ECHA
EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY

Helsinki, 29 November 2018

Addressee: [redacted]

Decision number: TPE-D-2114453014-61-01/F
Substance name: Barium chloride
EC number: 233-788-1
CAS number: 10361-37-2
Registration number: [redacted]
Submission number: [redacted]
Submission date: 28/11/2017
Registered tonnage band: Over 1000

DECISION ON A TESTING PROPOSAL

Based on Article 40 of Regulation ((EC) No 1907/2006) (the REACH Regulation), ECHA examined your testing proposal(s) and decided as follows.

Your testing proposal is accepted and you are requested to carry out:

1. **Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (Annex X, Section 8.7.3.; test method OECD TG 443) in rats, oral route with the registered substance specified as follows:**
   - **Ten weeks premating exposure duration for the parental (P0) generation;**
   - **Dose level setting shall aim to induce systemic toxicity at the highest dose level;**
   - **Cohort 1A (Reproductive toxicity); and**
   - **Cohort 1B (Reproductive toxicity) without extension to mate the Cohort 1B animals to produce the F2 generation.**

You have to submit the requested information in an updated registration dossier by **7 December 2020**. You also have to update the chemical safety report, where relevant.

The reasons for this decision are set out in Appendix 1. The procedural history is described in Appendix 2 and advice and further observations are provided in Appendix 3.

Appeal

This decision can be appealed to the Board of Appeal of ECHA within three months of its notification. An appeal, together with the grounds thereof, has to be submitted to ECHA in writing. An appeal has suspensive effect and is subject to a fee. Further details are described under: http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals.

Authorised[1] by Ofelia Bercaru, Head of Unit, Evaluation E3

[1] As this is an electronic document, it is not physically signed. This communication has been approved according to ECHA's internal decision-approval process.

Appendix 1: Reasons

The decision of ECHA is based on the examination of the testing proposal submitted by you and scientific information submitted by third parties.

1. Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (Annex X, Section 8.7.3.)

a) Examination of the testing proposal

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

The basic test design of an extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (EOGRTS) is a standard information requirement as laid down in column 1 of Section 8.7.3., Annex X of the REACH Regulation, whereas column 2 defines when the study design needs to be expanded.

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.

You have submitted a testing proposal for an EOGRTS according to OECD TG 443 by the oral route in rats to be performed with the registered substance. You have provided the following justification, according to the criteria described in column 2 of Section 8.7.3 of Annex X and detailed in ECHA Guidance[2]: *"The study will be performed in rats according to OECD guideline 443 in compliance with GLP. The test substance will be administered by the oral route. The basic configuration of the EOGRTS will be performed as based on the toxicological profile of the substance there are no concern-driven scientific triggers for the performance of the F2 generation (extension of Cohort 1B), developmental neurotoxicity (DNT; cohorts 2A and 2B) and/or developmental immunotoxicity (DIT; cohort 3) cohorts."* [...] *"The highest dose level will be selected in agreement with the testing laboratory and study director with the aim to induce some toxicity, in order to allow a conclusion on whether potential effects on reproduction are considered to be secondary, non-specific consequence of other toxic effects seen."*

ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for Reproductive toxicity (extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study). You provided your considerations concluding that there were no alternative methods which could be used to adapt the information requirement(s) for which testing is proposed. ECHA has taken these considerations into account.

Therefore, ECHA concludes that an EOGRTS according to column 1 of Section 8.7.3., Annex X is required with your proposed study design with further specifications on premating exposure duration.

In your comments on the draft decision you agree to perform the requested test.

The following refers to the specifications of this required study.

[2] ECHA Guidance *on information requirements and chemical safety assessment*, Chapter R.7a, Section R.7.6 (version 6.0, July 2017)

Premating exposure duration and dose-level setting

You did not specify the premating exposure duration.

Ten weeks premating exposure duration is required because there is no substance specific information in the dossier supporting shorter premating exposure duration as advised in the ECHA Guidance[2]. Therefore, the requested premating exposure duration is ten weeks.

