Justification for the selection of a candidate CoRAP substance

Substance Name (Public Name):	Ditolyl ether
Chemical Group:	
EC Number:	248-948-6
CAS Number:	28299-41-4
Submitted by:	NL-CA
Published:	20/03/2013

Note

This document has been prepared by the evaluating Member State given in the CoRAP update.

Contents

1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

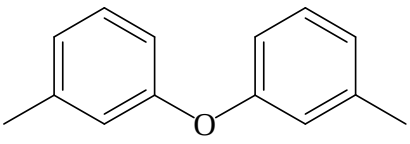
1.1 Name and other identifiers of the substance

Table 1: Substance identity

Public Name:	Ditolyl ether
EC number:	248-948-6
EC name:	-
CAS number (in the EC inventory):	28299-41-4
CAS number:	28299-41-4
CAS name:	-
IUPAC name:	Benzene, 1,1'-oxybis[methyl
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	Not applicable.
Molecular formula:	$C_{14}H_{14}O$
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	198.26
Synonyms:	

Type of substance ☐ Mono-constituent ☒ Multi-constituent ☐ UVCB

Structural formula:



2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Not classified.

2.2 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Not applicable

2.3 Self classification

According CLP

Acute Tox. 4 H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Acccording DSD

Xn; R22 Harmful; Harmful if swallowed.

N; R50/53 Dangerous for the environment; Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CoRAP SUBSTANCE

3.1 Legal basis for the proposal

☒ Article 44(1) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)

☐ Article 45(5) (Member State priority)

3.2 Grounds for concern

☐ (Suspected) CMR	☐ Wide dispersive use	☐ Cumulative exposure
☐ (Suspected) Sensitiser	☐ Consumer use	☐ High RCR
☒ (Suspected) PBT	☐ Exposure of sensitive populations	☒ Aggregated tonnage
☐ Suspected endocrine disruptor	☐ Other (provide further details below)	
The P screening criterion is met (2% degradation after 28 d in OECD 301 F), with as remark that tests with adaptated sludge show much higher degradation percentages. The bioaccumulation screening criterion is met (based on a QSAR-estimate for log Kow of 5.14), but no experimental data on log Kow and BCF are present. The T criterion is met, the lowest NOEC = 0.01 mg/l.		

3.3 Information on aggregated tonnage and uses

☐ 1 – 10 tpa	☐ 10 – 100 tpa	☐ 100 – 1000 tpa
☒ 1000 – 10,000 tpa	☐ 10,000 – 100,000 tpa	
☐ 100,000 – 1000,000 tpa	☐ > 1000,000 tpa	
☐ Confidential		

☒ Industrial use	☐ Professional use	☐ Consumer use	☒ Closed System

Substance is produced in closed systems, sludge and waste are incinerated. Emissions and exposure seems to be limited. Emission/ exposure seems to be limited during production (with suitable RMMs for disposal) but use as heat transfer agent is suspected, which might lead to wide dispersive emissions.

3.4 Other completed/ongoing regulatory processes that may affect suitability for substance evaluation

☐ Compliance check final	☐ Dangerous substances Directive 67/548/EEC
☐ Testing proposal	☐ Existing Substances Regulation 793/93/EEC
☐ Annex VI (CLP)	☐ Plant Protection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC
☐ Annex XV (SVHC)	☐ Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EEC
☐ Annex XIV (Authorisation)	☐ Other (provide further details below)
☐ Annex XVII (Restriction)	

No data

3.5 Information to be requested to clarify the suspected risk

☐ Information on toxicological properties	☐ Information on physico-chemical properties
☒ Information on fate and behaviour	☐ Information on exposure
☐ Information on ecotoxicological properties	☐ Information on uses
☐ Other (provide further details below)	

Information on fate and behaviour is requested, since no test data are available (log Kow, BCF). More information about the biodegradation of the substance would make it possible to draw a definitive conclusion for the P status. When ultimate criteria for P are fulfilled, the bioaccumulative properties of the substances should be further tested.

3.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management

☐ Restriction	☐ Harmonised C&L	☒ Authorisation	☐ Other (provide further details)

A potential follow-up regulatory action would be authorisation of the substance, if the substance turns out to be PBT.