Justification for the selection of a candidate CoRAP substance

Substance Name (Public name): tetrachloroethylene

EC Number: 204-825-9

CAS Number: 127-18-4

Submitted by: Latvia

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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 Name and other identifiers of the substance

Table 1: Substance identity

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EC number:	204-825-9
EC name:	tetrachloroethylene
CAS number (in the EC inventory):	127-18-4
CAS number:	127-18-4
CAS name:	tetrachloroethylene
IUPAC name:	tetrachloroethene
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	602-028-00-4
Molecular formula:	C2Cl4
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	166 g/mol
Synonyms:	perchloroethene, perchloroethylene, Perc, PCE

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

Structural formula:

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Table 3.1, Index no. 602-028-00-4:

Classifica	tion	Label	Suppl.	
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard statement Code(s)	Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard statement Code(s)	Hazard statement code(s)
Carc. 2	H351	GHS08	H351	
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	GHS09	H411	
		Wng		

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Table 3.2:

2

Classification	Risk phrases	Safety phrases	Indication(s) of danger
Carc. Cat. 3; R40	40	2 - 23 - 36/37 - 61	Xn
N; R51-53	51/53		N

R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R51/53: 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 formal proposals.

But in the Risk Assessment Report from 2005 documenting the work done under the Existing Substances Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and submitted to the European Chemicals Agency in 2009 according to Article 136(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the following addition to the above classification and labelling is proposed for human health:

Xi;R38: Irritating to skin.

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness".

2.3 Self classification

The registrants follow the harmonised classification in section 2.1 and in addition includes the following self classifications:

According to CLP: Skin Irrit. 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Skin Sens. 1B H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

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According to 67/548/EEC: Xi; R38: Irritating to skin.

R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact. R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

In addition to the harmonised and self classification given above, is the following classification notified to the Classification and Labelling Inventory:

Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE				
3.1 Legal basis for the proposal				
	prioritisation crite	eria for substance	evalu	ation)
Article 45(5) (Member	State priority)			
3.2 Grounds for concer	'n			
☐ (Suspected) CMR	⊠ Wide dispersi	ve use		☐ Cumulative exposure
☐ (Suspected) Sensitiser	☐ Consumer use	2		☐ High RCR
☐ (Suspected) PBT	☐ Exposure of s	☐ Exposure of sensitive populations		☐ Aggregated tonnage
☐ Suspected endocrine disruptor	☐ Other (provide	e further details be	low)	
The substance is a potential PBT with wide and dispersive uses. While substance is not available in consumer products, there is risk possibility of high exposure at the workplace. The substance has been assessed under the Existing Substances Regulation (EC) No. 793/93. The conclusion was that the 'B' criterion has not been met. However, taking into consideration classification (see Section 2.1), its market volume (see Section 3.3), and marginal case regarding bioaccumulation criterion, it is advised to further investigate use and exposure pattern for tetrachloroethylene.				
3.3 Information on aggregated tonnage and uses				
☐ 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 - 10,000,000 tpa	☐ > 10,000,000 tpa		☐ Confidential	
Please provide further details if appropriate				
☐ Industrial use ☐ Professional use ☐ Consumer use ☐ Closed System				

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Tetrachloroethylene is solvent used in organic synthesis. It is used also in dry cleaning operations. It may be used in a mixture with other chlorocarbons as degreasing agent in automotive and other metalworking industries. May be a part of paint strippers and spot removers composition.

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

☐ Compliance check		☐ Dangerous	s substances Directive 67/548/EEC		
☐ Testing proposal			☐ Existing Substances Regulation 793/93/EEC		
☐ Annex VI (CLP)		☐ Plant Prote	ection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC		
☐ Annex XV (SVHC)		☐ Biocidal Pr	oducts Directive 98/8/EEC		
☐ Annex XIV (Authoris	sation)	☐ Other (pro	☐ Other (provide further details below)		
☐ Annex XVII (Restric	tion)				
Available Risk Assess	sment Reports:				
Part I - environment (2005): http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/130bc4f2-68a8-45d8-88d7-e6db88f76a98 Final report (2008): http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13630/trd uk tetrachlorethylene en.pdf					
3.5 Information to be requested to clarify the suspected risk					
☐ Information on toxio	cological properties	☐ Information	on on physico-chemical properties		
☐ Information on fate and behaviour ☐ Information on exposure			on on exposure		
☐ Information on ecot	oxicological properties	☐ Information	$oxed{oxed}$ Information on uses		
☐ Other (provide furth	ner details below)				
Further information on use and exposure is needed to clarify the suspected risks.					
3.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management					
Restriction	☐ Harmonised C&L	☐ Authorisation	☐ Other (provide further details)		
Depending on outcome of substance evaluation.					

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