

Helsinki, 10 December 2018

Addressee [REDACTED]

Decision number: TPE-D-2114453149-46-01/F
Substance name: 1-Hexanol, 2-ethyl-, manuf. of, by-products from, distn. residues
EC number: 271-832-1
CAS number: 68609-68-7
Registration number: [REDACTED]
Submission number: [REDACTED]
Submission date: 05/12/2017
Registered tonnage band: 1-10

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 modified 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 pre-mating 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 **17 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>.

Authorised¹ 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 proposals submitted by you and scientific information submitted by third parties.

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

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

a) Examination of the testing proposal

The basic test design of an extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (Cohorts 1A and 1B, without extension of Cohort 1B to include a F2 generation, and without Cohorts 2A, 2B and 3) is a standard information requirement as laid down in column 1 of 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 extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study according to OECD TG 443 by the oral route with the following justification and specification of the study design: *"The proposed study will be conducted under GLP and according to OECD TG 443 - extended one-generation reproductive toxicity - basic test design (Cohorts 1A, and 1B without extension to include a F2 generation). The test species will be rat, and the route of administration will be oral (gavage)."*

ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for Reproductive toxicity (extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study). ECHA notes that 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.

ECHA considers that the proposed study design is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement.

The following refers to the specifications of this required study.

Premating exposure duration and dose-level setting

To ensure that the study design adequately addresses the fertility endpoint, the duration of the pre-mating exposure period and the selection of the highest dose level are key aspects to be considered. According to ECHA Guidance², the starting point for deciding on the length of pre-mating exposure period should be ten weeks to cover the full spermatogenesis and folliculogenesis before the mating, allowing meaningful assessment of the effects on fertility.

You proposed a two-week pre-mating exposure duration for parental (P0) animals. However ten weeks pre-mating exposure duration is required because there is no substance specific

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

information in the dossier supporting shorter pre-mating exposure duration as advised in the ECHA Guidance².

The highest dose level 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 results from a range-finding study (or range finding studies) 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 in rats. According to the test method OECD TG 443, the rat is the preferred species. On the basis of this default consideration, ECHA considers that testing should be performed in rats.

You proposed testing by the oral (gavage) route. ECHA agrees with your proposal that gavage-dosing seems appropriate based on previous oral studies.

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)(b) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the modified 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 new 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 Guidance². 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.

Appendix 2: Procedural history

ECHA received your registration containing the testing proposals for examination in accordance with Article 40(1) on 5 December 2017.

ECHA notes that the tonnage band for several members of the joint submission is 1 000 tonnes or more per year.

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 **20 August 2018**, 30 calendar days after the end of the commenting period.

The decision making followed the procedure of Articles 50 and 51 of the REACH Regulation, as described below:

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

ECHA did not receive any comments by the end of the commenting period.

ECHA notified the draft decision to the competent authorities of the Member States for proposals 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 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.