~~Confidential~~

Helsinki, 11 March 2022

Addressees
Registrants of CAS_67989-88-2_JointSubmission listed in the last Appendix of this decision

Date of submission of the dossier subject of a decision
26/02/2020

Registered substance subject to this decision, hereafter 'the Substance'
Substance name: Ammonium ((ethylenedinitrilo)tetraacetato)cuprate(II)
EC number: 268-018-3
CAS number: 67989-88-2

Decision number: Please refer to the REACH-IT message which delivered this communication (in format TPE-D-XXXXXXXXXX-XX-XX/F)

DECISION ON TESTING PROPOSAL(S)

Based on Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), you must submit the information listed below by ***20 March 2023***.

The requested information must be generated using the analogue substance: dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (EC 277-749-7, CAS 74181-84-3).

A. Information required from the Registrants subject to Annex VIII of REACH

1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates also requested below (triggered by Annex I, Section 0.5.; test method: EU C.20./OECD TG 211)

B. Information required from the Registrants subject to Annex IX of REACH

1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, Section 9.1.5.; test method: EU C.20./OECD TG 211)

Reasons for the request(s) are explained in the following appendices:

- Appendix entitled "Reasons common to several requests";
- Appendices entitled "Reasons to request information required under Annex VIII to IX of REACH", respectively.

Information required depends on your tonnage band

You must provide the information listed above for all REACH Annexes applicable to you, and in accordance with Articles 10(a) and 12(1) of REACH:

- the information specified in Annexes VII and VIII to REACH, for registration at 10-100 tpa;
- the information specified in Annexes VII, VIII and IX to REACH, for registration at 100-1000 tpa;

You are only required to share the costs of information that you must submit to fulfil your information requirements.

For certain endpoints, ECHA requests the same study from registrants at different tonnages. In such cases, only the reasoning why the information is required at lower tonnages is provided in the corresponding Appendices. For the tonnage where the study is a standard information requirement, the full reasoning for the request including study design is given. Only one study is to be conducted; the registrants concerned must make every effort to reach an agreement as to who is to carry out the study on behalf of the other registrants under Article 53 of REACH.

How to comply with your information requirements

To comply with your information requirements you must submit the information requested by this decision in an updated registration dossier by the deadline indicated above. You must also update the chemical safety report, where relevant, including any changes to classification and labelling, based on the newly generated information.

You must follow the general testing and reporting requirements provided under the Appendix entitled "Requirements to fulfil when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes". For references used in this decision, please consult the Appendix entitled "List of references".

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.

Approved[1] under the authority of Mike Rasenberg, Director of Hazard Assessment

[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 on Reasons common to several requests

1. Assessment of your read-across approach under Annex XI, Section 1.5.

(i) Assessment of the Grouping of substances and read-across approach under Annex XI, Section 1.5.

You seek to adapt the following standard information requirements by applying (a) read-across approach(es) in accordance with Annex XI, Section 1.5:

- Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (triggered by Annex I, Section 0.5.)
- Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, Section 9.1.5.)

ECHA has considered the scientific and regulatory validity of your read-across approach(es) in general before assessing the specific standard information requirements in the following appendices.

Grouping of substances and read-across approach

Annex XI, Section 1.5. specifies two conditions which must be fulfilled whenever a read-across approach is used. Firstly, there needs to be structural similarity between substances which results in a likelihood that the substances have similar physicochemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties so that the substances may be considered as a group or category. Secondly, it is required that the relevant properties of a substance within the group may be predicted from data for reference substance(s) within the group (addressed under 'Assessment of prediction(s)').

Additional information on what is necessary when justifying a read-across approach can be found in the ECHA Guidance[2] and related documents[3, 4].

A. Predictions for toxicological properties

You have provided a read-across justification document in IUCLID Section 13.

You propose to read-across between the structurally similar substances, dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (EC 277-749-7, CAS 74181-84-3) as source substance and the Substance as target substance.

