

## USE MAPS TEMPLATE

### Instructions on how to fill in the use maps template

*Draft - October 2015*

*This document was developed in the context of the CSR/ES Roadmap<sup>1</sup> initiative, under the umbrella of ENES (Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios). It is the result of discussions and testing among ENES community members. The CSR/ES Roadmap Coordination Group thanks all the members of the Use Maps working group and all testers and verifiers for their active contribution.*

### Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to fill in the template</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>General approach</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Field by field instructions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex I – Advice on Use names and contributing activity names</b> .....	<b>13</b>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration/information-requirements/chemical-safety-report/csr-es-roadmap>

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## Introduction

This template is meant to support the generation of use maps by downstream user sector associations in a harmonised way. Use maps are normally the most efficient and effective option to inform the registrants about the uses of their substances that take place in the supply chain.

Article 37.2 of the REACH Regulation explains the right of downstream users to make a use known to the supplier. It mentions that as a minimum a brief general description of use needs to be provided together with sufficient information to allow the potential registrant to prepare an exposure scenario for this use. This template provides a format and a process for downstream users to implement this right.

Maximum alignment is sought between the suggested structure/fields in this template and the section 3 of IUCLID as foreseen in the version 6 (released in 2016) as well as other tools such as Chesar or the exposure assessment inputs. The Guidance on use description (R12) provides information on how to describe uses and may be a good reference point for some of the elements in this use map template<sup>2</sup>.

A key concept to understand in the template is that the uses of a substance are grouped according to life-cycle stages. A number of uses can relate to each life-cycle stage. Finally, each use consists of different contributing activities. When the registrant carries out the assessment of the uses, it is expected that one Exposure Scenario will be generated for each use, which will include contributing scenarios for each contributing activity.

It should be noted that Use maps usually reflect the uses of mixtures. Therefore, there are fields to help potential registrants to identify which uses are relevant to their substances.

Finally, it is important to realise that the content of some of the fields in this template will be found in the exposure scenarios received as an annex of the Safety Data Sheet. For this reason it is important to include in the use map the corresponding references to the recommended standard phrases in the ECom catalogue that the downstream users wish to receive to facilitate the communication on safe use in the supply chain.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment>

Cefic has on its Website an overview table summarising the activities of sector associations regarding use maps (table available at <http://www.cefic.org/Industry-support/Implementing-reach/Guidances-and-Tools1/>). If your sector association is developing or plans to (further) develop its use map, please contact Cefic to update the overview table. Contact details: Jean-Christophe DEWART - [jcd@cefic.be](mailto:jcd@cefic.be)

## How to fill in the template

### General approach

The template is to be filled in mainly by downstream user sector associations. Associations representing Formulating sectors are well placed to generate these use maps as they can cover both their own uses as well as the uses that take place in the next steps of the supply chain.

Previous experience shows that an efficient way to generate use maps is for downstream user sector associations to create a working group or task force with representatives from their members with good market knowledge that fills in the template. Further consultation steps can then take place to ensure comprehensive and realistic description of uses.

The template includes links to the exposure assessment inputs which are crucial for a registrant to carry out the exposure assessment of each contributing activity. Each of these exposure assessment inputs has its own template for describing the input parameters to carry out the exposure assessment from an environmental, workers or consumers perspective. The use maps provide a field to indicate which of these are relevant for the contributing activities in one use. It is recommended that associations generate the exposure assessment inputs and make them available via use maps. In some cases, when linking them to contributing activities, gaps and overlaps can be identified. The reference to the exposure assessment inputs in the use map template should then allow to find the corresponding filled in templates for these inputs so that they can be used by the assessors.

When describing a use the most appropriate way is to:

- Select the life-cycle stage that the use relates to. The template highlights the fields that are relevant for each life-cycle stage. Indeed, not all fields are relevant for all life-cycle stages (e.g. SU is not relevant for formulation; PC is not

relevant for the article service-life, etc.). Fields that are not relevant for a given life-cycle stage are marked in grey with the indication "N/A".

