



Substance Evaluation: Role of Member States

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Overview

The Process – main steps to include

- **Scope**
- **Deadlines**
- **Deliverables**

Interactions between the evaluating Member State (MS) &;

- **Registrants**
- **Other MS**
- **ECHA**

UK experience to date



The Process

Scope – Clarification of suspected risk

Evaluation - comprehensive vs targeted

Art. 47(1) –In cases where a decision on an evaluation has been previously taken in accordance with Article 51 or Article 52, any draft decision requiring further information under Article 46 may be justified only by a change of circumstances or acquired knowledge

Focus on initial concern + screen other areas

Substance selection

- Proposed by the MS - work done previously
- Selection from the CoRAP candidate list

Evaluation and outcomes (within 12 months)

MSCA
evaluates information
(registration dossiers
& any other sources)



No further
action needed

No

Concern(s)?

Yes

Action needed to
reduce confirmed risk

STILL UNCERTAIN

MSCA produces evaluation report

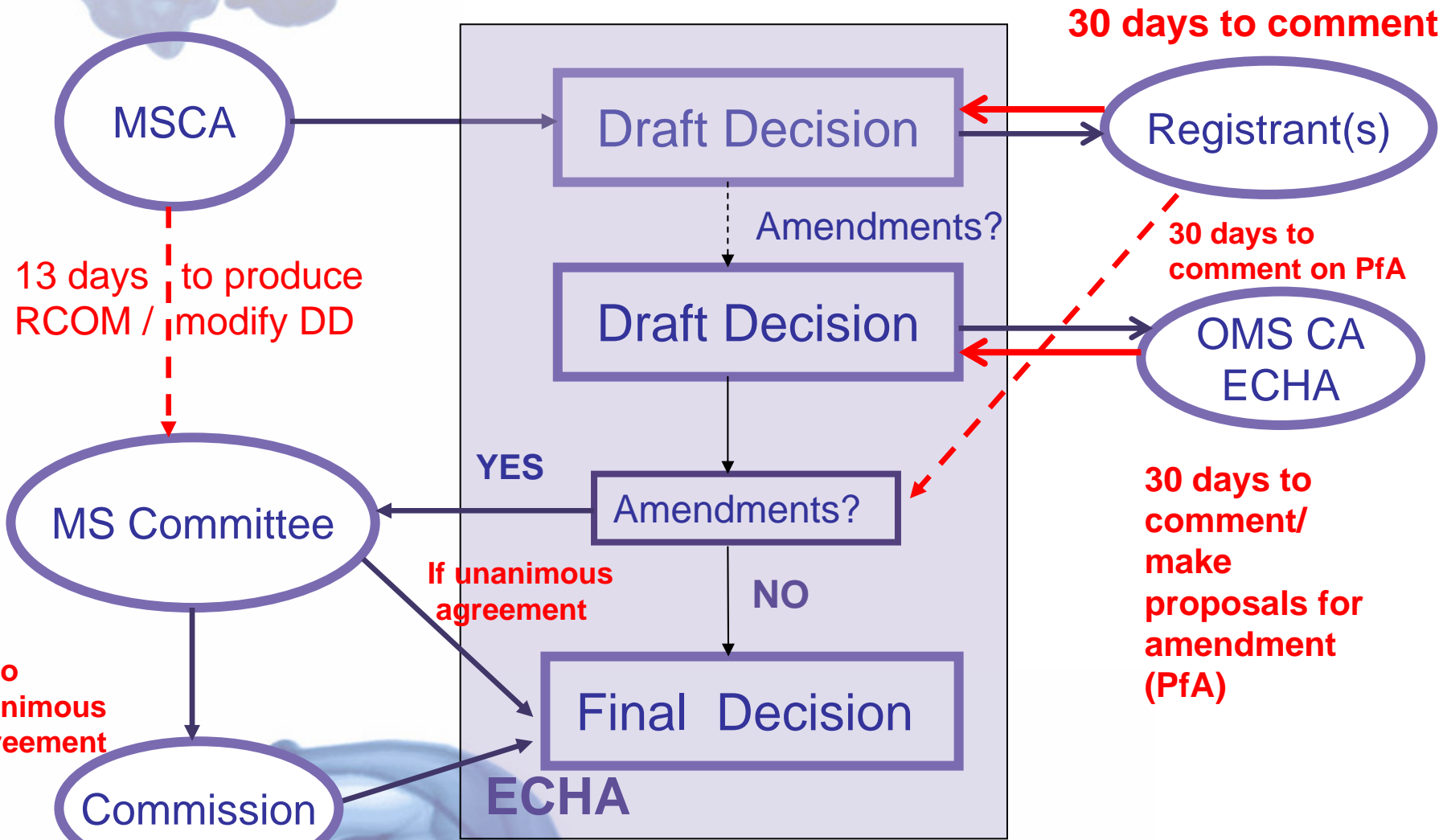
Need further
information to
clarify concern(s)

