

Biomonitoring and ECHA

HBM4EU Launch event

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What is ECHA?

- The European Chemicals Agency
 - Founded in 2007
 - Based in Helsinki
- Over 500 staff from 26 Member States + 3 EEA countries

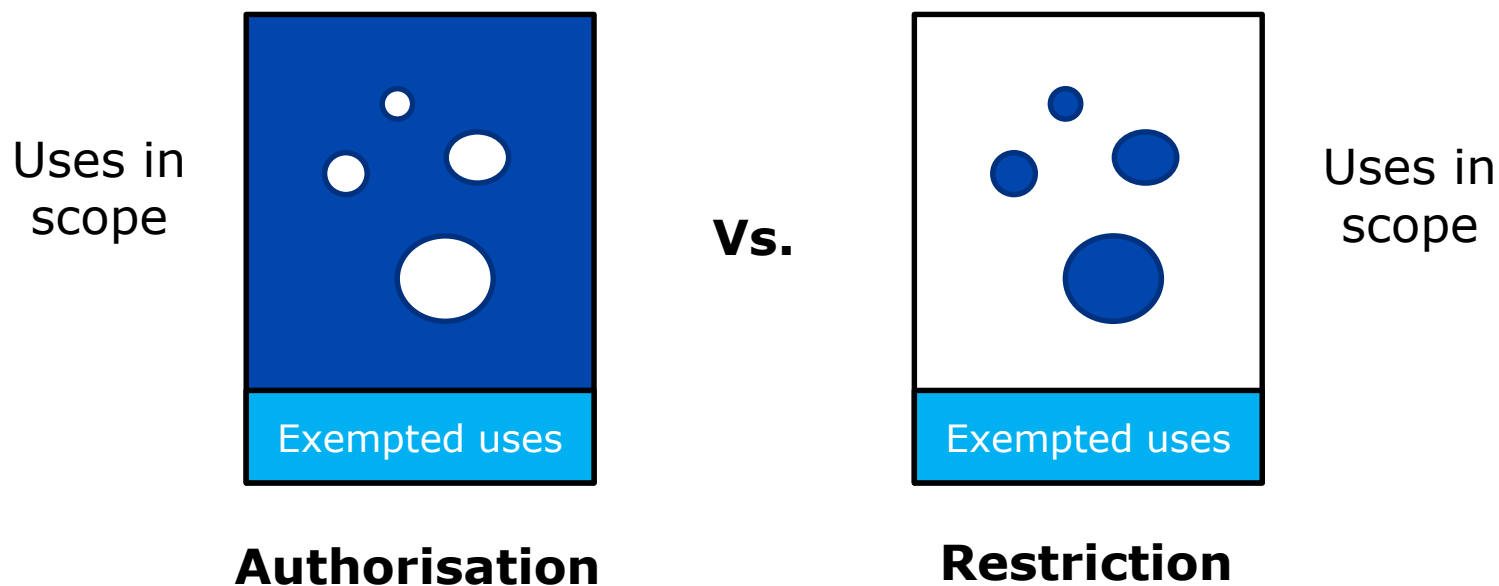


What do we do?

- **REACH** Regulation
 - **R**egistration, **E**valuation and **A**uthorisation of **C**hemicals
- Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (**CLP**)
 - Implements the Globally Harmonised System for classification of chemicals
- Biocidal Products Regulation (**BPR**)
- Prior Informed Consent Regulation (**PIC**)