- Create one use 'block' for each of the uses that are part of the use map. For each use, provide an informative use name and, if needed, a short further description so that registrants understand what the use is about. As explained below, the use name will most likely 'come back' to the downstream user as the Exposure scenario name.
- Identify all the activities that take place within the use. Create the appropriate number and type of contributing activities (workers, consumers and environment), by inserting or removing existing rows in the template. Provide informative contributing activity names and assign the relevant use descriptor to each activity.
- Ensure all relevant fields are populated.
- For use names and contributing activity names, remember to include links to the ECom phrases in the relevant fields so that the Exposure Scenarios can be generated using standard phrases. It is highly recommended to search among the available ECom phrases for the phrase(s) that describes your case better, and then make the link to the relevant ECom phrase(s). Please note that a combination of phrases is possible i.e. provide more than one phrase for the same element, if this covers several aspects that you deem important. If it is not possible to find a (combination of) phrase(s) that reflect your situation, please discuss within the sector the need to submit a request for the addition of a new ECom standard phrase. Please follow the Guidance of standard phrases when doing so. The ECom catalogue is regularly updated with new and reviewed phrases. All the information is available here: <http://www.cefic.org/Industry-support/Implementing-reach/escom/>

Field by field instructions are provided below.

### Field by field instructions

The following table provides for each field a description of the expected content and instructions or remarks.

Each use is to be described by the following set of information<sup>3</sup>.

Fiel	Field	CONTENT	Destination	INSTRUCTIONS / REMARKS	EXAMPLE
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<sup>3</sup> Further description of each field is also included in the Guidance on use description R.12: <http://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>

d ref.	name		(CSR <sup>4</sup> / ES for comm / both)		
1	<b>Use code</b>	The field contains a code which is a sector unique identifier for the use.	ES for comm	<p>Guiding rules for building the use code: The use code is composed of the following elements separated by underscore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sector association abbreviation</li> <li>- Life cycle stage abbreviation. Format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o M for <u>M</u>anufacture</li> <li>o F for <u>F</u>ormulation</li> <li>o IS for Uses at <u>i</u>ndustrial <u>s</u>ites</li> <li>o PW for Uses by <u>p</u>rofessional <u>w</u>orkers</li> <li>o C for <u>C</u>onsumer uses</li> <li>o SLw for <u>S</u>ervice <u>l</u>ife referring to use of articles by <u>w</u>orkers</li> <li>o SLc for <u>S</u>ervice <u>l</u>ife referring to use of articles by <u>c</u>onsumers<sup>5</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>- Use numbering. Format: 001, 002, 003 etc. Start at 001 for each life cycle stage</li> <li>- Version number. Format v1, v2, v3 etc.</li> </ul>	<i>AISE_PW_001_v1</i>
1a	<b>Link to entry in previous use maps</b>	Reference to a use if included in previous versions of use maps to ensure continuity.	n/a	This reference may be useful if information for the exposure assessment was included in previous use maps (e.g. conditions of use) and the development of exposure assessment inputs where this information will be included is still not finalised.	<i>AISE GEIS.8b.1.a.v1</i>
2	<b>Life cycle stage</b>	Identification of the life cycle stage relevant for the use	CSR (IUCLID field: different documents in IUCLID for different Life cycle stages)	<p>The life-cycle stage is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manufacture</li> <li>- Formulation or re-packing</li> <li>- Use at industrial sites</li> <li>- Widespread use by professional workers</li> <li>- Consumer use</li> <li>- Service life – workers</li> <li>- Service life - consumers</li> </ul>	<i>Widespread use by professional workers</i>

<sup>4</sup> When a field relevant for CSR is included in the registration dossier via a specific IUCLID field this is indicated in the table.

<sup>5</sup> Even though there is no separation between Service life workers and Service life consumers in the R12 Guidance, it has been considered a good information in the use map as they include different elements.

