanal (Formaldehyde) - CAS No 50-00-0

Nickel metal - CAS No 7440-02-0

Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene) - CAS No 127-18-4

**Substances which occur in nature:** means 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.

**Supplier of a substance:** means any manufacturer, importer, downstream user or distributor placing on the market a substance, on its own or in a mixture.

**Supplier of an article:** means any producer or importer of an article, distributor or other actor in the supply chain placing an article on the market.

**Use:** means 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.

**Use and exposure category:** means 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.