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
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/

B

BIS – Bis (pentabromophenyl) ether
BIU – Broad Information on Uses
BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPR – Biocidal Product Regulation (Regulation – EU No 528 / 2012)

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/competentAuthorities_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)
CEN – European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC – European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
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/](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
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](https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-chemicals-stakeholder-forum)
CSR – Chemical Safety Report
CTAC – Chromium Trioxide Authorisation Consortium

D

DBP – Dibutyl Phthalate, a commonly used plasticiser
Deca BDE – Decabromodiphenyl ether, a brominated flame retardant
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.
DIT – Department for Transport (UK) [https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport](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.
DSL – Declarable Substances
DU – Downstream User

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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)
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
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
PSIS – Pre-Submission Information Session

Q

R
R&T – Research and Technology
RAC – The Committee for Risk Assessment (ECHA)
RCF – Refractory Ceramic Fibre
RCR – Risk Characteristic Ration
RIWG – REACH Implementation Working Group (ASD)
RMM – Risk Management Measures
RMO – Risk Management Options

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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
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

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)
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 (Perchlorethylene) - 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.