# Justification for the selection of a candidate CoRAP substance

Substance Name (Public Name): Triphenyl phosphite

**Chemical Group:** Organic; ester of phosphorous acid and phenol

**EC Number:** 202-908-4

**CAS Number:** 101-02-0

Submitted by: UK CA

**Published:** 20/03/2013

#### 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

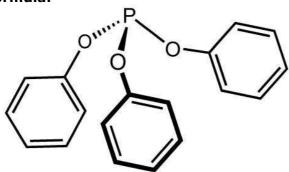
# 1.1 Name and other identifiers of the substance

**Table 1: Substance identity** 

Public Name:	Triphenyl phosphite			
EC number:	202-908-4			
EC name:	Triphenyl phosphite			
CAS number (in the EC inventory):	101-02-0			
CAS number:	101-02-0			
CAS name:	Phosphorous acid, triphenyl ester			
IUPAC name:	Triphenyl phosphite			
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	015-105-00-7			
Molecular formula:	C18H15O3P			
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	310.29			
	TPP Trade names:			
Synonyms:	Weston TPP, Mark CH 66, Triphenyl phosphite,			
	ADK STAB TPP, Lankromark LE65, Rostabil TPP,			
	Doverphos 10			

**Type of substance**  $\square$  Mono-constituent  $\square$  Multi-constituent  $\square$  UVCB

### Structural formula:



#### 2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

# 2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

According to CLP criteria:

Index number: 015-105-00-7

Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation ( $C \ge 5\%$ ).

Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation ( $C \ge 5\%$ ).

Aquatic Acute 1; H400; Very toxic to aquatic life.

Aquatic Chronic 1; H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

According to DSD criteria:

Xi; R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

N; R50-53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse

effects in the aquatic environment.

# 2.2 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

None.

### 2.3 Self classification

The following self-classification is published on the ECHA dissemination site. The environmental classification is challenged and additional classification is proposed.

#### CLP:

Acute Tox. 4; H302: Harmful if swallowed

Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation (C ≥ 5%)

Skin Sensit. 1; H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction

Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation ( $C \ge 5\%$ )

#### DSD:

Xn; R22: Harmful if swallowed;

Xi; R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin

R43; May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

In addition are the following classifications included in the Classification and Labelling Inventory:

Acute Tox. 4; H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

Acute Tox. 5; H303: May be harmful if swallowed.

Skin Corr. 1B; H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Aquatic Chronic 4; H413: My cause long lasting effects to aquatic life.

# 3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

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$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Article 44(1) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)								
☐ Article 45(5) (Member State priority)								
3.2 Grounds for concern								
☐ (Suspected) CMR ☐ Wide dispersive use ☐ Cumulative exposure								
☐ (Suspected) Sensitiser ☐ Consumer use ☐ High RCR								
☐ (Suspected) PBT ☐ Exposure of sensitive populations ☐ Aggregated tonnage								
Suspected endocrine disruptor	☑ Suspected endocrine disruptor ☐ Other (provide further details below)							
Toxicology - Screening studies revealed adverse effects on reproductive, behavioral and neurotoxicity endpoints. The substance is suspected reprotoxicant and might possess endocrine disrupting properties (effects on adrenal glands, testes, kidney, brain).  Exposure - The substance is self-classified as skin sensitiser and has wide dispersive use including consumer use and continuous exposure. Exposure information and risk characterisation information is missing therefore, it is not possible to assess if the risks are being managed.  The environmental fate properties of the triphenyl phosphite (TPP) and related phenyl/alkyl phosphites generally include low water solubility, low vapor pressure, and rapid hydrolysis to phosphorous acid and corresponding alcohols (in the case of TPP it is phenol). As some of phenols possess estrogenic or endocrine disruptor activities, there is a concern that the registered substance might be a potential ED (screening studies reported affected relative paired testes, adrenal glands, kidney and brain weights).								
	aggregated tonnage and	uses						
☐ 1 – 10 tpa	☐ 10 - 100 tpa ☐ 100 - 1000 tpa							
☑ 1000 – 10,000 tpa	☐ 10,000 - 100,000 tpa							
☐ 100,000 - 1000,000 tpa	☐ 100,000 - 1000,000 tpa ☐ > 1000,000 tpa							
☐ Confidential								
The tonnage band is given on the ECHA dissemination website.								

# JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR THE SELECTION OF A CORAP SUBSTANCE

	□ Professional use		⊠ Consumer us	е	☐ Closed System		
Industrial uses:							
Manufacture of TPP - Stabiliser in polymers Manufacture of coatings and adhesives, Use of formulated polymer in manufacturing, formulation, packing and distribution, Lubricant formulation, Use as an intermediate, Industrial use of lubricants.							
Professional uses:							
Use of coatings and adhesives, Use of lubricants							
Consumer uses:							
Use of coatings, adhe	esives and lubricants.						
3.4 Other completed/ongoing regulatory processes that may affect suitability for substance evaluation							
☐ Compliance check fin	al decision		☐ Dangerous su	ıbstances	Directive 67/548/EEC		
☐ Testing proposal			☐ Existing Subs	tances Re	gulation 793/93/EEC		
⊠ Annex VI (CLP)			☐ Plant Protection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC				
☐ Annex XV (SVHC)	☐ Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EEC						
☐ Annex XIV (Authorisation) ☐ Other (provide further details below)							
Annex XVII (Restriction)							
Annex VI (CLP) see 2.1							
3.5 Information to be requested to clarify the suspected risk							
☐ Information on toxic	ological properties		☐ Information o	n physico	-chemical properties		
☐ Information on fate and behaviour			☐ Information on exposure				
☐ Information on ecotoxicological properties ☐ Information on uses							
☐ Other (provide further details below)							
Exposure – An exposure assessment and risk characterisation.							
Toxicology – studies to determine whether the substance is a reprotoxicant and has endocrine disrupting properties.							
3.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management							
☐ Restriction ☐ Harmonised C&L ☐ Authorisation ☐ Other (provide further deta							
Any follow-up will depend on the result of the evaluation.							