



RIP 3.2-2

Glossary and abbreviations

**“Technical Guidance Documents in support of the New EU Chemicals Legislation (REACH) –
V: Development of a Technical Guidance Document for preparing the Chemical Safety
Assessment (REACH Implementation Project 3.2-2)”**

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Disclaimer: "The present views expressed are those developed by the RIP 3.2-2 contractor for discussion at the relevant Stakeholder Expert Group meetings and may not in any circumstances be regarded as a final position nor document"

GLOSSARY

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2 Acute exposure Exposure to a substance as such or in a
3 preparation occurring over a short time

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5 A- and B-tables Look-up tables used in the TGD (2003)
6 for carrying out risk assessment based on
7 local emission estimation for existing
8 substances

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10 Article Means an object which during
11 production is given a special shape,
12 surface or design which determines its
13 function to a greater degree than does its
14 chemical composition

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16 Article category (AC) Describes articles which contain
17 dangerous substances with the potential
18 of getting exposed to it

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20 Bioaccumulation Net result of the uptake, distribution and
21 elimination of a substance in an
22 organism including all routes, i.e. air,
23 water, soil and food

24

25 Bioconcentration Net result of the uptake, distribution and
26 elimination of a substance in an
27 organism due to water-borne exposure

28

29 Bioconcentration factor (BCF) Ratio of the concentration of a substance
30 in an organism to the concentration in
31 water once a steady state has been
32 achieved:

33

34 Biomagnification Refers to accumulation via the food
35 chain. It may be defined as an increase in
36 the (fat-adjusted) internal concentration
37 of a substance in organisms at
38 succeeding trophic levels in a food chain.

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41	BREF documents	As part of the IPPC directive Best available technique reference documents (BREF) have been developed including sector relevant emission data for the processes and descriptions of process variants, developing trends and alternative processes. Links can be retrieved from the RMM library.
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50	Body burden	The total amount of a substance in the body. Some substances build up in the body because they are stored in fat or bone or because they leave the body very slowly.
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56	Chemical product category (PC)	Characterizes the type of preparation in which the substance is known to be used for
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60	Chemical safety assessment (CSA)	Chemical Safety Assessment is the process aimed at determining the risk posed by a substance and, if necessary, develop exposure scenarios including risk management measures to control the risks. CSA consists of the following steps: 1) Human health hazard assessment, 2) physicochemical hazard assessment incl. classification, 3) Environmental hazard assessment, 4) PBT and vPvB assessment and, if required also 5) exposure assessment and 6) risk characterization.
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73	Chemical safety report (CSR)	The chemical safety report shall document the chemical safety assessment which shall be conducted for either each substance on its own or in a preparation or in an article or a group of substances.
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78		In other words the chemical safety report (CSR) is a document, which details the process and the results of chemical safety assessment (→CSA).
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83	Chemicals Agents Directive	Council directive 98/24/EC on the
84		protection of the health and safety of
85		workers from risks related to chemical
86		agents at work
87		
88	Chemsteer	Risk screening process developed by US
89		EPA to estimate inhalation and dermal
90		exposure to workers and potential
91		releases to air, water and land.
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93	Chronic exposure	Exposure to a substance as such or in a
94		preparation occurring over a long time
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97	Compliance check	Downstream user receiving information
98		on safe use via the exposure scenario
99		(annex to SDS) should check whether the
100		conditions described in the SDS reflect
101		own conditions of use
102		
103	Conditions of use	Shall describe the operational conditions
104		and risk management measures at a level
105		of detail appropriate to carry out the
106		safety assessment and to communicate
107		the conditions of use in the supply chain
108		in a way that they can be implemented by
109		the (downstream) user
110		
111	Confidential business information (CBI)	Information which is related to product
112		design, marketing strategies or business
113		practices and cannot be disclosed to any
114		actors in the supply chain.
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117	ConsExpo	Freely available tier 1 exposure
118		calculation tool to assess consumer
119		exposure using <i>fact sheets</i> for main
120		categories of consumer products (e.g.
121		cosmetics, cleaning products ...).