2a	<b>Life Cycle Stage code</b>	Identification of the life cycle stage code relevant for the use	ES for comm	The life-cycle stage code is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M (for Manufacture)</li> <li>- F (for Formulation or re-packing)</li> <li>- IS (for Use at industrial sites)</li> <li>- PW (for Widespread use by professional workers)</li> <li>- C (for Consumer use)</li> <li>- SLw (for Service life referring to use of articles by workers)</li> <li>- SLc (for Service life referring to use of articles by consumers)</li> </ul>	PW
3	<b>Use name</b>	Use name agreed at sector level (unique label characterising the nature and scope of the activities covered)	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Manufacture name'/' Use name') / ES for comm	The use name should remain quite generic. Further details can be provided in the field 'further description of use' and/or in the contributing activity names. Remark: The 'use name' forms the 'Exposure scenario name' in the CSR and the ES for communication. Ideally, use names are defined at sector level using available standard phrases in ECom.  Please refer to Annex I for further advice and examples.	<i>Widespread use by professional workers; Regular cleaning of equipment</i>
3a	<b>ESCom standard phrase code(s) for use name</b>	Code(s) of the standard phrases in the ECom catalogue that are used as use names	ES for comm	Select from the ECom standard phrase catalogue: <a href="http://www.cefic.org/Industry-support/Implementing-reach/escom/">http://www.cefic.org/Industry-support/Implementing-reach/escom/</a>  Where the use name is composed from several standard phrases it is advised to separate the codes with semi colons.	11133170592
4	<b>Further description of use</b>	Further description of the technological process(es) carried out under the use.	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Further description of use')	If needed, information can be provided here that further describe the scope of the process covered by the use or the types of mixtures/articles used. This should not duplicate information provided via the use name or the contributing activity names.  The information provided in this field is not meant to be communicated in the supply chain.	<i>Regular cleaning of equipment. Spray application and wiping (manual process – open – indoor - ambient temperature)</i>
5	<b>Sectors of end use (SU)</b>	Relevant sectors of uses preferably	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Sector of end use')/ ES for comm	This is a Market descriptor to indicate in the sector(s) of economy where the use takes place. Multiple SUs per use are allowed (same use takes place in several sectors).	n/a

		from the SU list in the R12 Guidance.		Only relevant for uses at industrial sites and widespread uses by professional workers; Not relevant for the formulation, consumer use and article service life.	
6	<b>Product categories (PC)</b>	Relevant product category(ies) preferably from the PC list in the R12 Guidance	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Product category used')/ ES for comm	This is a Market descriptor to indicate in the type of product(s) formulated or used during the use. Multiple PCs allowed if needed. Not relevant for the Article service life.	PC35
7	<b>Article categories (AC)</b>	Relevant article categories preferably from the AC list in the R12 guidance.	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Article category') / ES for comm	This is a Market descriptor to indicate in which type of article the substance is used or further processed. Only relevant for the article service-life stage (for both workers and consumers).	n/a
8	<b>ES short title for communication</b>	ES short-title for communication	ES for comm	The ES short-title for communication should be built according to the rules agreed at ENES6: <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/csr-es-roadmap/news-details/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_8QHk/title/new-guidelines-for-structuring-exposure-scenario-short-titles-for-communication">http://echa.europa.eu/csr-es-roadmap/news-details/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_8QHk/title/new-guidelines-for-structuring-exposure-scenario-short-titles-for-communication</a> These short titles are usually generated by registrants to build a table of contents in the extended SDS; however, if downstream users associations consider that they are in a good position to include those in the use maps, they can include them here.	<i>Widespread use by professional workers; Washing and cleaning products;</i>
9	<b>This use leads to subsequent service life</b>	Y (this use leads to a service life)/N (this use does not lead to a service life)	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Subsequent service life relevant to this use')	A use leads to a service life if it leads to the production of an article.  In some mixtures used in the production of articles some substances end up in articles while others don't (e.g. in paints, pigments are included on the articles while highly volatile solvents don't). In such case, the option 'Y' should be selected in this field and further information on which (type of) substance ends up in the article should be provided in the field 9a.	N