You have provided the following reasoning for the prediction of aquatic toxicity: *"…testing has shown that the presence of NH_4^+ or metals of low intrinsic toxicity (e.g. K^+, Na^+) does not significantly contribute to the aquatic toxicity of the metal-EDTA chelates. Thus, for* EDTA-CuK_2, EDTA-$CuNa_2$ and EDTA-$Cu(NH_4)_2$*, the main driver of toxicity is likely to be the Cu^{2+} ion itself and/or the complexation of EDTA to other metals and nutrients in the test media which causes nutrient deficiency. It therefore appears justified to read across ecotoxicity data*

[2] Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment Chapter R.6: QSARs and grouping of Chemicals. 2008 (May) ECHA, Helsinki. 134. pp. Available online: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r6_en.pdf/77f49f81-b76d-40ab-8513-4f3a533b6ac9

[3] Read-Across Assessment Framework (RAAF). 2017 (March) ECHA, Helsinki. 60 pp. Available online: Read-Across Assessment Framework (https://echa.europa.eu/support/registration/how-to-avoid-unnecessary-testing-on-animals/grouping-of-substances-and-read-across)

[4] Read-across assessment framework (RAAF) - considerations on multi-constituent substances and UVCBs. 2017 (March) ECHA, Helsinki. 40 pp. Available online: https://doi.org/10.2823/794394

between these metal-EDTA chelates." and *"The test substance was chosen and considered to be an appropriate source substance for read across to the other two EDTA copper complexes, due the highest water solubility of the three copper EDTA complexes. This testing proposal, as well as the read-across approach, was discussed and agreed with ECHA in the course of a category evaluation process (collaboration project) aiming to assess the suitability of the applied category approach and the completeness of the provided data for the hazard and risk assessment of the substances within the category.".*

ECHA understands that you predict the properties of the Substance using a read-across hypothesis which is based on the formation of common (bio)transformation products. The properties of your Substance are predicted to be quantitatively equal to those of the source substance.

ECHA notes the following shortcoming(s) with regards to prediction(s) of aquatic toxicity.

1. *Introductory comment*

It is important to recall that the discussion among industry, competent authorities and ECHA was aiming at identifying shortcomings and improving the information on substance identity, hazard and exposure, for the main purpose of defining whether there is a need for further regulatory risk management. There is no ECHA agreement that the approach, or the selection of the source substance, will be accepted under testing proposal examination. Regarding any past or on-going parallel voluntary early interaction project(s) ECHA in discussions with the relevant industry association(s) indicated that these voluntary projects are independent activities and include no commitment from the authorities in relation to any regulatory processes.

2. *Supporting information*

Annex XI, Section 1.5 of the REACH Regulation states that "*physicochemical properties, human health effects and environmental effects or environmental fate may be predicted from data for reference substance(s)*". For this purpose "*it is important to provide supporting information to strengthen the rationale for the read-across*"[5]. The set of supporting information should allow to verify the crucial aspects of the read-across hypothesis and establish that the properties of the Substance can be predicted from the data on the source substance(s).

"Supporting information" must include supporting information/bridging studies/information on the impact of non-common compounds to compare properties of the Substance and source substance(s).

As indicated above, your read-across hypothesis is based on the (bio)transformation of the Substance and of the source substance(s) to a common compound. In this context, exposure to the Substance and of the source substance(s) may also lead to exposure to other compounds than the common compound of interest. The impact of exposure to these non-common compounds on the prediction of properties of the target needs to be assessed to ensure that a reliable prediction can be made.

The source substance is a potassium salt and the Substance is an ammonium salt. According to the information in your dossier, you claim that both substances dissociate in water to give a stable EDTA-Cu complex and the respective counter ion. Therefore, the counter ion is a

[5] Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment Chapter R.6: QSARs and grouping of Chemicals, Section R.6.2.2.1.f

non-common compound. You state that testing has shown that the presence of the counter ion such as NH_4^+ or metals of low intrinsic toxicity (e.g. K^+, Na^+) does not significantly contribute to the aquatic toxicity of the metal-EDTA chelates. However, there is no information in the dossier on aquatic toxicity that might support this hypothesis.

The impact of the ammonium counter ion (NH_4^+) on the aquatic toxicity is currently not addressed in your dossier. In aqueous solution ammonium is in equilibrium with unionised ammonia (NH_3). This equilibrium depends on temperature, pH and ionic strength of the water in the environment. Studies suggest that the effect of pH on toxicity of ammonia could be largely explained by a combined toxicity of the unionised ammonia and ammonium ion, with unionised ammonia contributing mostly to toxicity at high pH and ammonium ion being more important at lower pH[6]. You have not demonstrated to take into account this information.