122		Underlying database provides default scenarios and parameter values for model calculation
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126	Control of risks	The iterative CSA process of hazard assessment, exposure assessment and risk characterization ends when risks are shown to be controlled. Related Operational Conditions (→OCs) and Risk Management Measures (→RMMs) for the manufacture and identified uses are to be documented in the CSR and communicated to downstream users
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136	Control guidance sheets	Brief description of typical exposure situations covering a number of unit operations and providing information on control measures and critical control points
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142	COSHH/BAuA tool	<i>Easy-to-use workplace control scheme</i> developed by COSHH and further refined by BAuA to estimate exposure based on banding approach and simple input parameters (e.g. volatility/dustiness of product, scale of use (kg/l) and control approach (exposure time)) underpinned by → control guidance sheets
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151	Default value	Standardized quantitative value (→RMM efficiency, →OC, body weight, exposure time...) to be used in pre-defined scenarios in quantitative exposure assessment tools
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157	Derived no effect level (DNEL)	It is the level of exposure to the substance below which no adverse effects are expected to occur. It is therefore the level of exposure to the substance above which humans should not be exposed. DNEL is a derived level of exposure because it is calculated on the basis of available dose descriptors such as No Observed Adverse Effect
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166		Levels (→NOAELs) or benchmark doses
167		(BMDs).
168		
169	Descriptor system	Set of 4 descriptors which can be used in
170		combination or separate to describe
171		specific uses in a brief general
172		description and to give → ES a short
173		title. Elements of this descriptor system
174		are:
175		▪ Sectors of use (→SU)
176		▪ Chemical product category (→PC)
177		▪ Process Category (→PROC) or
178		operation unit (→OU)
179		▪ Article category (→AC)
180		
181	Determinants of release and exposure	Set of determinants which represents the
182		main information that needs to be
183		collected for making an exposure
184		scenario including substance
185		characteristics, →OC, →RMMs relevant
186		for exposure and surroundings
187		
188	DMEL	Derived minimal effect level to be used
189		in qualitative risk characterization for
190		non-threshold substances. The
191		underlying assumption is that a no-
192		effect-level cannot be established and a
193		DMEL therefore expresses an exposure
194		level corresponding to a low, possibly
195		theoretical, risk, which should be seen as
196		a tolerable risk
197	Dose descriptor	A value obtained from a
198		toxicity/ecotoxicity test or from other
199		relevant data, usually the dose needed to
200		induce a specified adverse effect (e.g.,
201		50% lethality) or the highest dose not
202		causing adverse effects (e.g., NOAEL).
203		The dose descriptor is a basis for
204		determining/setting the DNEL.
205		
206	Downstream user	Any natural or legal person established
207		within the Community, other than the

208		manufacturer or the importer, who uses a
209		substance, either on its own or in a
210		preparation, in the course of his
211		industrial or professional activities. A
212		distributor or a consumer is not a
213		downstream user. A re-importer
214		exempted pursuant to Article 2(7)(c)
215		shall be regarded as a downstream user.
216		
217	ECETOC TRA	Freely available targeted risk assessment
218		tool (tier 1) for exposure assessment of
219		workers working with pre-defined
220		exposure scenarios and a set of default
221		assumptions
222		
223	EIS ChemRisks	European information system providing
224		exposure information on chemicals
225		related to consumer products and articles
226		via tools and reference data.
227		
228	Emission factors	Expresses the fraction of the used
229		amount being emitted to the
230		environmental compartment of
231		consideration
232		
233	Emission pattern	Defines release into the environment via
234		different emission sources (e.g. diffuse or
235		point source) and use characteristics
236		(e.g. emission duration/ service life)
237		during substance life cycle
238		
239	Emission pathway	Describes the way how a substance can
240		be released into the environment, e.g.
241		▪ into surrounding air
242		▪ into saliva or surrounding water
243		▪ into surrounding solid material
244		▪ in the form of material particles to
245		various surroundings
246		

247	Environmental release class (ERC)	21 emission classes describe specific
248		exposure pre-defined profiles regarding
249		environmental emission. They are meant
250		to serve as a starting point for i) grouping
251		of substance uses from environmental
252		perspective and ii) carrying out tier 1
253		exposure estimates
254		
255	Emission scenario document (ESD)	Documents describe the sources,
256		production processes, pathways and use
257		patterns with the aim of quantifying the
258		emissions and ideally cover entire life
259		cycle. Provides information about
260		branch-specific exposure scenarios being
261		developed by OECD and/or EU
262		
263	Environmental fate and behavior	Describes the way how substances will
264		be segmented into the different
265		environmental departments (→
266		partitioning) and further physically
267		(adsorption/desorption), chemically
268		(hydrolysis, photolysis) or biologically
269		degraded. Information needed for
270		environmental exposure assessment.
271		
272	EUSES	Tier 1 assessment tool to conduct initial
273		and refined risk assessments of human
274		and environmental exposure.
275		
276	European Chemical Agency (ECHA)	Central Agency established to manage
277		the REACH; located in Helsinki
278		
279	ES template	Recommended standard structure to
280		present ES information
281		
282	Exposure	Exposure should normally be understood
283		as external exposure which can be
284		defined as the amount of substance
285		ingested, the total amount in contact with
286		the skin or either the amount inhaled or
287		the concentration of the substance in the
288		atmosphere, as appropriate.

