



## **Risk Management Option Analysis Conclusion Document**

**Substance Name: 2-methoxyethyl acetate**

**EC Number: 203-772-9**

**CAS Number: 110-49-6**

**Authority: Swedish Chemicals Agency**

**Date: 14 November 2018**

## **DISCLAIMER**

The author does not accept any liability with regard to the use that may be made of the information contained in this document. Usage of the information remains under the sole responsibility of the user. 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 Member States or the European Commission from considering or initiating regulatory risk management measures which they deem appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the SVHC Roadmap: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/substances-of-potential-concern/svhc-roadmap-to-2020-implementation>

## 1. OVERVIEW OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION

There are no ongoing processes for this substance except for this RMOA. The substance has a harmonised classification as toxic for reproduction, category 1B (Repr. 1B). It is included in Annex XVII of Reach, Entry 30.

## 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>Harmonised classification and labelling</i>	
<i>Identification as SVHC (authorisation)</i>	x
<i>Restriction under REACH</i>	
<i>Other EU-wide regulatory measures</i>	
Need for action other than EU regulatory action	
No action needed at this time	

## 3. NEED FOR FOLLOW-UP REGULATORY ACTION AT EU LEVEL

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

2-methoxyethyl acetate has a harmonised classification as toxic for reproduction (Repr. 1B) and fulfils the criteria as an SVHC according to Article 57c of REACH.

2-methoxyethyl acetate may have similar uses as other glycol ethers. The substance is currently not registered, but it may be used as an alternative to other (already regulated) glycol ethers.

Based on similar uses, and on structural similarities to other glycol ethers (already included in the Candidate list), a grouping approach is considered suitable, with the primary aim to prevent regrettable substitution.

#### 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 follow-up</b>	<b>Actor</b>
Annex XV dossier for SVHC	February/2019	Sweden