Justification for the selection of a substance for CoRAP inclusion

Substance Name (Public Name): reaction mass of 2-methylpent-2-ene

and diisopropyl ether

Chemical Group:

EC Number: 906-484-8

CAS Number: Not applicable

Submitted by: Slovenia

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Note

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

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1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

1.1 Other identifiers of the substance

Table 1: Substance identity

EC name:	Reaction mass of 2-methylpent-2-ene and diisopropyl ether		
IUPAC name:	Not applicable as multiconstituent substance.		
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	-		
Molecular formula:	Not applicable as multiconstituent substance		
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	Not applicable as multiconstituent substance.		
Synanyma/Trada namasi	OC4 Produktstrom 7		
Synonyms/Trade names:	reaction mass of DIPE and 2-methylpent-2-ene		

Type of substance	☐ Mono-constituent		□ UVCB
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Structural formula:

Main constituents

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} CH_3 & CH_3 & H_3C & CH_3 \\ H_3C & O & CH_3 & CH_3 \\ CC(C)OC(C)C & C/C(C)=C \setminus CC \\ Diisopropylether & 2-Methyl-2-penten \end{array}$$

1.2 Similar substances/grouping possibilities

2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Substance is not listed in Annex VI of CLP Regulation.

2.2 Self classification

Flam. Liquid 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Asp. Tox. 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

STOT Single Exp. 3 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Affected organs: Central nervous system (narcotic effect), Inhalation

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.3 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

None.

3 INFORMATION ON AGGREGATED TONNAGE AND USES

From ECHA dissemination site						
☐ 1 - 10 tpa		☐ 10 - 100 tpa		☐ 100 - 1000 tpa		
⊠ 1000 – 10,000 tpa		☐ 10,000 - 100,000 tpa		☐ 100,000 - 1,000,000 tpa		
☐ 1,000,000 - 10,000,00	0 tpa	☐ 10,000,000 - 100,000,000 tpa		☐ > 100,000,000 tpa		
□ <1 > +	⊦ tpa (e.	.g. 10+ ; 100+ ; 10,000+ tpa)		☐ Confidential		
☐ Industrial use ☐ Profe		essional use 🛮 Consumer use		!	☐ Closed System	
Fuel, Fuel additives						

4 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

4.1 Legal basis for the proposal

□ Article 44(2) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)
☐ Article 45(5) (Member State priority)
4.2 Selection criteria met (why the substance qualifies for being in CoRAP)
☐ Fulfils criteria as CMR/ Suspected CMR
☐ Fulfils criteria as Sensitiser/ Suspected sensitiser
☐ Fulfils criteria as potential endocrine disrupter
□ Fulfils criteria as PBT/vPvB / Suspected PBT/vPvB
\boxtimes Fulfils criteria high (aggregated) tonnage ($tpa > 1000$)
□ Fulfils exposure criteria
☐ Fulfils MS's (national) priorities

4.3 Initial grounds for concern to be clarified under Substance Evaluation

Hazard based concerns					
CMR □C □M □R	Suspected CMR ¹ C M R	☐ Potential endocrine disruptor			
Sensitiser	Suspected Sensitiser ¹				
☐ PBT/vPvB	Suspected PBT/vPvB¹	☐ Other (please specify below)			
Exposure/risk based concerns					
☐ Wide dispersive use	☐ Consumer use	☐ Exposure of sensitive populations			
	☐ Exposure of workers	☐ Cumulative exposure			
☐ High RCR	☐ High (aggregated) tonnage	☐ Other (please specify below)			

Suspected PBT: Potentially Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

¹ <u>CMR/Sensitiser</u>: known carcinogenic and/or mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties/known sensitising properties (according to CLP harmonized or registrant self-classification or CLP Inventory) <u>Suspected CMR/Suspected sensitiser</u>: suspected carcinogenic and/or mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties/suspected sensitising properties (not classified according to CLP harmonized or registrant self-classification)

JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR THE SELECTION OF A CORAP SUBSTANCE

The substance (reaction mass) contains disopropyl ether and 2-methylpent-2-ene and various impurities with up to < 10 % in concentration. One impurity A* (< 1 %) is suspected to have PBT properties. Water solubility = 2.8 g/L.

* Besides the main constituents DIPE and 2-methylpent-2-ene, different impurities present in the reaction mass with typical concentrations of 0.8 – 6.4% are known. Some other impurities present at concentrations < 1% were identified through GC-MS analysis but could not be quantified. One C9-compound will be used as a representative structure for these low concentration impurities for the PBT/vPvB assessment. This C9-compound was chosen as a worst case example for bioaccumulation assessment.

В

Measured Log Kow using HPLC method ranged from 2.36 – 4.26 for main constituents and most impurities

Bioaccumulation studies waived.

Log Kow of impurity A =4.53 (QSAR, EPI Suite), BCF was estimated to 900 L/kg. Reg. concluded that this impurity is "probably not B or vB"

Р

Screening test with reg. substance resulted in 20% degradation in 28d.

Simulation tests waived, Hydrolysis waived.

"In absence of further testing on the degradation of reaction mass of DIPE and 2-methylpent-2-ene in the environment, a potential for persistence of some of the constituents of this substance could in a first evaluation not be completely excluded as the substance is not readily degradable. The three components which are not predicted to be readily biodegradable (DIPE, 4-methylpent-1-ene and impurity A) are however volatile and are predicted to be removed by 99% from the atmosphere within 1 – 3 days. Based on these weights of evidence, all the components of reaction mass of DIPE and 2-methylpent-2-ene very probably do not fulfill the criteria for P nor for vP and are thus considered as *probably* not P and not vP."

Т

Short-term fish LC50=10 mg/L, long-term waived

Short-term daphnia 48h-EC50=6.9 mg/L, long-term waived

Micro-algae 72h-EC50=22 mg/L (based on growth rate)

Microorganism 3h NOEC=10 mg/L, 3h-EC20=330 mg/L, 3h-EC50=3000 mg/L.

Sediment and terrestrial toxicity waived

QSAR calculations for impurities do not meet the screening criteria for T. Only impurity A with an EC50 in the range 0.1 - 1 mg/L, was considered as possibly T.

To finally conclude on HH data results from 90d, PNDT and 2-Gen studies (3TPs) are needed.

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

☐ Compliance check, Final decision			☐ 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 ; Biocidal Product Regulation (Regulation (EU) 528/2012)			
Annex XIV (Authorisation	on)	☐ Ot	her (provide furthe	er details below)		
☐ Annex XVII (Restriction	1)					
3 TPs:						
Sub-chronic toxicity (90 day): inhalation Reproductive toxicity (pre-natal developmental toxicity) Reproductive toxicity (two-generation reproductive toxicity) As there was not an unanimous agreement in MSC-30 about the third test, the case is referred						
to COM to prepare a de	cision in accordance	e with	the procedure o	f Article 133(3) of REACH.		
4.5 Preliminary indication of information that may need to be requested to clarify the concern						
☐ Information on toxicolo	gical properties		☐ Information or	n physico-chemical properties		
☐ Information on fate and	d behaviour	☐ Information on exposure				
☑ Information on ecotoxic	cological properties	☐ Information on uses				
☐ Information ED potenti	al		☐ Other (provide further details below)			
Based on the current data PBT properties cannot be excluded for the impurity A.						
The PBT concern is best addressed under Substance Evaluation since there is the possibility to request tests on impurities, which are suspected to have PBT properties.						
4.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management						
☐ Harmonised C&L	☐ Harmonised C&L ☐ Restriction		thorisation	Other (provide further details)		