289		
290	Exposure estimation class	Pre-defined settings to be chosen to derive tier 1 exposure estimates; refer to processes, product types and life cycle stages; not all relevant conditions of use spelled out and thus unequal to an → ES or a →UEC settings to be chosen to derive tier 1 exposure estimates;
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298	Exposure scenario (ES)	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, exposure of humans and the environment. Exposure scenarios may cover one specific process or several processes or uses as appropriate.
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309	Broad exposure scenario	Exposure scenario which covers a broad range of different uses and conditions of use
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312	Initial exposure scenario	The initial ES forms the starting point for the exposure estimate and risk characterisation based on knowledge about current conditions of use easily available to M/I before starting an exposure assessment;
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318	Final exposure scenario	The final ES is developed from the initial ES describing the conditions of safe use, based on risk characterisation
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321	Generic exposure scenario	Exposure Scenario addressing all relevant conditions (exposure determinants) for a use or a group of uses but may need further specification to become a final exposure scenario.
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326	Specific exposure scenario	Exposure scenario providing more details on a use or a group of uses needed to sufficiently describe the conditions of safe use.
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331	Exposure route	Describe possible ways of getting exposed to a chemical or causing an
332		

333		emission to the environment; possible
334		routes are:
335		Human:
336		Oral intake, inhalation, dermal
337		contact
338		Environment:
339		Air, water, soil
340		
341	Generic exposure models	Calculation tools to develop exposure
342		scenarios based on standardized default
343		(conservative) assumptions (→tier 1
344		tool)
345		
346	Hazard identification	The identification of the type and nature
347		of adverse effects that an agent has as
348		inherent capacity to cause in an
349		organism, system or (sub)population.
350		Hazard identification is the first step in
351		the process of Risk Assessment.
352		
353	Higher tier assessment	Increasing the complexity of models (and
354		the number of determinants) with the aim
355		to get closer to reality (less conservative
356		outputs).
357		
358	Human exposure via environment (HEvE)	Exposure assessment for humans via
359		inhalation or oral intake (or combined)
360		and only reflecting chronic endpoints;
361		i.e. repeated dose toxicity,
362		mutagenicity/carcinogenicity and
363		reproductive toxicity
364		
365	Identified use	A use of a substance on its own or in a
366		preparation, or a use of a preparation,
367		that is intended by an actor in the supply
368		chain, including his own use, or that is
369		made known to him in writing by an
370		immediate downstream user.
371		

372	Importer	Any natural or legal person established
373		within the Community who is
374		responsible for import.
375		
376	Intended release	Relates to type of use and type of article;
377		the
378		technical performance of the product is
379		geared to release of substances
380		
381	IPPC directive	EU directive concerning integrated
382		pollution and prevention control setting
383		common rules for permitting and
384		controlling industrial installations;
385		technical standards are described in →
386		BREF documents
387		
388	Iteration of the CSA	Changing of assumptions related to
389		operational conditions of use (→OC) and
390		applied →RMMs in order to derive a
391		→final exposure scenario
392		
393		
394	Life cycle stage (LCS)	Different phases of substance use
395		covering manufacturing, formulation,
396		downstream use, service- and waste life
397		stage; descriptor system can be used to
398		describe the various uses in a
399		standardized way.
400		
401	Limit of quantitation (LOQ)	Analytical measures used to quantify
402		emissions may have limitations in being
403		representative for specific exposure
404		quantification (degree of confidence).
405		These limitations need to be evaluated
406		and reflected in the use of such measured
407		data.
408		
409	Margin of exposure (MoE)	Quantitative comparison between actual
410		exposure and level of safe use (applied in
411		→ECETOC TRA)