In your registration dossier, you have not provided information characterising the exposure to the non-common compounds (NH_4^+ and K^+) resulting from exposure to the Substance and of the source substance(s). No experimental data or other adequate and reliable information addressing the impact of exposure to these non-common compounds is included in the documentation of your read-across approach.

In your comments, you submitted information supported by the document: 'Aquatic life ambient water quality criteria for ammonia – freshwater (U.S. EPA 2013)'. ECHA has assessed this information. The supporting information you have provided in your comments strenghtens the rationale for the read-across for this specific endpoint (long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates). On that basis, you have established that relevant properties of the Substance can be predicted from data on the analogue substance. ECHA agrees with your read-across hypothesis as supported by your comments. However, we emphasise that any final determination on the validity of your read-across adaptation will only be possible when the information on requested studies will be available in the dossier.

Further, as the information provided in your comments is currently not available in your registration dossier, the the registration dossier itself does not currently support your adaptation. You should therefore submit this information in an updated registration dossier by the deadline set out in the decision.

[6] See for example: https://www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines/guideline-values/default/water-quality-toxicants/toxicants/ammonia-2000

Appendix A: Reasons to request information required under Annex VIII of REACH

This decision is based on the examination of the testing proposals you submitted.

1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates

Pursuant to Article 12(1) and Annex VI of the REACH Regulation the standard information requirements listed in Annex VII to X of the REACH Regulation are considered minimum requirements. Annex VI, step 4 of the 'Guidance note on fulfilling the requirements of Annexes VI to XI' provides that the rules set out in Annexes VII to XI may require certain tests to be undertaken earlier than or in addition to the standard requirements. Furthermore, in accordance with Annex I of the REACH Regulation, certain additional information may have to be generated if it is necessary for producing the chemical safety report (CSR). According to the last subparagraph of Section 0.5. of Annex I of REACH, if the manufacturer or importer considers that further information is necessary for producing his CSR and that this information can only be obtained by performing tests in accordance with Annex IX and X, he shall submit a proposal for a testing strategy, explaining why he considers that additional information is necessary.

This means that when justified, higher tier/further studies may be conducted for substances where the tonnage level would not normally require this as a standard requirement. In order to understand the ecotoxicological properties of the registered substance in light of the adverse effects observed, it is necessary to investigate further so that appropriate risk management measures can be put in place and safe use of the substance can be ensured.

1.1. Grouping of substances and read-across approach with the analogue substance: Dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK$_2$ (CAS 74181-84-3; EC 277-749-7)

You have submitted a testing proposal for testing the analogue substance: *Dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK2 (CAS 74181-84-3; EC 277-749-7)* for long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD TG 211).

In your testing proposal justification, you have adapted the standard information requirement according to Annex XI, Section 1.5. Grouping of substances and read-across approach of REACH Regulation.

As per Appendix on "Reasons common to several requests", ECHA agrees with your read-across hypothesis. However, we emphasise that any final determination on the validity of your read-across adaptation will only be possible when the information on requested studies will be available in the dossier.

Further, the information provided in your comments should be included in a dossier update by the deadline set out in the decision.

Concerning your statement on the intrinsic toxicity of copper, you have provided mechanistic evidence to justify your hypothesis that the metal ions will (partly) be released from the chelating agent, leaving them free to associate with other negatively charged ions and/or affect the test organisms.

ECHA agrees with your conclusion that there is a concern for long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates for the Substance and thus a need for further investigation on aquatic invertebrates.

In addition, consequently, there is a need for further information for producing a CSR (Annex 1. Section 0.5 – applicable to registrants from Annex VIII, onwards). Therefore, ECHA considers that testing of the Substance for a *Daphnia magna* reproduction test (test method: EU C.20/OECD TG 211) is acceptable.

1.2. Information in the dossier

The information provided in the dossier on long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates is assessed under Section B.1 below.

ECHA agrees that an appropriate study on long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates is needed.

Consequently, ECHA considers that testing of the analogue substance: Dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (CAS 74181-84-3; EC 277-749-7 for a *Daphnia magna* reproduction test (test method: EU C.20/OECD TG 211) is acceptable.

