

# Justification Document for the Selection of a CoRAP Substance

Substance Name (public name): Diphenyl(2,4,6-

trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide

EC Number: 278-355-8

**CAS Number:** 75980-60-8

Authority: SE MSCA

Date: 22/03/2016

#### Note

This document has been prepared by the evaluating Member State given in the  $\operatorname{CoRAP}$  update

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## 1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

## 1.1 Other identifiers of the substance

**Table: Other Substance identifiers** 

EC name (public):	diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide
IUPAC name (public):	(Diphenylphosphinyl)-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)methanone
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation:	015-203-00-X
Molecular formula:	$C_{22}H_{21}O_2P$
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	348.3747
Synonyms:	

Type of substance		☐ Multi-constituent	☐ UVCB
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## **Structural formula:**

## 1.2 Similar substances/grouping possibilities

Not relevant.

# **2 OVERVIEW OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION**

**Table: Completed or ongoing processes** 

RMOA		$\square$ Risk Management Option Analysis (RMOA)
	Evaluation	☐ Compliance check, Final decision
		□ Testing proposal
sses	Ē	☐ CoRAP and Substance Evaluation
REACH Processes	Authorisation	☐ Candidate List
REAC	Author	☐ Annex XIV
	Restric -tion	☐ Annex XVII¹
Harmonised C&L		
Processes under other EU legislation		☐ Plant Protection Products Regulation Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009
Proce under E legisl		☐ Biocidal Product Regulation  Regulation (EU) 528/2012 and amendments
Previous legislation		☐ Dangerous substances Directive Directive 67/548/EEC (NONS)
Pre\ legis		☐ Existing Substances Regulation  Regulation 793/93/EEC (RAR/RRS)
(UNEP) Stockholm convention (POPs Protocol)		☐ Assessment
(UNEP) Stockhol conventic (POPs Protocol		☐ In relevant Annex
Other processes / EU legislation		☑ Other (further details below)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Please specify the relevant entry.

Substance is used in cosmetic products (nail modelling products). It is not regulated under Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. Due to harmonized Repr. 2 classification, it shall be prohibited as a cosmetic ingredient. However, substance classified in category 2 may be used in cosmetic products where the substance has been evaluated by the SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety) and found safe for use in cosmetic products (Art. 15.1 of the Cosmetics Regulation). The SCCS is of the opinion that substance is safe when used as a nail modelling product at a concentration of at maximum 5.0%, although it is considered a moderate skin sensitizer (SCCS 1528/14).

## 3 HAZARD INFORMATION (INCLUDING CLASSIFICATION)

#### 3.1 Classification

#### 3.1.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

**Table: Harmonised classification** 

Index No	lex No International EC No Chemical Identification	EC No	CAS No	Classification		Spec. Conc. Limits, M- factors	Notes
			Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard statement code(s)			
015- 203-00- X	diphenyl(2,4, 6-trimethyl- benzoyl)phos phine oxide	278- 355-8	75980- 60-8	Repr. 2	H361f (causing atrophy of the testes)		

#### 3.1.2 Self classification

• In the registration:

Repr. 2 classification, which is included in Annex VI of CLP Regulation, is included in the registration as follows:

Repr. 2 H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Specific effect: testes atrophy

In addition, the registration contains the following classifications not included in Annex VI of CLP Regulation:

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

Aquatic Acute 2 H401: Toxic to aquatic life.

Aguatic Chronic 2 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

It is noted that in the CLP Regulation there is no category "Aquatic Acute 2".

• The following hazard classes are in addition notified among the aggregated self classifications in the C&L Inventory:

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Aquatic Chronic 4 H413

Eye Irrit. 2 H319

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Skin Sens. 1 H317

No Hazard Class and Category Code but still Labelling Hazard Statement H317

No Hazard Class and Category Code but still Labelling Hazard Statement H411

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

No information found.

# 4 INFORMATION ON (AGGREGATED) TONNAGE AND USES<sup>2</sup>

# 4.1 Tonnage and registration status

**Table: Tonnage and registration status** 

From ECHA dissemination site				
☑ Full registration(s) (Art. 10)		☐ Intermediate registration(s) (Art. 17 and/or 18)		
Tonnage band (as per dissemina	ation s	ite)		
□ 1 - 10 tpa	□ 1	0 – 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 ☐ 10 tpa		0,000,000 - 100,000,000	□ > 100,000,000 tpa	
$\square$ <1 > + tpa (e.g. 10+; 100+; 10,000+ tpa) $\square$ Confidential			☐ Confidential	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please provide here the date when the dissemination site was accessed.

# 4.2 Overview of uses

Table: Uses

## Part 1:

$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$		☐ Article	☐ Closed
Manufacture	Formulation	Industrial	Professional	Consumer	service life	system
		use	use	use		

## Part 2:

	Use(s)
Formulation	Formulation of preparations Formulation of inks, coatings and adhesives
Uses at industrial sites	Industrial use, resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers Industrial use, resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix
Uses by professional workers	Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems

# 5. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

5.1.	Legal basis for the proposal
	oximes Article 44(2) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)
	☐ Article 45(5) (Member State priority)
5.2.	Selection criteria met (why the substance qualifies for being in CoRAP)
	☑ Fulfils criteria as CMR/ Suspected CMR
	☑ Fulfils criteria as Sensitiser/ Suspected sensitiser
	oxtimes Fulfils criteria as potential endocrine disrupter
	☑ Fulfils criteria as PBT/vPvB / Suspected PBT/vPvB
	$\square$ Fulfils criteria high (aggregated) tonnage ( $tpa > 1000$ )
	□ Fulfils exposure criteria
	$\square$ Fulfils MS's (national) priorities