412		
413	Manufacturer	Any natural or legal person established
414		within the Community who
415		manufactures a substance within the EU
416		community
417		
418	M/I	→ manufacturer and → importer
419	Multi constituent substance	Substance with well defined composition
420		of different components (clear chemical
421		identity with e.g. typical concentration
422		range)
423	Multiple emissions	M/I is obliged to take account of his total
424		market volume and the possibility that
425		total releases may lead to significant
426		higher exposure than calculated or
427		measured at a local single source
428		
429	No-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL)	Greatest concentration or amount of a
430		substance determined by hypothesis
431		testing, found by observation or
432		experiment, which, in a given toxicity
433		test, causes no observed detectable
434		adverse effect. Effects may be detected at
435		this level, which are not judged to be
436		adverse.
437		
438	No-observed-effect level (NOEL)	Greatest concentration or amount of a
439		substance determined by hypothesis
440		testing, found by observation or
441		experiment, which in a given toxicity test
442		causes no observed detectable effect.
443		
444	Operation unit (OU)	→ Process category
445		
446	Operational condition (OC)	All conditions which have a quantitative
447		impact on exposure, e.g. product
448		specifications, duration and frequency of
449		exposure, applied amount of substance
450		per use or capacity of surroundings (e.g.
451		room size, receiving environmental
452		compartment)

453		
454	Partitioning	Once released into the environment, the
455		chemicals will be transported between
456		the compartments (e.g. between air and
457		water).
458		
459	PBT/vPvB assessment	Assessment process for all substances for
460		which a CSA is required; determines if
461		the substance fulfils the criteria given in
462		Annex XIII of REACH, and if so, to
463		characterize the potential emissions of
464		the substance to the different
465		environmental compartments during all
466		activities carried out by the registrant and
467		all identified uses
468		
469	Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic (PBT)	Substances of very high concern
470		that are Persistent (difficult to break
471		down), Bio-accumulative in living
472		organisms and Toxic. Annex XIII
473		defines criteria for the identification of
474		PBTs and Annex I lays down general
475		provisions for PBT assessment. PBTs
476		may be included in Annex XIV and by
477		that be made subject to authorisation
478		requirements.
479		
480	Personal protection equipment (PPE)	Technical means (e.g. mask, gloves,
481		goggles, respirator...) to protect workers
482		and consumers against direct exposure
483		
484	Predicted environmental concentration (PEC)	Background concentration
485		calculated by accounting for all releases
486		over a wider, regional area and by
487		accounting for the distribution and fate
488		of the chemical after the release to the
489		environment; will be used in
490		environmental exposure assessment
491		
492	Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC)	Concentration of the substance below
493		which adverse effects in the
494		environmental sphere of concern are not
495		expected to occur.

496		
497	Process category (PROC)	Part of the descriptor system describing
498		the processes and techniques used during
499		manufacturing and downstream
500		applications (OU). PROCs are used in
501		the pre-defined exposure scenarios of →
502		ECETOC TRA.
503		
504	Protection target	Target group that needs to be protected
505		by the chemical safety assessment, either
506		occupational, consumer or environmental
507		targets.
508		
509	Relative weight of RMM	Indicative influence of types of →RMMs
510		on achieving protection targets during
511		manufacturing and use of a substance
512		taking into account skills and
513		competencies of different user groups.
514		
515		
516	Release factors	Key parameter for environmental release
517		estimation (expressed in % or
518		dimensionless)
519		
520	Risk characterization	Risk characterization in the context of
521		the CSA is the (quantitative) estimation
522		of the likelihood that adverse effects
523		occur to man or the environment due to
524		actual or predicted exposure to a toxic
525		chemical
526		
527	Risk characterization ratio (RCR)	Exposure levels are compared to suitable
528		no-effect levels for the relevant time and
529		spatial scales for each of the protection
530		targets: occupational, consumer and
531		environment (e.g. ratio of PEC to
532		PNEC). Ratio below 1 indicates safe use.
533		
534	Risk management measure (RMM)	Technical and/or organizational
535		measures to ensure control of risks
536		during manufacturing and use of a