You proposed that "*The highest dose level will be selected in agreement with the testing laboratory and study director with the aim to induce some toxicity, in order to allow a conclusion on whether potential effects on reproduction are considered to be secondary, non-specific consequence of other toxic effects seen.*"

ECHA agrees with your proposal, and confirms that the highest dose level, using the registered substance, shall aim to induce systemic toxicity, but not death or severe suffering of the animals, to allow comparison of reproductive toxicity and systemic toxicity. The dose level selection should be based upon the fertility effects with the other cohorts being tested at the same dose levels.

If there is no relevant data to be used for dose-level setting, it is recommended that a range-finding study (or range finding studies) is performed with the registered substance, and that its results are reported with the main study. This will support the justifications of the dose-level selections and interpretation of the results.

Species and route selection

You proposed testing by oral route in rats. ECHA agrees with your proposal.

b) Consideration of the information received during third party consultation

ECHA received third party information concerning the testing proposal during the third party consultation.

The third party provided their considerations of the study design and stated that the basic study design (Cohorts 1A and 1B without extension) "*is considered to be appropriate in the absence of any triggers or conditions necessitating the inclusion of additional cohorts or a further generation*". However, the third party did not provide any scientific data which would fulfil this information requirement.

c) Outcome

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed study with the registered substance, as specified above.

Notes for your consideration

The conditions to include the extension of Cohort 1B are currently not met. Furthermore, no triggers for the inclusion of Cohorts 2A and 2B (developmental neurotoxicity) and Cohort 3 (developmental immunotoxicity) were identified. However, you may expand the study by including the extension of Cohort 1B, Cohorts 2A and 2B and/or Cohort 3 if information becomes available after this decision is issued to justify such an inclusion. Inclusion is justified if the available information, together with the new information, shows triggers which are described in column 2 of Section 8.7.3., Annex X and further elaborated in ECHA Guidance[2]. You may also expand the study to address a concern identified during the conduct of the extended one-generation reproduction toxicity study and also due to other

scientific reasons in order to avoid a conduct of a new study. The justification for the expansion must be documented.

Deadline to submit the requested information in this decision

In the draft decision communicated to you the time indicated to provide the requested information was 24 months from the date of adoption of the decision. In your comments on the draft decision, you requested an extension of the timeline to 30 months, due to the general complexity of the study and available laboratory capacity. ECHA notes that the statement from a laboratory, provided with your comments, indicates that the study can be conducted within the timeline given. Furthermore, you have not given any substance-specific reasons why the study would require more time. Therefore, ECHA has not modified the deadline of the decision.

Appendix 2: Procedural history

ECHA received your registration containing the testing proposals for examination in accordance with Article 40(1) on 28 November 2017.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposals from 26 March 2018 until 11 May 2018. ECHA received information from third parties (see Appendix 1).

This decision does not take into account any updates after **10 October 2018**, 30 calendar days after the end of the commenting period.

ECHA notified you of the draft decision and invited you to provide comments.

ECHA took into account your comments and did not amend the deadline.

ECHA notified the draft decision to the competent authorities of the Member States for proposal(s) for amendment.

As no amendments were proposed, ECHA took the decision according to Article 51(3) of the REACH Regulation.

Appendix 3: Further information, observations and technical guidance

1. This decision does not imply that the information provided in your 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.

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

3. In relation to the information required by the present decision, the sample of the registered substance used for the new tests must be suitable for use by all the joint registrants. Hence, the sample should have a composition that is suitable to fulfil the information requirement for the range of substance compositions manufactured or imported by the joint registrants.

   It is the responsibility of all joint registrants who manufacture or import the same substance to agree on the appropriate composition of the test material and to document the necessary information on their substance composition. In addition, it is important to ensure that the particular sample of the substance tested in the new tests 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 or imported by each registrant.

   If the registration of the substance by any registrant covers different grades, the sample used for the new tests must be suitable to assess these grades. Finally there must be adequate information on substance identity for the sample tested and the grades registered to enable the relevance of the tests to be assessed.