9a	<b>Reference to subsequent service life use and relevant substances</b>	Use code for the subsequent use under life-cycle stage Service life.	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Subsequent service life name')	<p>If the use leads to a service life, the use code of the service life (ideally included in the same use map).</p> <p>Where the subsequent service life is relevant only for some of the substances used in a mixture, the (type of) substance for which the service life is relevant should be reported in this field. The type of substance can be expressed e.g. using technical function.</p>	<i>n/a</i>
<b>The fields 10-13 below constitute a set of information that should be repeated for each contributing activity contributing to one use</b>					
10	<b>Contributing activity type</b>	Type of contributing activity	CSR (different tables in IUCLID for different CA types)	<p>The contributing activity type should be one of the following. It corresponds to the type of contributing exposure scenario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- workers</li> <li>- consumers</li> <li>- environment</li> </ul>	<i>workers</i>
11	<b>Contributing activity name</b>	Name for the activity / technique contributing to the use described.	CSR (IUCLID field: 'Name of activity / technique') / ES for comm	<p>From a conceptual point of view, a use may consist of one or more contributing activities, processes, tasks or unit operations. The contributing activity name is meant to describe them in brief terms.</p> <p>If an exposure assessment is carried out, each contributing scenario is related to a specific contributing activity. If the same activity is carried out under different conditions it may be needed to create different contributing activities. The contributing activity name should then reflect the differences in the conditions of use.</p> <p><i>From the environmental perspective</i> the focus to define contributing activities is on the type of technique(s) operated at a site from the perspective of potential release (e.g. techniques leading to different emission factors and potentially requiring different types of environmental RMM will be described in different contributing activities).</p> <p><i>From the human health perspective</i> the focus is on the type of activities performed, or product/article used by the</p>	<p><i>Small package filling</i></p> <p><i>Please refer to Annex I for further advice and examples</i></p>

				<p>workers/consumers.</p> <p>The contributing activity names should, ideally, be defined at sector level using available standard phrases in ECom. They should provide more specificity than the standardised use descriptors.</p> <p>Please refer to Annex I for further advice and examples.</p>	
11a	<b>ECom standard phrase code(s) for CA name</b>		ES for comm	<p>Select from the ECom standard phrase catalogue:  <a href="http://www.cefic.org/Industry-support/Implementing-reach/escom/">http://www.cefic.org/Industry-support/Implementing-reach/escom/</a></p> <p>Where the contributing activity name is composed from several standard phrases it is advised to separate the codes with semi colons.</p>	10133224557
12	<b>Contributing activity descriptor</b>	Relevant PROC/ERC/PC or AC category preferably from the lists provided in the R12 guidance.	CSR (IUCLID field): 'Process category (PROC), Environmental release category (ERC), Product category (PC), Article category (AC) / ES for comm	<p>The use descriptor that best characterise the contributing activity described from the environmental and human health perspective is assigned</p> <p>The contributing activity descriptors should be used as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for workers: PROCs</li> <li>- for environment: ERCs</li> <li>- for consumers: PCs (substance as such or in a mixture) or ACs (substance in articles)</li> </ul>	<i>PROC8b</i>
13	<b>Exposure assessment input code for this CA</b>	Code of the relevant exposure assessment input	CSR (no specific IUCLID field)	A code should be provided here that makes the link to the relevant exposure assessment input (e.g. SpERC code, SCED code).	<i>SWED_xxx</i>

