

**Risk Management Option Analysis Conclusion Document**

**Substance Name:** **Dibenzylbenzene, ar-methyl derivative**

**EC Number: 258-649-2**

**CAS Number: 53585-53-8**

**Substance Name:** **6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene**

**EC Number: 400-370-7**

**CAS Number:**

**Authority: Finland**

**Date: 24 February 2020**

**DISCLAIMER**

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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]](#footnote-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.

### OVERVIEW OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION

**CCH**

ECHA decision (CCH-D-2114432929-37-01/F) on a compliance check based on Article 41 of REACH regulation has been addressed to Registrant(s) of dibenzylbenzene, ar-methyl derivative on 9 July 2018. The requested information is relevant for PBT/vPvB assessment. Deadline for Registrant(s) to submit requested information in an updated registration dossier is 17th January 2022.

**RMOA**

An initial functional grouping approach concept for high temperature, non-pressurised heat transfer fluids was presented at the RiME+ meeting in Oslo in February 2019. Consultation of draft RMOA for the other Member States and Registrant(s) was arranged in December 2019 and January 2020, respectively. Comments were received from the Registrant(s) and the RMOA was updated based on the comments.

### 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.

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

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

### Other Union-wide regulatory measures

Dibenzylbenzene, ar-methyl derivative and 6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene share similar use as heat transfer fluids as terphenyl, hydrogenated at specific high temperature, non-pressurised heat transfer systems. Based on the screening level information these alternative substances might have similar PBT/vPvB properties as terphenyl, hydrogenated, which is already included on the Candidate list. To avoid regrettable substitution of terphenyl, hydrogenated, PBT/vPvB properties of the alternative substances should be assessed.

The available information does not allow to conclude whether the Annex XIII criteria are fulfilled or not for dibenzylbenzene, ar-methyl derivative and 6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene. Further information for the PBT/vPvB assessment is needed to be able to make a well informed analysis of appropriate follow-up regulatory action at EU level.

Currently, more information for human health and environment are being requested for dibenzylbenzene, ar-methyl derivative under ECHA decision on a compliance check based on Article 41 of REACH Regulation (ECHA 2018). The requested information is relevant for PBT/vPvB assessment. The need for further information e.g. under the Substance Evaluation (SEv) will be assessed when the information requested under CCH is available. The deadline for Registrant(s) to submit the information requested under CCH in an updated registration dossier is 17th January 2022.

For 6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene more information on environmental hazard properties are needed. It is proposed to add this substance to CoRAP 2020-2022 by Finland. The main concerns for the proposed CoRAP listing are the potential for PBT/vPvB properties, the potential for environmental exposure and the potential to be a substitution candidate for the already identified SVHC substance terphenyl, hydrogenated (vPvB). Evaluation by Finland under CoRAP is proposed to take place in 2021 for 6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene.

For regulatory consistency reasons, if these alternative heat transfer fluids in this RMOA are considered as PBT/vPvB substances, SVHC identification would be the first RRM option to be considered, with authorisation or restriction as a potential follow-up measure. In order to prevent regrettable substitution, future risk management should, as far as possible, be carried out jointly for the functional group as a whole. This RMOA document will be updated when the PBT/vPvB properties of dibenzylbenzene, ar-methyl derivative and 6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene are further clarified.

### 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.

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| **Follow-up action** | **Date for follow-up**  | **Actor** |
| Add 6-(1-phenylethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene to CoRAP 2020-2022 for Substance Evaluation in 2021  | 03 / 2021 | FI |

1. For more information on the SVHC Roadmap: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/substances-of-potential-concern/svhc-roadmap-to-2020-implementation> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)