

Decision number: TPE-D-2114299807-28-01/F

Helsinki, 27 May 2015

**DECISION ON TESTING PROPOSAL(S) SET OUT IN A REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40(3) OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1907/2006****For sodium 3-(allyloxy)-2-hydroxypropanesulphonate, CAS No 52556-42-0 (EC No 258-004-5), registration number: [REDACTED]****Addressee: [REDACTED]**

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has taken the following decision in accordance with the procedure set out in Articles 50 and 51 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH Regulation).

**I. Procedure**

Pursuant to Article 40(1) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA has examined the following testing proposals submitted as part of the registration dossier in accordance with Articles 10(a)(ix) and 12(1)(d) thereof for sodium 3-(allyloxy)-2-hydroxypropanesulphonate, CAS No 52556-42-0 (EC No 258-004-5), submitted by [REDACTED] (Registrant).

- Dissociation constant in water (OECD 112).
- 90-day oral toxicity study (OECD 408) in rodents oral route.
- Developmental toxicity / teratogenicity study (OECD 414).
- Biodegradation in water (OECD 309).

This decision is based on the registration dossier as submitted with submission number [REDACTED], for the tonnage band of 100 to 1000 tonnes per year. This decision does not take into account any updates after 5 March 2015, the date upon which ECHA notified its draft decision to the Competent Authorities of the Member States pursuant to Article 51(1) of the REACH Regulation.

This decision does not imply that the information provided by the Registrant in his registration dossier is in compliance with the REACH requirements. The decision does not prevent ECHA from initiating a compliance check on the registration at a later stage.

ECHA received the registration dossier containing the above-mentioned testing proposals for further examination pursuant to Article 40(1) on 24 July 2013.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposals from 29 April 2014 until 13 June 2014. ECHA did not receive information from third parties.

On 14 November 2014 ECHA sent the draft decision to the Registrant and invited him to provide comments within 30 days of the receipt of the draft decision.

On 22 December 2014 ECHA received comments from the Registrant agreeing to ECHA's draft decision.

On 5 March 2015 ECHA notified the Competent Authorities of the Member States of its draft decision and invited them pursuant to Article 51(1) of the REACH Regulation to submit

proposals for amendment of the draft decision within 30 days of the receipt of the notification.

As no proposal for amendment was submitted, ECHA took the decision pursuant to Article 51(3) of the REACH Regulation.

## II. Testing required

### A. Tests required pursuant to Article 40(3)

The Registrant shall carry out the following proposed tests pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) and 13(4) of the REACH Regulation using the indicated test methods and the registered substance subject to the present decision:

1. Dissociation constant (Annex IX, Section 7.16.; test method OECD 112);
2. Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day), oral route (Annex IX, Section 8.6.2.; test method: EU B.26/OECD 408) in rats;
3. Pre-natal developmental toxicity study (Annex IX, Section 8.7.2.; test method: EU B.31/OECD 414) in rats or rabbits, oral route.
4. Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water (Annex IX, Section 9.2.1.2.; test method: Aerobic mineralisation in surface water - simulation biodegradation test, EU C.25/OECD 309) at a temperature of 12 °C including the identification of the degradation products (Annex IX, Section 9.2.3.);

Note for consideration by the Registrant:

The Registrant may adapt the testing requested above according to the specific rules outlined in Annexes VI to X and/or according to the general rules contained in Annex XI of the REACH Regulation. In order to ensure compliance with the respective information requirement, any such adaptation will need to have a scientific justification, referring to and conforming with the appropriate rules in the respective Annex, and an adequate and reliable documentation.

Failure to comply with the requests in this decision, or to fulfil otherwise the information requirements with a valid and documented adaptation, will result in a notification to the Enforcement Authorities of the Member States.

### B. Deadline for submitting the required information

Pursuant to Articles 40(4) and 22(2) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant shall submit to ECHA by **5 June 2017** an update of the registration dossier containing the information required by this decision, including, where relevant, an update of the Chemical Safety Report. The timeline has been set to allow for sequential testing as appropriate.

## III. Statement of reasons

The decision of ECHA is based on the examination of the testing proposals submitted by the Registrant for the registered substance.

### A. Tests required pursuant to Article 40(3)

1. Dissociation constant (Annex IX, Section 7.16.)

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

"Dissociation constant" is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 7.16. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered substance subject to the present decision but needs to be present in the technical dossier to meet the information requirements. Consequently there is an information gap and it is necessary to provide information for this endpoint.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for a Dissociation constant (Annex IX, Section 7.16.; test method OECD 112);

ECHA considers the proposed test appropriate and testing should be performed with the registered substance.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is requested to carry out the proposed test using the registered substance : Dissociation constants in water (test method: OECD 112).

## 2. Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day) (Annex IX, Section 8.6.2.)

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

A sub-chronic toxicity study (90 day) is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 8.6.2. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered substance but needs to be present in the technical dossier to meet the information requirements. Consequently there is an information gap and it is necessary to provide information for this endpoint.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for a sub-chronic toxicity study (90 day), species not specified, via the oral route (EU B.26/OECD 408).

ECHA considers that the proposed study via the oral route is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 8.6.2. of the REACH Regulation because the proposed route is the most appropriate route of administration having regard to the likely route of human exposure due to the following reasons.

In light of the physico-chemical properties of the substance, which is a solid with low vapour pressure, and the information provided on the uses and human exposure i.e. no uses indicating high inhalation exposure, e.g. spray application, ECHA considers that testing by the oral route is most appropriate.