14	<p><b>Additional information (optional)</b></p> <p><b>Generic composition by technical functions; maximum concentration per technical function; tonnage information; other</b></p>	<p>Generic composition of the product expressed by mean of the main technical functions present in that product type, preferably based on the list of function categories provided in the R12 guidance</p>	<p>CSR (no specific IUCLID field)</p>	<p>This is a free text field that can be filled in at use level or contributing activity level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-help registrants in selecting the relevant uses/contributing activities for his substance (maybe not all the uses/CAs in the use map apply). Where the information relevant for selection does not fit properly in the use name/contributing activity name it can be provided in this additional field.</li> <li>- provide additional information that may be useful for the registrant to perform the CSA and that is not covered by the exposure assessment inputs e.g tonnage information, generic composition (see below).</li> </ul> <p>If information on generic composition is provided it can be expressed at a quite generic level i.e. by main technical functions present in the product. No substance specific information (e.g. substance name) is expected here. Information on composition is expected to relate to the <i>maximum</i> concentration per technical function (it aims at allowing the registrant to consider a concentration lower than 100% in his exposure assessment).</p> <p>If tonnage per use information is available at sector level e.g. statistics at sector level, a reference can be included to help the registrant to estimate volumes per use which are needed for environmental assessments. The registration dossier also includes the possibility to provide tonnage per use information which is crucial input for the selection and prioritisation of substances and dossiers by authorities for further regulatory processes e.g. identification of Substances of Very High Concern.</p> <p>Any other complementary information can be provided as an additional text e.g. that the use/contributing activity only applies to specific product / substance types. This information will indicate to registrants the ones relevant for their substances. Other examples of information that can be added here can be: indication of whether some substances are intended to be released during the service life, whether the use</p>	<p><i>Maximum concentrations of substances in this product :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- surfactant: 20%</li> <li>- Polymeric: 20%</li> <li>- Solvent: 15%</li> <li>- Base/acid: 20%</li> <li>- Builder: 24%</li> <li>- Hydrotape: 10%</li> <li>- Bleach: 10%</li> <li>- Perfumes: 2%</li> <li>- Other Additives: 2%</li> </ul> <p><i>Indicative volume for this use in the EU is available at the following link: [include link to sector webpage].</i></p> <p><i>The activity carried out under this set of conditions is only applicable for very hazardous products requiring the highest level of control.</i></p>

				has any specific regulatory status, etc.  If more than one of the above types of information is provided, it is advised to create different columns.	
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## Annex I – Advice on Use names and contributing activity names

### Use name

Use names should be brief (~5 to 20 words). The use name will become the Exposure Scenario name when exposure assessment is done for the use.

The use name needs to provide registrants, authorities and eventually downstream users with clear information on where and for what the substance is used.

It should always be possible to identify who is concerned by the use from the use name (workers at industrial sites, consumers ...); therefore, the life cycle stage or similar information can be repeated in the use name.

The further element(s) to consider in the use name depends on the specificity of the use. In some cases for example 'formulation' can be enough. In other cases, e.g. where different kinds of products are formulated it might be needed to be more specific e.g. 'formulation (powder)'; 'formulation (liquids)'

It should be noted that the contributing activities' names (see below) will already describe the different activities that constitute this use and therefore the use name should not duplicate this information. It should rather include elements such as market information (sector of use, types of products/ articles).

Detailed information on the use or conditions of use should not be part of the use name.

### Contributing activities' (CA) names

The contributing activities' names should consist of no more than few words that describe the scope of the activity/product/article to which it refers . The Contributing activity name will become the Contributing Scenario name when exposure assessment is done for the use.

The contributing activity name can include elements such as:

- Name of the corresponding exposure assessment input e.g. SPERC name or SCED name, as they usually describe the activity covered

- If some specific activities such as transfer, maintenance, sampling, etc. are included in the contributing activity, it is recommended to make this clear in the contributing activity name e.g. '...including maintenance'.
- For consumers, the contributing activity name should reflect the type of product or article that is covered as additional information to the PC or AC selected (as their names are sometimes too generic).
- Key conditions of use (or level of control) should be included in contributing activity names only when they are necessary to distinguish between two CAs, e.g. CA name 1: 'dipping; close system' and CA name 2: 'dipping; open system with ventilation'

The contributing activity name should NOT include the following elements:

- Repetition of the use descriptor assigned to the contributing activity e.g. do NOT copy the PROC name in the CA name for workers .
- Details on the conditions of use as they will be provided by the exposure assessment input