

Risk Management Option Analysis Conclusion Document

Substance Name: Soluble cobalt salts

EC Number: -

CAS Number: -

Group Name: Soluble Cobalt Salts (group members indicated below)

EC/List number	CAS number	Public Substance Name
233-334-2	10124-43-3	Cobalt sulphate
231-589-4	7646-79-9	Cobalt dichloride
233-402-1	233-402-1	Cobalt dinitrate
208-169-4	513-79-1	Cobalt carbonate
200-755-8	71-48-7	Cobalt diacetate

Authority: ECHA

Date: 19/5/2017

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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 2020¹.

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/svhc-roadmap-to-2020-implementation>

1. OVERVIEW OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION

See COM letter

{https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/commissions_request_cobalt_salt_en.pdf/d21c5c69-9640-47c5-9b36-40060590c17a}.

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>	
<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 Harmonised classification and labelling

Not relevant

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

The five cobalt salts were prioritised for inclusion in Annex XIV to the REACH Regulation by the ECHA recommendation of 20 December 2011 (3rd recommendation). These substances meet the criteria for classification as carcinogenic (category 1 B) and toxic for reproduction (category 1 B), in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, had been identified as substances of very high concern and were included in the candidate list in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). In December 2012, the Commission requested ECHA to conduct an investigation on the uses of the five cobalt salts, as they indicated that at least one of the uses of the cobalt salts (e.g. surface treatment) poses a risk to human health that is not adequately controlled that might need to be addressed. The inclusion into Annex XIV of REACH was postponed until the investigation was completed.

3.3 Restriction under REACH

The available information leads to the conclusion that there is a need for a proposal for restriction of the substance.

Please see the study report on the conditions of use of 5 cobalt salts for more information at

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13641/cobalts_salts_study_report_en.pdf/42f0947f-e7fe-7b14-fc97-cfda0c068e9d.

3.4 Other Union-wide regulatory measures

Not relevant

4. NEED FOR ACTION OTHER THAN EU REGULATORY ACTION

Not relevant

5. NO ACTION NEEDED AT THIS TIME

Not relevant

6. 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.

Follow-up action	Date for follow-up	Actor
Annex XV dossier for restrictions	ROI: 7/2017 Submission: 7/2018	ECHA