



**RISK MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS**  
**CONCLUSION DOCUMENT**

for

**1,3-Propanesultone**

**EC No 214-317-9**

**CAS No 1120-71-4**

**Authority:** ECHA at the request of the European Commission

Dated: 02 February 2015

## **DISCLAIMER**

The information and views set out in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position or opinion of the Member States and/or ECHA. Neither ECHA nor the author Member State nor any person acting on either of their behalves may be held liable for the use which may be made of the information contained therein. Statements made or information contained in the document are without prejudice to any further regulatory work that ECHA or the Member States may initiate at a later stage. Risk Management Option Analyses and their conclusions are compiled on the basis of available information and may change in light of newly available information or further assessment.

## 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<sup>1</sup>.

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 other Member States or the European Commission from considering or initiating regulatory risk management measures which they deem appropriate.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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, where appropriate.

Conclusions	Tick box
Need for follow up regulatory action at EU level <i>[if a specific regulatory action is already identified then, please, select one or more of the specific follow up actions mentioned below]</i>	✓
Harmonised classification and labelling	
Identification as SVHC (authorisation)	✓
Restrictions	
Other EU-wide measures	
No need for regulatory follow-up action	

## 3. FOLLOW-UP AT EU LEVEL

### 3.1 Need for follow-up regulatory action at EU level

#### 3.1.1 Identification as a substance of very high concern, SVHC (first step towards authorisation)

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 (e.g. formulation, and the use of the substance in the electrolyte fluid of lithium ion batteries) although its main use is as intermediate. Therefore, the substance will 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.

#### 4. TENTATIVE PLAN FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS IF NECESSARY

Indication of a tentative plan is not a formal commitment by the authority. A commitment to prepare a REACH Annex XV dossier (SVHC, restrictions) and/or CLP Annex VI dossier should be made via the Registry of Intentions.

<b>Follow-up action</b>	<b>Date for intention</b>	<b>Actor</b>
Annex XV SVHC dossier	3 August 2015	ECHA at request of the European Commission