Biomonitoring under REACH

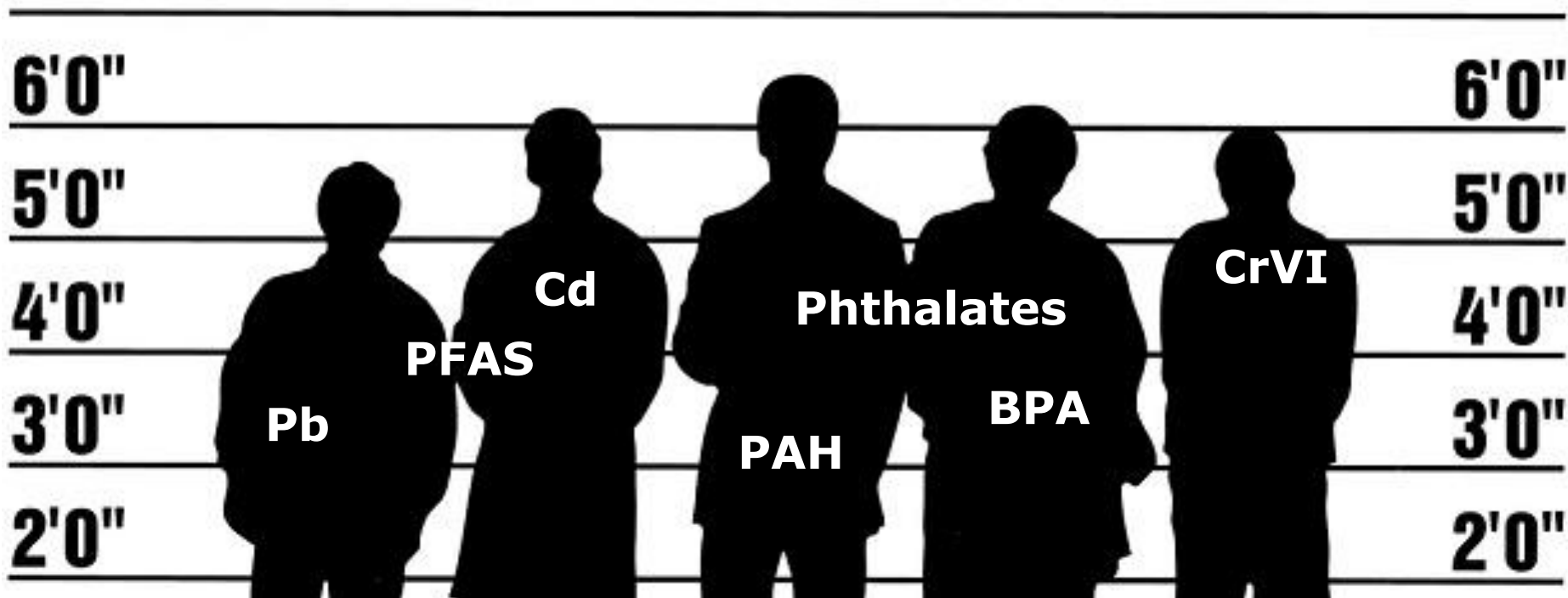
- At first glance – not much
 - Not much biomonitoring data in **Registrations**
 - Unlikely to be generated under **Evaluation**
- **Authorisation** and **Restriction** – another matter



“Classical” biomonitoring

- Restrictions
 - Regularly used, either as basis of exposure or as supportive information
 - Might illustrate the effectiveness of the restriction
- Authorisations
 - Occupational biomonitoring sometimes part of applications for authorisation and sometimes introduced as a condition to the authorisation
 - Need to put in context with general exposure
- To be useful for risk management, biomonitoring data needs to be **easily accessible, comprehensive and harmonised**