## 5.3. Initial grounds for concern to be clarified under Substance Evaluation

Hazard based concerns					
CMR □ C □ M ⊠ R	Suspected CMR <sup>3</sup> □ C □ M □ R	□ Potential endocrine disruptor			
⊠ Sensitiser	☐ Suspected Sensitiser <sup>3</sup>				
☐ PBT/vPvB	☐ Suspected PBT/vPvB <sup>3</sup>	☐ Other (please specify below)			
Exposure/risk based concerns					
⊠ Wide dispersive use	☐ Consumer use	☐ Exposure of sensitive populations			
☐ Exposure of environment	⊠ Exposure of workers	☐ Cumulative exposure			
☐ High RCR	☐ High (aggregated) tonnage	<ul> <li>☑ Other</li> <li>Insufficient</li> <li>documentation of</li> <li>ecotoxicity studies;</li> <li>lack of long-term</li> </ul>			

<u>Suspected PBT</u>: Potentially Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> <u>CMR/Sensitiser</u>: known carcinogenic and/or mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties/known sensitising properties (according to CLP harmonized or registrant self-classification or CLP Inventory) <u>Suspected CMR/Suspected sensitiser</u>: suspected carcinogenic and/or mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties/suspected sensitising properties (not classified according to CLP harmonized or registrant self-classification)

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	aquatic ecotoxicity studies; lack of
	terrestrial ecotoxicity
	studies

### Reproductive toxicity and endocrine disruption

The substance has harmonized classification for reproductive toxicity category 2 based on adverse effects in rat testes. In repeated dose toxicity studies (28-day and 90-day), the substance has been shown to cause testicular atrophy in rats at the dose levels lower than 900 mg/kg/day. There are no other studies where reproductive toxicity has been examined and the registrant(s) have provided a waiver that seems to be inadequately justified. Therefore more detailed information is needed to better address this endpoint. This would not only help to clarify how these testicular effects impact reproduction but also enable to better evaluate the concern of endocrine disruption.

### **PBT** properties

For persistence, only one screening level test is available for the substance. This test is an OECD 301F ready biodegradability test and showed 0-10% biodegradation. Therefore, the substance fulfills the screening criteria for P. There is no hydrolysis test in the dossier although hydrolysis is a standard information requirement.

The available information on bioaccumulation shows that the substance does not fulfill the screening criteria for B (log  $K_{OW}$  values > 4.5) as the available experimental log  $K_{OW}$  value is 3.1 and a QSAR value is 3.87 ( $K_{OW}$  = octanol/water partition coefficient). A Fish bioaccumulation study indicates that the bioconcentration factor is below the criterion for B. Therefore, the substance does not indicate a concern for aquatic bioaccumulation. However log  $K_{OA}$  value is high (12.3 estimated by KOAWIN), indicating possibility for terrestrial bioaccumulation ( $K_{OA}$  = octanol/air partition coefficient).

The substance fulfills the T criterion as it has a harmonized classification for reproductive toxicity category 2.

## **Ecotoxicological properties**

There are only acute aquatic ecotoxicity studies for fish, daphnia and algae available for the substance. For all three trophic levels results are > 1 mg/l, and the lowest value was obtained for Daphnia (EC50 3.53 mg/l). No long term studies are available. In addition, no terrestrial toxicity studies have been submitted.

The risk characterization is based on acute aquatic ecotoxicity studies which are very briefly described. The validity of those studies cannot be evaluated based on the available information i.e. the reliability of the studies should be currently considered with Klimisch score 4 as 'not assignable'. Consequently it is not possible to estimate whether there is a need for long-term fish and aquatic invertebrate studies.

In addition, the substance does not have a harmonized CLP classification for aquatic toxicity. Based on the results available for the manual screening the classification as Aquatic Chronic 2 seems warranted. However, based on the available information it is not possible to estimate the adequacy of the ecotoxicity studies for harmonized classification.

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### Exposure

The substance is registered within 100 - 1000 tpa and has industrial and professional uses. There is wide dispersive indoor use of the substance with respect to human exposure in professional use. Consumer use or use in articles are not indicated in ECHA dissemination site.

#### **Conclusions**

It is proposed to investigate further the reproductive toxicity and endocrine disrupting properties, persistence, terrestrial bioaccumulation, and ecotoxicological properties.

# 5.4. Preliminary indication of information that may need to be requested to clarify the concern

☐ Information on toxicological properties	☐ Information on physico-chemical properties			
oxtimes Information on fate and behaviour	$\square$ Information on exposure			
☑ Information on ecotoxicological properties	$\square$ Information on uses			
☐ Information ED potential	☐ Other (provide further details below)			
<b>Toxicological properties and endocrine disruption potential</b> More information is needed to clarify the concern regarding reproductive toxicity and endocrine disruption.				
Fate and behaviour  More information is needed to clarify the concerns regarding persistence and terrestrial bioaccumulation.				
<b>Ecotoxicological properties</b> More information is needed to assess the validity of the ecotoxicity tests and to verify the environmental risk assessment.				

## 5.5. Potential follow-up and link to risk management

☐ Restriction	☐ Other (provide further details)

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