537		substance as such, in a preparation or an
538		article
539		
540	RISKOFDERM	Risk assessment tool for occupational
541		dermal exposure to chemicals in
542		industrial and professional settings
543		
544	RMM efficiency	Technically feasible degree of
545		risk/exposure/ emission reduction
546		achieved by professional implementation
547		and maintenance of proposed measure
548		
549	RMM package	Set of risk management measures for a
550		certain sector or product group worked
551		out by experts and having proven
552		effectiveness
553		
554	Safety assessment	Structured process to evaluate risks for
555		each target group/exposure route which
556		will provide a list of →OCs and
557		→RMMs needed to ensure safe use.
558		Attention needs to be paid to shifting
559		risks from one target group to another.
560		
561	Safety data sheet (SDS)	Instrument for conveying the relevant
562		information on the risks of dangerous
563		substances and preparations from
564		manufacturer, importer or downstream
565		user down the supply chain.
566		
567	Sectors of use (SU)	Part of the standardized descriptor
568		system describing the industrial,
569		professional or private sector a substance
570		is used in as such or in a preparation or
571		an article.
572		
573	Secondary poisoning	Effect of →biomagnification on human
574		via predators in the food chain; effect of
575		toxic substances can build up over time
576		by bioaccumulation which can exceed
577		the →PEC _{local}

578		
579	Service life	Use of a substance having been
580		manufactured into/onto an article or
581		preparation used in industrial,
582		professional or consumer applications
583		and potentially contributing to →chronic
584		exposure
585		
586	Short title of ES	Systematic approach of giving an ES a
587		meaningful name flagging scope and
588		applicability of the ES in a brief manner
589		and facilitating the communication in the
590		supply chain.
591		
592	Stoffenmanager	A quantitative tier 1 assessment tool for
593		estimating inhalation exposure to
594		vapours, aerosols of low volatility liquids
595		and dust
596		
597	Substances of very high concern (SVHC)	Substances falling under this category
598	are:	
599		▪ Carcinogenic, mutagenic or
600		reprotoxic (CMR) categories 1 + 2
601		▪ Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
602		(PBT)
603		▪ Very persistent, very
604		bioaccumulative (vPvB)
605		▪ Other substances with similar
606		concern based on scientific evidence
607		
608	Tier 1 assessment tools	Modeling tools using conservative
609		assumptions and default values in pre-
610		defined standard →use scenarios to
611		separate exposure situations with critical
612		risk levels from those which are of no
613		concern.
614		
615	Time pattern of use	Describes the time of possible exposure
616		(duration and frequency) to a dangerous

617		substance and is an important
618		determinant for exposure assessment
619		
620	Unintended release	Relates to type of use and type of article; the
621		technical quality of the product includes
622		means to limit or prevent release of
623		substance or material losses
624		
625	Use	Use means any processing, formulation,
626		consumption, storage, keeping,
627		treatment, filling into containers, transfer
628		from one container to another, mixing,
629		production of an article or any other
630		utilization.
631		
632	Use and exposure category	Grouping of uses with comparable
633		exposure patterns under one ES to
634		simplify communication → broad ES
635		
636	Use and exposure matrix	Provides a structured overview about
637		uses, conditions of use and related
638		exposure routes which facilitates the
639		communication in the supply chain and
640		allows for cross check of exposure
641		assessments for different user groups
642		
643	Use scenario	A list of generic use scenarios was
644		developed by ECETOC TRA from the
645		uses addressed (in 2003) in the UK
646		COSHH Essentials scheme, together with
647		a basic descriptor of how the substances
648		might be expected to be handled/used.
649		This list represents a wide range of
650		circumstances where workplace
651		exposures to chemicals arise.
652		
653	Waste category	Based on the Hazard Waste Directive a
654		revised European Waste Catalogue has
655		been established which defines hazardous
656		waste in specific waste categories
657		
658	Waste life stage	Describes handling of substances
659		contained in waste from various life

660		stages of the substance in form of articles
661		or preparations
662		
663	Wide dispersive use	Refers to many small point sources or
664		diffuse release by for instance the public
665		at large or sources like traffic thus
666		leading to a continuous release over 365
667		days/a

B. Abbreviation

668		
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671	ABS	Absorption
672	AC	Article Category
673	AF	Assessment factor
674	AS	Allometric scaling
675	AUC	Area Under the Curve; Area under
676		the blood/plasma concentration curve
677		vs. time curve, representing the total
678		amount of substance reaching the
679		blood/plasma
680	BCF	Bio Concentration Factor
681	BMD	Benchmark dose; The BMD concept
682		involves fitting a mathematical model
683		to dose-response data. The BMD is
684		defined as the dose causing a
685		predetermined change in response.
686	BMD10	The Benchmark-dose associated with a
687		10% response (for tumours upon
688		lifetime exposure after correction for
689		spontaneous incidence, for other
690		effects in a specified study)
691	BMDL10	The lower 95% confidence interval of
692		a Benchmark-dose representing a 10%
693		response (e.g., tumour response upon
694		lifetime exposure), i.e. the lower 95%
695		confidence interval of a BMD10
696	BMF	Bio Magnification Factor
697	BREF	Best available technique Reference
698		document
699	BSAF	Biological Soil Accumulation Factor
700	Bw	Body weight
701	CAD	Chemical Agent Directive
702	CBI	Confidential Business Information
703	CGS	Control Guidance Sheets
704	Cmax	Peak plasma concentration

