RISK MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION DOCUMENT

for

1,2-dibromoethane

EC No 203-444-5

CAS No 106-93-4

Authority: ECHA at the request of the European Commission

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Foreword

The purpose of Risk Management Option analysis (RMOA) is to help authorities decide whether further regulatory risk management activities are required for a substance and to identify the most appropriate instrument to address a concern.

RMOA is a voluntary step, i.e., it is not part of the processes as defined in the legislation. For authorities, documenting the RMOA allows the sharing of information and promoting early discussion, which helps lead to a common understanding on the action pursued. A Member State or ECHA (at the request of the Commission) can carry out this case-by-case analysis in order to conclude whether a substance is a 'relevant substance of very high concern (SVHC)' in the sense of the SVHC Roadmap to 2020[1].

An RMOA can conclude that regulatory risk management at EU level is required for a substance (e.g. harmonised classification and labelling, Candidate List inclusion, restriction, other EU legislation) or that no regulatory action is required at EU level. Any subsequent regulatory processes under the REACH Regulation include consultation of interested parties and appropriate decision making involving Member State Competent Authorities and the European Commission as defined in REACH.

This Conclusion document provides the outcome of the RMOA carried out by the author authority. In this conclusion document, the authority considers how the available information collected on the substance can be used to conclude whether regulatory risk management activities are required for a substance and which is the most appropriate instrument to address a concern. With this Conclusion document the Commission, the competent authorities of the other Member States and stakeholders are informed of the considerations of the author authority. In case the author authority proposes in this conclusion document further regulatory risk management measures, this shall not be considered initiating those other measures or processes. Since this document only reflects the views of the author authority, it does not preclude Member States or the European Commission from considering or initiating regulatory risk management measures which they deem appropriate.

[1] For more information on the SVHC Roadmap: http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/substances-of-potential-concern

1. OVERVIEW OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION

See Section 2 of the RMOA document.

2. CONCLUSION OF RMOA

This conclusion is based on the REACH and CLP data as well as other available relevant information taking into account the SVHC Roadmap to 2020.

Conclusions	**Tick box**
Need for follow-up regulatory action at EU level:	
Harmonised classification and labelling	
Identification as SVHC (authorisation)	
Restrictions under REACH	
Other EU-wide regulatory measures	✓
Need for action other than EU regulatory action	✓
No action needed at this time	

This substance is classified as carcinogenic Category 1B and therefore it fulfils the REACH Article 57 criteria. The substance is registered for uses within the scope of authorisation (i.e. formulation of anti-knock additive into aviation fuels and potentially some non-intermediate use in fine chemicals/pharmaceutical manufacture). The substance could be proposed to be identified as a Substance of Very High Concern to be included in the Candidate List for potential prioritisation to Annex XIV.

However, the European Commission considers that it is more appropriate to address the main non-intermediate use of the substance, i.e. additive in leaded aviation gasoline, at international level and/or under other EU legislation than REACH. The Commission further stresses the need to develop an alternative to leaded aviation gasoline with high octane grade and low aromatics content.

Substances, such as 1,2-dibromoethane, for which the conclusion is that there is no current need for action under the Roadmap, will be revisited in the relevant re-screening activity to consider any new information. This will include consideration of progress on the particular aspects highlighted above. In the re-screening activities any reassessment of the conclusions now drawn should take into consideration that a five years period may be needed to allow evaluation of progress on these aspects.

3. TENTATIVE PLAN FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS IF NECESSARY

Indication of a tentative plan is not a formal commitment by the authority.

Follow-up action	Date for Action	Actor
1. Other international / Union-wide regulatory risk management measures	2015-2020	European Commission
2. Evaluate the outcome of other international / Union-wide regulatory risk management measures	2020	European Commission