# RISK MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS

# CONCLUSION DOCUMENT

**for**

# Quinoline

**EC No 202-051-6**

**CAS No 91-22-5**

**Member State:** Ireland

Dated: 21st May 2015

***Disclaimer: Please note that this RMOA conclusion was compiled on the basis of available information and may change in the light of new information or further assessment.***

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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 other 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, where appropriate.

| **Conclusions** | **Tick box** |
|---|---|
| Need for follow up regulatory action at EU level<br>*[if a specific regulatory action is already identified then, please, select one or more of the specific follow up actions mentioned below]* | |
| 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

# 4. CURRENTLY NO FOLLOW-UP FORESEEN AT EU LEVEL

## 4.1 No need for regulatory follow-up at EU level

While quinoline fulfills Article 57 criteria with uses that fall within the scope of authorization, it is unlikely to meet the current priority criteria for inclusion in Annex XIV for authorization. It is used in industrial processes only, at a low to medium tonnage and at a limited number of sites. In addition, as it is not present in articles there is no benefit in adding to the candidate list as neither Article 7 nor Article 33 would be invoked. National enforcement of existing worker protection legislation, in particular Directive 2004/37/EC and industrial emissions legislation should continue to ensure that the relevant exposures/emissions are controlled.

## 4.2 Other actions

National enforcement of existing worker protection legislation, in particular Directive 2004/37/EC and industrial emissions legislation should continue to ensure that the relevant exposures/emissions are controlled.