705	CNS	Central Nervous System
706	CSA	Chemical Safety Assessment
707	CSR	Chemical safety report
708	DMEL	Derived Minimum Effect Level
709	DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
710	DU	Downstream User
711	DU-CSA	Downstream User Chemical Safety
712		Assessment
713	DU TGD	Downstream User Technical Guidance
714		Document
715	EASE	Estimation and Assessment of
716		Substance Exposure
717	ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
718	ED10	Effective dose 10 %; a dose
719		representing an increased incidence of
720		10 % due to a specific exposure (e.g.,
721		to a chemical).
722	EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
723	ELR	Excess Lifetime Risk; additional
724		lifetime risk over the background
725		normal risk (or incidence of disease)
726	EINECS	European Inventory of Existing
727		Commercial Chemical Substances
728	EPIWIN	Estimation Program Interface for
729		Windows
730	EPL	Exposure Predictor band Liquid
731	EPS	Exposure Predictor band Solid
732	ERC	Environmental Release Class
733	ES	Exposure Scenario
734	ESD	Emission Scenario Document
735	eSDS	extended Safety Data Sheet
736	EUSES	European System for the Evaluation
737		of Substances
738	EWL	European Waste List
739	GDMF	General Decision Making Framework

740	HBMD10	Human BMD10
741	HEvE	Human Exposure via Environment
742	HH	Human Health
743	HSE	Health Safety Environment
744	HT25	Human T25
745	HtLF	High to Low dose risk extrapolation
746		Factor
747	IC	Industry Category
748	IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and
749		Control
750	ITS	Integrated Testing Strategy
751	LC50	Median lethal concentration. The
752		concentration causing 50 % lethality
753	LCS	Life Cycle Stage
754	LD50	Median lethal dose. The dose causing
755		50 % lethality
756	LED10	Lowest confidence limit of the ED10
757	LEV	Local Exhaust Ventilation
758	LMS	Linear multistage model
759	LOQ	Limit Of Quantitation
760	M/I	Manufacturer / Importer
761	MoE	Margin of Exposure
762	MTD	Maximum Tolerated Dose
763	NACE	Nomenclature générale des activités
764		économiques dans les Communautés
765		Européennes
766	NAEC	No Adverse Effect Concentration
767	NAEL	No Adverse Effect Level
768	NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
769	NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
770	OC	Operation Condition
771	OR	Odds Ratio; the ratio of the odds of an
772		event occurring in one group to the
773		odds of it occurring in another group

774	ORL	Lowest confidence limit of the OR
775	OU	Operational Unit
776	PBPK	Physiologically-based
777		pharmacokinetic modelling
778	PC	Chemical Product Category
779	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
780	PEC	Predicted Environmental
781		Concentration
782	PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
783	PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
784	PROC	Process Category
785	(Q)SAR	Qualitative Structure Activity
786		Relationship, mathematical method to
787		predict e.g. biological activity based on
788		chemical structure
789	RMM	Risk Management Measure
790	RC	Risk Characterization
791	RCR	Risk Characterization Ratio
792	RR	Relative Risk
793	RRL	Lower bound exposure value
794		associated with the RR-value of 1.1
795	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
796	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
797	SIEF	Substance Information Exchange
798		Forum
799	SMR	Standardised Mortality Ratio
800	SMRL	Lower bound exposure value
801		associated with the SMR-value of 1.1
802	sRV	Standard Respiratory Volume
803	STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
804	SU	Sectors of Use
805	SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
806	T25	The chronic dose rate that will give
807		25% of the animals' tumours at a

808		specific tissue site after correction for
809		spontaneous incidence, within the
810		standard life time of that species
811	TARIC	Tarif Intégré des Communautés
812		Européennes
813	TTC	Threshold of Toxicological Concern
814	TWA	Time-Weighted Average exposure
815	UC	Use Category
816	UCN	Use Code Nordic
817	UDS	Use Descriptor System
818	UVCB	Substances of Unknown or Variable
819		composition, Complex reaction
820		products or Biological materials as
821		defined in RIP 3.10
822	wRV	Worker Respiratory Volume