Additionally;

MSCA produces draft decision

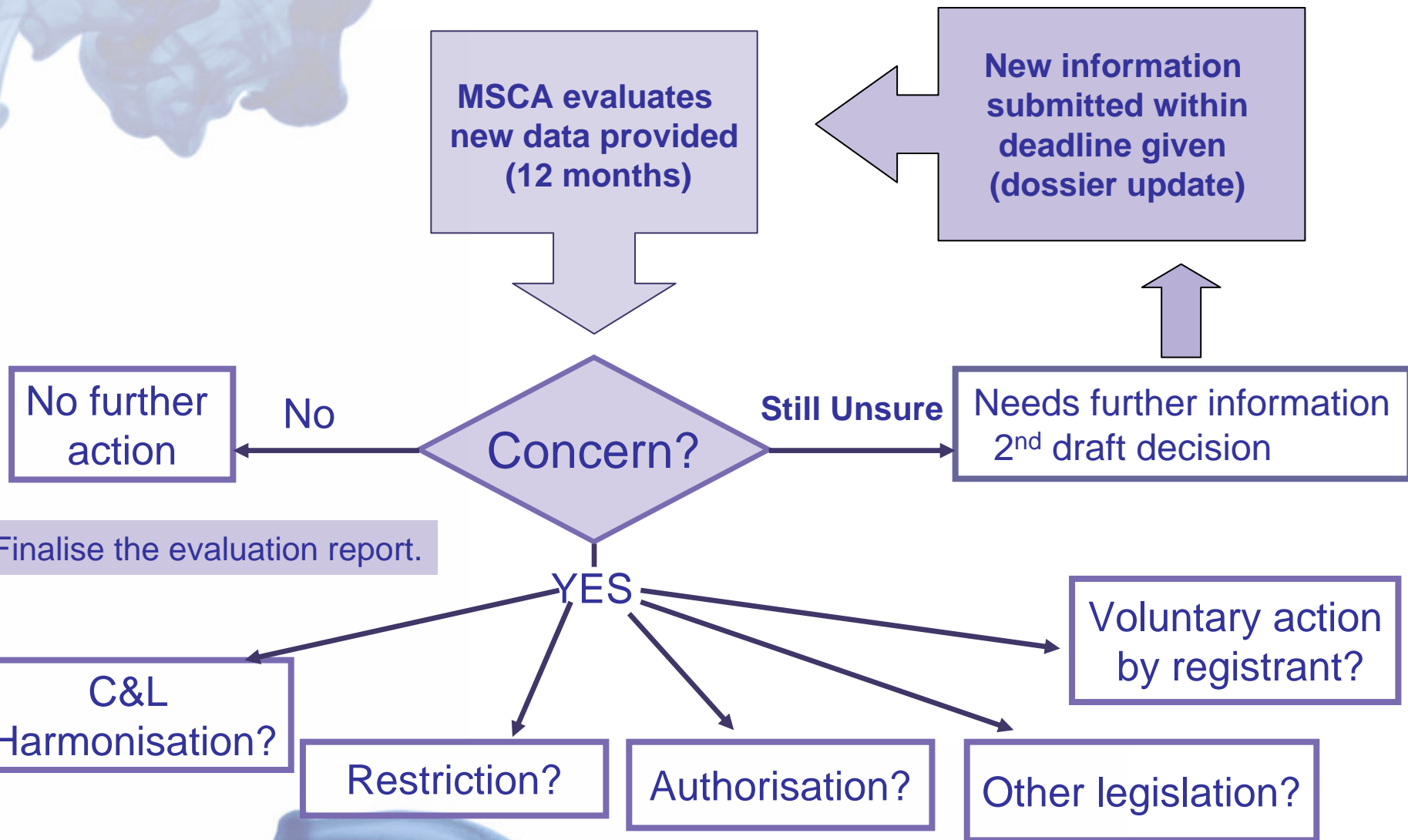
Deadline exceeded – evaluation deemed to be finished (Art. 46 (4))

Decision procedure under Substance Evaluation



Timing 4 - 8 months

Follow up to Substance evaluation



Finalise the evaluation report.

The MSCA informs ECHA of its conclusions as to whether or how to use the information obtained (**Art. 48 – Follow-up**)
ECHA informs the Commission, the registrant and the OMS CAs.



Interaction with Registrant(s)



Formally – opportunity to comment on a draft decision

Value of a co-ordinated response from registrants

Informally – Registrant(s) can contact the MS
(details on the CoRAP)
– MS can contact registrant(s)

Issues with submission of updates/pending studies

Work on-going on a harmonised policy across MS

Interaction between MS



Joint evaluations – collaboration between MS

Commenting – formally only on a draft decision
- No peer review of documents

Information sharing – particularly where
registrants are in another MS

Harmonised approach – workshops, commenting
on documents

Informal discussion groups?