Therefore, pursuant to Articles 40(3)(c) and (d) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed test using the analogue substance Dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (CAS 74181-84-3; EC 277-749-7: Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (test method: *Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD TG 211), as specified under Appendix B.1., below.

Appendix B: Reasons to request information required under Annex IX of REACH

This decision is based on the examination of the testing proposal you submitted.

1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates

"Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates" is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 9.1.5. of the REACH Regulation.

The information on this endpoint is not available for the 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.

1.1. You have submitted a testing proposal for testing the analogue substance dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (EC 277-749-7, CAS 74181-84-3) for long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates Daphnia magna reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD TG 211.

ECHA has evaluated your proposal to perform the test with the analogue substance.

In your testing proposal justification, you have adapted the standard information requirement according to Annex XI, Section 1.5. Grouping of substances and read-across approach of REACH Regulation.

As per Appendix on "Reasons common to several requests, your read-across approach, as complemented in your comments, is accepted and the information provided in your comments should be included in a dossier update by the deadline set out in the decision.

ECHA agrees that an appropriate study on long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates is needed.

1.2. Additional information provided in your dossier

An additional Read across adaptation under Annex XI, Section 1.5:

In addition, you have adapted the standard information requirement according to Annex XI, Section 1.5. Grouping of substances and read-across approach of REACH Regulation.

In support of this adaptation of the information requirement, you have provided the following information for this endpoint:

i) A key study (1998) performed according to EEC Guideline XI/681/86, Draft 4: "Prolonged toxicity study with Daphnia magna: Effects on reproduction" on the analogue substance disodium dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate (CAS 139-33-3).
ii) A Key study (2010) performed according to OECD guideline 211 on the analogue substance Disodium;2-[2-(bis(carboxylatomethyl)amino)ethyl-(carboxylatomethyl)amino]acetate (CAS 15375-84-5 / EC no 239-407-5)

We have assessed this additional information and identified the following issues:

In your testing proposal, you propose a read across adaptation using a different analogue substance, dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (EC 277-749-7, CAS 74181-84-3). Further, no read-across justification was provided for the analogue substances used for the two studies provided in the dossier. Such justification is required to strengthen the rationale for the read-across and, in the absence, you have not demonstrated that your adaptation complies with the general rules of adaptation as set out in Annex XI, Section 1.5. Therefore, your read-across approach using the analogue substances, disodium dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate (CAS 139-33-3) and Disodium;2-[2-(bis(carboxylatomethyl)amino)ethyl-(carboxylatomethyl)amino]acetate (CAS 15375-84-5 / EC no 239-407-5) is rejected.

Within the dossier assessed for this draft decision, you provided your consideration(s) 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 agrees that an appropriate study on long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates is needed.

1.3. Test selection and study specifications

The proposed *Daphnia magna* reproduction test (test method: EU C.20/OECD TG 211) is appropriate to cover the information requirement for long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates (ECHA Guidance R.7.8.4.1.).

The Substance is difficult to test due to the complexation properties of the Substance. OECD TG 211 specifies that, for difficult to test substances, you must consider the approach described in OECD GD 23 or other approaches, if more appropriate for your substance. In all cases, the approach selected must be justified and documented. Due to the properties of the Substance, it may be difficult to achieve and maintain the desired exposure concentrations. Therefore, you must monitor the test concentration(s) of the Substance throughout the exposure duration and report the results. If it is not possible to demonstrate the stability of exposure concentrations (i.e. measured concentration(s) not within 80-120% of the nominal concentration(s)), you must express the effect concentration based on measured values as described in OECD TG 211. In case a dose-response relationship cannot be established (no observed effects), you must demonstrate that the approach used to prepare test solutions was adequate to maximise the concentration of the Substance in the test solution.

1.4. Outcome

Therefore, pursuant to Articles 40(3)(c) and (d) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed test using the analogue substance dipotassium [[N,N'-ethylenebis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycinato]](4-)-N,N',O,O',ON,ON']cuprate(2-), EDTA-CuK_2 (CAS 74181-84-3; EC 277-749-7): Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (test method: *Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD TG 211).