The Usual Suspects



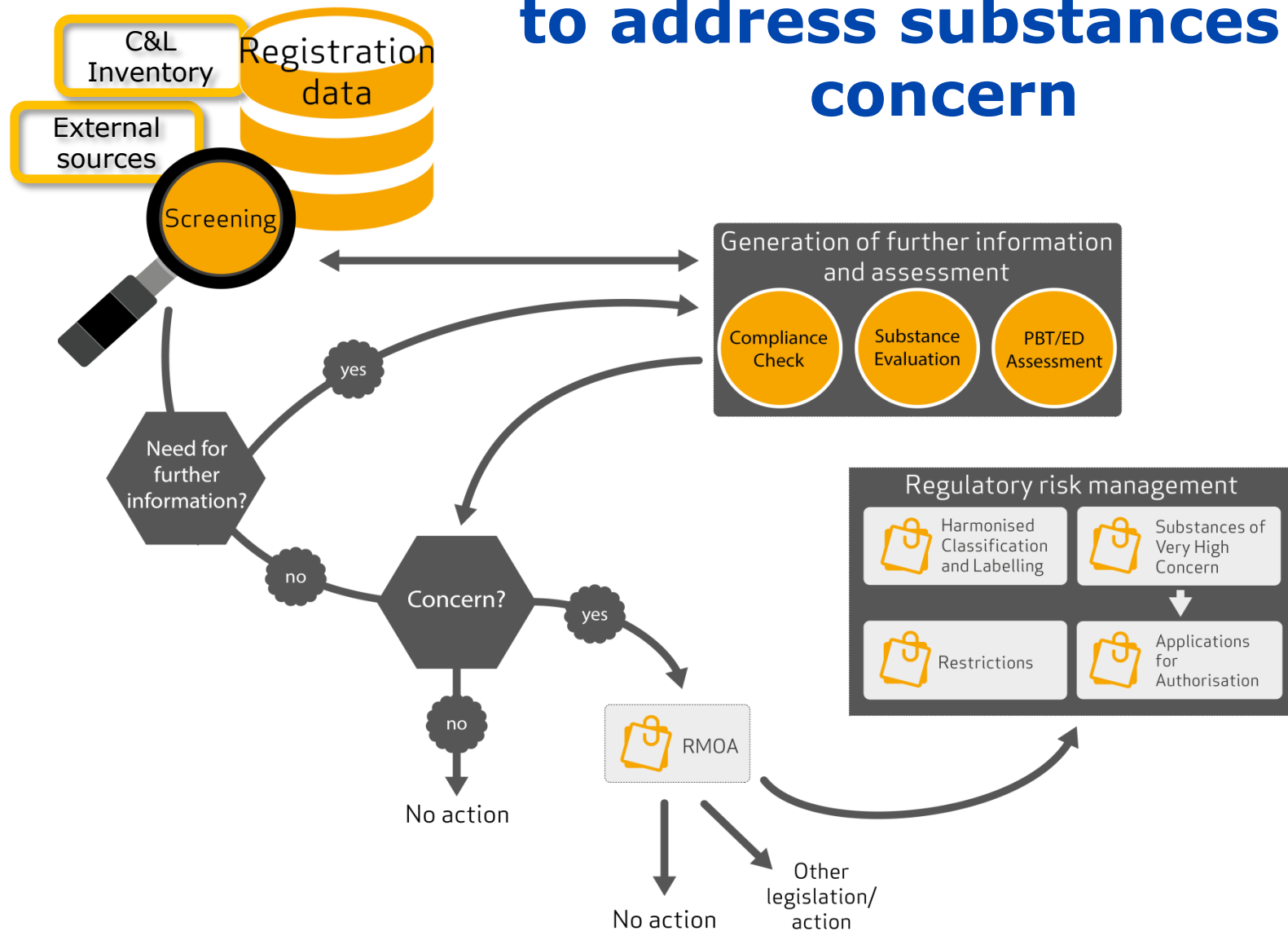
Common screening approach

Aim: Identify and prioritise those substances where regulatory action can best increase protection of human health and the environment

Substances that matter most



The REACH/CLP machinery to address substances of concern



How do we find them?

Two-pronged approach

- Identification of (potentially) **hazardous** substances
 - E.g. Carcinogens, endocrine disrupters, PBTs

AND

- Prioritisation based on potential for **exposure** to human health and/or environment
 - Proxy for exposure e.g. reported uses

“New-age” biomonitoring

- Biomonitoring as biological screening to identify emerging substances
 - Prioritise substances of concern for regulatory action
- Advances in screening allow both suspect screening and non-target screening
 - High number of substances possible
 - Patterns more important than details
- Measurement of exposure – not a proxy

Thank you!

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