Interaction with ECHA



ECHA have a co-ordination role

- Ensuring a harmonised approach
- organising guidance, workshops etc

Specific contact person in ECHA allocated for each substance

Preparation of the CoRAP

- screening activities

Updating prioritisation criteria

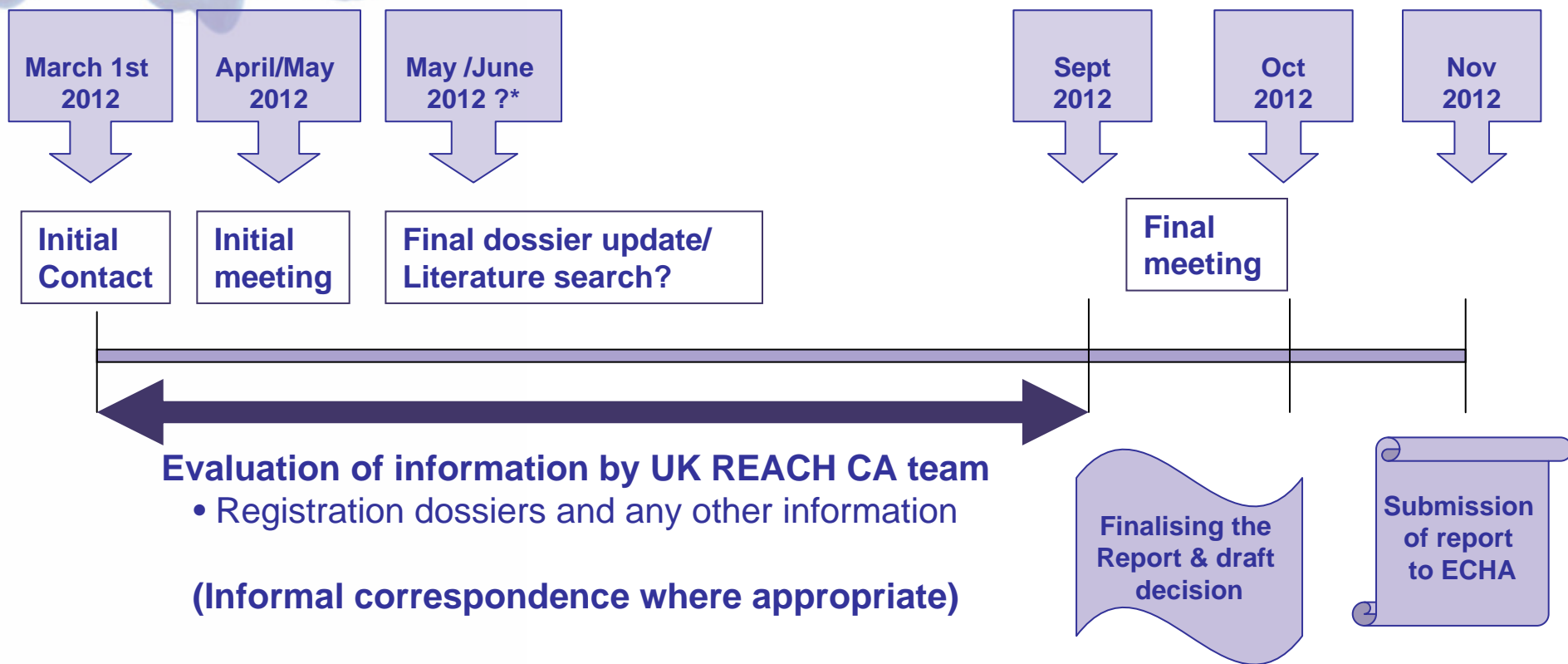
Preliminary experiences to date

UK substances for 2012

UK	206-019-2	288-32-4	Imidazole	Human health/CMR; Exposure/Wide dispersive use, high tonnage
UK	284-366-9	84852-53-9	1,1'-(ethane-1,2-diyl) bis[pentabromobenzene] (EBP)	Environment/Suspected PBT; Exposure/Wide dispersive use, high aggregated tonnage
UK	287-477-0	85535-85-9	Alkanes, C14-17, chloro (MCCPs)	Environment/Suspected PBT; Exposure/Wide dispersive use, high aggregated tonnage

2012/13 – UK Proposed timeline

12 months evaluation period – 1st March 2012 to 28th Feb 2013



*Set date after which no further information can be taken into account

Summary

New process – limited experience

Tight deadlines – limited flexibility

Opportunities to communicate/
collaborate – ensuring a
harmonised approach.



Thank you

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