The Registrant did not specify the species to be used for testing. According to the test method EU B.26/OECD 408 the rat is the preferred species. ECHA considers this species as being appropriate and testing should be performed with the rat.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is requested to carry out the proposed study with the registered substance subject to the present decision: Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day) in rats, oral route (test method: EU B.26/OECD 408).

## 3. Pre-natal developmental toxicity study (Annex IX, Section 8.7.2.)

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

A pre-natal developmental toxicity study for a first species is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 8.7.2. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered substance but needs to be present in the technical dossier to meet the information requirements. Consequently there is an information gap and it is necessary to provide information for this endpoint.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for a pre-natal developmental toxicity study according to EU B.31/OECD 414.

ECHA considers that the proposed study is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 8.7.2. of the REACH Regulation.

The Registrant did not specify the species to be used for testing. He did not specify the route for testing. According to the test method EU B.31/OECD 414, the rat is the preferred rodent species, the rabbit the preferred non-rodent species and the test substance is usually administered orally. ECHA considers these default parameters appropriate and testing should be performed by the oral route with the rat or the rabbit as a first species to be used.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is requested to carry out the proposed study with the registered substance subject to the present decision: Pre-natal developmental toxicity study in rats or rabbits, oral route (test method: EU B.31/OECD 414).

#### 4. Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water (Annex IX, Section 9.2.1.2.)

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

"Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water" is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 9.2.1.2. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered substance but needs to be present in the technical dossier to meet the information requirements. Consequently there is an information gap and it is necessary to provide information for this endpoint.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for testing the registered substance in a Simulation biodegradation study in surface water (OECD 309) with the following justification: *"Available information show no relevant biodegradation under test conditions in an OECD guideline 301C study. However, estimations by BIOWIN v4.10 indicates potential for biodegradation within weeks. Hence, further testing is supposed to be necessary and simulation testing in surface water has been proposed."* ECHA considers that the proposed study is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 9.2.1.2. of the REACH Regulation.

In the testing proposal the Registrant has not specified the temperature at which the test shall be performed. One of the purposes of the simulation test is to provide the information that must be considered for assessing the P/vP properties of the registered substance in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH regulation to decide whether it is persistent in the environment. Annex XIII also indicates that *"the information used for the purposes of assessment of the PBT/vPvB properties shall be based on data obtained under relevant conditions"*. The Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment R.7b (version 1.2, November 2012) specifies that simulation tests *"attempt to simulate degradation in a specific environment by use of indigenous biomass, media, relevant solids [...], and a typical temperature that represents the particular environment"*. The Guidance

on information requirements and chemical safety assessment Chapter R.16 on Environmental Exposure Estimation, Table R.16-9 (version 2.1 October 2012) indicates 12°C (285K) as the average environmental temperature for the EU to be used in the chemical safety assessment. Performing the test at the temperature of 12°C is within the applicable test conditions of the Test Guideline OECD 309. Therefore, the test should be performed at the temperature of 12°C.

According to Section 9.2.3 in Annex IX of the REACH Regulation identification of degradation products is a standard information requirement. The Registrant has not justified an adaptation of this requirement. Consequently there is an information gap and it is necessary to provide information for this information requirement. The identification of degradation products should therefore be included in the requested degradation simulation test. It is also noted that the OECD 309 Test Guideline features the formation and identification of the degradation products.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is required to carry out the proposed study using the registered substance subject to the present decision : Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water (Annex IX, 9.2.1.2.; test method: Aerobic mineralisation in surface water – simulation biodegradation test, EU C.25/OECD 309) at a temperature of 12°C including the identification of the degradation products (Annex IX, Section 9.2.3.).

Notes for consideration by the Registrant

In accordance with Annex I, Section 4, of the REACH Regulation the Registrant should revise the PBT assessment when results of the test detailed above is available. The Registrant is also advised to consult the ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment (version 1.1, November 2012), Chapter R.11.1.3. and Figure R.11-1 on PBT assessment for the integrated testing strategy for persistency assessment in particular taking into account the degradation products of the registered substance.

#### IV. Adequate identification of the composition of the tested material

The process of examination of testing proposals set out in Article 40 of the REACH Regulation aims at ensuring that the new studies meet real information needs. Within this context, the Registrant's dossier was sufficient to confirm the identity of the substance to the extent necessary for examination of the testing proposal. The Registrant must note, however, that this information, or the information submitted by other registrants of the same substance, has not been checked for compliance with the substance identity requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex VI of the REACH Regulation.

In relation to the proposed tests, the sample of substance used for the new studies must be suitable for use by all the joint registrants. Hence, the sample should have a composition that is within the specifications of the substance composition that are given by the joint registrants. It is the responsibility of all joint registrants of the same substance to agree to the tests proposed (as applicable to their tonnage level) and to document the necessary information on their substance composition.

In addition, it is important to ensure that the particular sample of substance tested in the new studies is appropriate to assess the properties of the registered substance, taking into account any variation in the composition of the technical grade of the substance as actually manufactured by each registrant. If the registration of the substance by any registrant covers different grades, the sample used for the new studies must be suitable to assess these grades.

Finally there must be adequate information on substance identity for the sample tested and the grade(s) registered to enable the relevance of the studies to be assessed.

V. Information on right to appeal

An appeal may be brought against this decision to the Board of Appeal of ECHA under Article 51(8) of the REACH Regulation. Such appeal shall be lodged within three months of receiving notification of this decision. Further information on the appeal procedure can be found on the ECHA's internet page at <http://www.echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals>. The notice of appeal will be deemed to be filed only when the appeal fee has been paid.



Claudio Carlon  
Head of Unit, Evaluation