

Decision number: TPE-D-0000002162-86-05/F

Helsinki, 02/07/2012

DECISION ON A TESTING PROPOSAL SET OUT IN A REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40(3) OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1907/2006**For Anthraquinone, CAS No 84-65-1 (EC No 201-549-0), registration number:**
[REDACTED]**Addressee:** [REDACTED]
[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 a testing proposal set out in the registration dossier for Anthraquinone, CAS No 84-65-1 (EC No 201-549-0), submitted by [REDACTED] (Registrant), latest submission number [REDACTED], for 1000 tonnes or more per year.

In accordance with Articles 10(a)(ix) and 12(1)(e) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant submitted the following testing proposal as part of the registration dossier to fulfil the information requirements set out in Annex IX:

Long-term toxicity testing on invertebrates (OECD 211)

The examination of the testing proposal was initiated on 16 November 2010.

On 2 December 2011 ECHA sent the draft decision to the Registrant and invited him to provide comments within 30 days of the receipt of the draft decision

By 2 January 2012 the Registrant did not provide any comments on the draft decision to ECHA.

On 20 January 2012 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 to amend the draft decision within 30 days of the receipt of the notification.

Subsequently, Competent Authorities of the Member States submitted proposals for amendment to the draft decision.

On 23 February 2012 ECHA notified the Registrant of proposals for amendment to the draft decision and invited him pursuant to Article 51(5) of the REACH Regulation to provide comments on those proposals for amendment within 30 days of the receipt of the notification.

ECHA reviewed the proposals for amendment received and amended the draft decision accordingly.

On 5 March 2012, the draft decision was referred to the Member State Committee.

On 26 March 2012 the Registrant provided comments on the proposals for amendment. The Member State Committee took the comments of the Registrant into account.

The Member State Committee reached unanimous agreement on the draft decision in a written procedure launched on 28 March and closed on 11 April 2012.

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 to initiate a compliance check on the present dossier at a later stage.

II. Testing required

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant shall carry out the following test using the indicated test method:

- Long-term toxicity testing to aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, 9.1.5., test method: EU C.20/OECD 211)

Pursuant to Articles 40(4) and 22 of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant shall submit to ECHA by **2 April 2013** an update of the registration dossier containing the information required by this decision.

At any time, the Registrant shall take into account that there may be an obligation to make every effort to agree on sharing of information and costs with other registrants.

III. Statement of reasons

The decision of ECHA is based on the examination of the testing proposal of the Registrant for the registered substance.

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

The proposed test referred to in Section II above is part of the standard information requirements as laid down in Annex IX, 9.1.5. of the REACH Regulation. The Registrant has justified the testing proposal on the basis that the chemical safety assessment indicates a potential risk of release into the aquatic compartment. Acute toxicity data from supporting studies show that Anthraquinone is not acutely toxic to aquatic species at and below the limit of water solubility and so an estimation of aquatic PNECs using this acute toxicity data is not possible. Therefore, there is a need to further investigate the effects on aquatic organisms. Since short-term toxicity studies to aquatic species are waived, a long-term test may be performed.

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is thus requested to carry out the following test: Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates (test method: EU C.20/OECD 211).

If the outcome of the proposed test indicates the need to investigate further the effects on aquatic organisms, the Registrant shall propose a long-term toxicity on fish according to Annex IX, 9.1.6.

IV. Adequate identification of the composition of the tested material

The process of evaluation of testing proposals set out in Article 40 of the REACH Regulation aims at ensuring that the generation of information is tailored to real information needs in order to prevent unnecessary testing. The information submitted in your dossier was sufficient to confirm the identity of the substance for the purpose of assessing the testing proposal. You 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 test, 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 the joint registrants of the same substance to agree with the tests proposed in the testing proposal (as applicable to their tonnage level) and to document the necessary information on its composition. The substance identity information of the registered substance and of the sample tested must enable ECHA to confirm the relevance of the testing for the substance actually registered by each joint registrant. Finally, the studies must be shared by the joint registrants concerned.

V. General requirements for the generation of information and Good Laboratory Practice

ECHA always reminds registrants of the requirements of Article 13(4) of the REACH Regulation that ecotoxicological and toxicological tests and analyses shall be carried out in compliance with the principles of good laboratory practice (GLP).

According to Article 13(3) of the REACH Regulation, tests that are required to generate information on intrinsic properties of substances shall be conducted in accordance with the test methods laid down in a Commission Regulation or in accordance with other international test methods recognised by the Commission or the European Chemicals Agency as being appropriate. Thus, the Registrant shall refer to Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 laying down test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as adapted to technical progress or to other international test methods recognised as being appropriate and use the applicable test methods to generate the information on the endpoints indicated above.

VI. 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://echa.europa.eu/appeals/app_procedure_en.asp. The notice of appeal will be deemed to be filed only when the appeal fee has been paid.



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