

19 October 2022
(Revised 2 November 2022)

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 23rd ED EXPERT GROUP MEETING

The 23rd ED EG meeting took place on 4-5 October 2022. This was the first face-to-face meeting of the group in almost three years, and 26 experts attended physically. The EG provided scientific advice on ED assessments of four substances under REACH substance evaluation (SEv) and of one biocidal active substance.

The meeting was attended by 61 participants (both in person and online) representing 16 Member States and EEA countries (AT, BE, CZ, DK, DE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, NL, NO, PL, SE, SK), Switzerland, European Commission and 6 accredited stakeholder organisations (CHEM Trust, Cefic, ECETOC, EEB, ETUC, HEAL).

Main outcomes of the substance discussions

Closed session

- Tris(2-ethylhexyl)benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylate (TOTM) (CoRAP 2012, follow-up evaluation): The ED assessment was carried out after an FSDT (fish sexual development test, OECD TG 234) had been submitted under SEv. The experts considered the FSDT valid, but suggested to further refine the assessment by e.g. examining individual replicates at the highest concentrations, including information on gonadal staging and checking the purity of the test item. Some experts suggested to consider waiting for the results of an EOGRTS (Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study, OECD TG 443) that is to be requested under CCH, while some other experts suggested requesting further studies, possibly including assessment of TOTM metabolites. If further studies were requested, one option would be MEOGRT (Medaka Extended One Generation Reproduction Test, OECD TG 240), but also other fish tests were suggested.
- 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran (galaxolide) (CoRAP 2022): The experts considered that the adverse effects observed in the EOGRTS on the thyroid gland associated with changes in T4 levels and the effects on the ano-genital distance could be considered ED-mediated. The experts advised to look into thyroid histopathology effects. The experts suggested that the effects on the thyroid hormone system observed in EOGRTS may be considered population relevant and thus further testing would not be needed for ED ENV identification. If further testing is considered necessary, the majority supported LAGDA (Larval Amphibian Growth and Development Assay, OECD TG 241).
- Triphenyl phosphate (CoRAP 2017, follow-up evaluation): The ED assessment was carried out after an FSDT had been submitted under SEv, and included literature data. Based on all the information available, the experts supported the proposed mode of action in which estrogenic activity leads to a decrease in fertility and reproductive success. The experts considered that there is sufficient evidence that the observed adversity is plausibly linked to the endocrine activity, and that the substance can be identified as ED ENV based on a weight of evidence approach.
- 3-phenoxybenzyl-2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropyl ether (Etofenprox) (biocidal active substance): The ED EG considered that the ED human health criteria are met regarding the thyroid modality in a sufficiently investigated database and should

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be considered human relevant. The relevance of the outcome of a Comparative Thyroid Assay in the overall weight of evidence assessment was discussed. The experts agreed that data from an amphibian metamorphosis assay indicated a concern for a thyroid mode of action for non-target organisms. The ED EG proposed to request a LAGDA study if more information is needed to conclude on adversity. An holistic assessment including the ED human health assessment could also be considered.

Open session

- Reaction products of phosphoryl trichloride and 2-methyloxirane (TCPP) (CoRAP 2022): The experts considered that there is sufficient data to demonstrate the link between endocrine activity and adversity for this substance. It was pointed out that, according to the ED guidance, the pattern of adverse (EAS – estrogen/androgen/steroidogenic) effects, particularly the effects on oestrous cyclicity and uterine weight, are considered indicative of an EATS MoA and thus also imply underlying *in vivo* mechanistic information. Therefore, no further testing is needed. No additional investigation of thyroid effects is required either since the data on EAS modalities are already sufficient to conclude that the substance is an ED for human health. Experts proposed to reconsider the need for a new 90-day study.

General ED-related topics

The European Commission gave an update on their ED related activities under the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability, in particular regarding the work ongoing in relation to the proposal for new CLP hazard classes and REACH information requirements for EDs.

The next ED EG meeting will be held online on 15 November.

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Substances discussed at the 23rd ED EG meeting:

MS	EC#	Substance name	Outcome of the discussion	Session	Notes
AT	407-980-2	3-phenoxybenzyl-2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropyl ether (Etofenprox)	Refine assessment	Closed	Biocidal active substance
AT	222-020-0	Tris(2-ethylhexyl)benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylate (TOTM)	More data needed	Closed	CoRAP 2012
DK	807-935-0	Reaction products of phosphoryl trichloride and 2-methyloxirane (TCPP)	ED HH	Open	CoRAP 2022
FR	214-946-9	1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran (Galaxolide)	More details on available info/data needed	Closed	CoRAP 2022
FR	204-112-2	Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)	ED ENV	Closed	CoRAP 2017