Appendix C: Requirements to fulfil when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

A. Test methods, GLP requirements and reporting

1. Under Article 13(3) of REACH, all new data generated as a result of this decision must be conducted according to the test methods laid down in a European Commission Regulation or to international test methods recognised by the Commission or ECHA as being appropriate.

2. Under Article 13(4) of REACH, ecotoxicological and toxicological tests and analyses must be carried out according to the GLP principles (Directive 2004/10/EC) or other international standards recognised by the Commission or ECHA.

3. Under Article 10(a)(vi) and (vii) of REACH, all new data generated as a result of this decision must be reported as study summaries, or as robust study summaries, if required under Annex I of REACH. See ECHA Practical Guide on How to report robust study summaries[7].

B. Test material

Before generating new data, you must agree within the joint submission on the chemical composition of the material to be tested (Test material) which must be relevant for all the registrants of the Substance.

1. Selection of the Test material(s)

   The Test material used to generate the new data must be selected taking into account the following:
   - the variation in compositions reported by all members of the joint submission,
   - the boundary composition(s) of the Substance,
   - the impact of each constituent/ impurity on the test results for the endpoint to be assessed. For example, if a constituent/ impurity of the Substance is known to have an impact on (eco)toxicity, the selected Test material must contain that constituent/ impurity.

2. Information on the Test material needed in the updated dossier
   - You must report the composition of the Test material selected for each study, under the "Test material information" section, for each respective endpoint study record in IUCLID.
   - The reported composition must include all constituents of each Test material and their concentration values and other parameters relevant for the property to be tested.

This information is needed to assess whether the Test material is relevant for the Substance and whether it is suitable for use by all members of the joint submission.

Technical instructions on how to report the above is available in the manual on How to prepare registration and PPORD dossiers[8].

[7] https://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides
[8] https://echa.europa.eu/manuals

Appendix D: Procedure

ECHA started the testing proposal evaluation in accordance with Article 40(1) on 15 January 2019.

ECHA followed the procedure detailed in Articles 50 and 51 of REACH.

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

ECHA took into account your comments and amended the request(s).

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

As no amendments were proposed, ECHA adopted the decision under Article 51(3) of REACH.

Appendix E: List of references - ECHA Guidance[9] and other supporting documents

Evaluation of available information
Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.4 (version 1.1., December 2011), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.4 where relevant.

QSARs, read-across and grouping
Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.6 (version 1.0, May 2008), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.6 where relevant.

Read-across assessment framework (RAAF, March 2017)[10]

RAAF - considerations on multi-constituent substances and UVCBs (RAAF UVCB, March 2017)

Physical-chemical properties
Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7a (version 6.0, July 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7a in this decision.

Toxicology
Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7a (version 6.0, July 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7a in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7c (version 3.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7c in this decision.

Environmental toxicology and fate
Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7a (version 6.0, July 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7a in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7b (version 4.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7b in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7c (version 3.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7c in this decision.

PBT assessment
Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.11 (version 3.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.11 in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.16 (version 3.0, February 2016), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.16 in this decision.

Data sharing
Guidance on data-sharing (version 3.1, January 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance on data sharing in this decision.

OECD Guidance documents[11]

[9] https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment
[10] https://echa.europa.eu/support/registration/how-to-avoid-unnecessary-testing-on-animals/grouping-of-substances-and-read-across
[11] http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/testing/series-testing-assessment-publications-number.htm

Guidance Document on aqueous–phase aquatic toxicity testing of difficult test chemicals – No 23, referred to as OECD GD 23.

Guidance document on transformation/dissolution of metals and metal compounds in aqueous media – No 29, referred to as OECD GD 29.

Guidance Document on Standardised Test Guidelines for Evaluating Chemicals for Endocrine Disruption – No 150, referred to as OECD GD 150.

Guidance Document supporting OECD test guideline 443 on the extended one-generation reproductive toxicity test – No 151, referred to as OECD GD 151.

Appendix F: Addressees of this decision and the corresponding information requirements applicable to them

You must provide the information requested in this decision for all REACH Annexes applicable to you.

Registrant Name	Registration number	Highest REACH Annex applicable to you
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Where applicable, the name of a third party representative (TPR) may be displayed in the list of recipients whereas ECHA will send the decision to the actual registrant.