Justification for the selection of a substance for CoRAP inclusion

Ammonium 2,2,3 trifluor-3-

Substance Name (Public Name): (1,1,2,2,3,3-hexafluoro-3-

trifluormethoxypropoxy)propionate

Chemical Group: Per- and polyfluoroalkanes

EC Number: 480-310-4

CAS Number: -

Submitted by: Germany

Date: 17/03/2015

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 Other identifiers of the substance

Table 1: Substance identity

EC name:	
IUPAC name:	Ammonium 2,2,3 trifluor-3-(1,1,2,2,3,3-hexafluoro-3-trifluormethoxypropoxy)propionate
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	-
Molecular formula:	$C_7H_5F_{12}O_4N$
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	395 g/mol
Synonyms/Trade names:	ADONA

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

Structural formula:

1.2 Similar substances/grouping possibilities

None

2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

The substance is not listed in Annex VI of the CLP regulation.

2.2 Self classification

• In the registration:

Acute Tox. 4 (H302); Eye Irrit. 2 (H319); Skin Sens. 1B (H317)

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

-

2.3 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

No proposal for harmonised classification is publically available.

3 INFORMATION ON AGGREGATED TONNAGE AND USES

From ECHA dissemination site					
⊠ 1 – 10 tpa		☐ 10 - 100 tpa		☐ 100 - 1000 tpa	
☐ 1000 - 10,000 tpa		☐ 10,000 - 100,000 tpa		□ 100,	000 – 1,000,000 tpa
	0 tpa	☐ 10,000,000 - 100,000,000 tpa		☐ > 100,000,000 tpa	
□ <1 > +	tpa (e.	g. 10+ ; 100+ ; 1	0,000+ tpa)	☐ Conf	dential
☐ Industrial use ☐ Profe		essional use			☐ Closed System
ADONA is an alternative for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and is used as processing aid in the manufacturing process of fluoropolymers. PFOA has been proposed for restriction (Oct 2014) and therefore increasing use and production of alternatives are expected.					

4 OTHER COMPLETED/ONGOING REGULATORY PROCESSES THAT MAY AFFECT SUITABILITY FOR SUBSTANCE EVALUATION

☐ Compliance check, Final decision	☐ Dangerous substances Directive 67/548/EEC				
☐ Testing proposal	☐ Existing Substances Regulation 793/93/EEC				
☐ Annex VI (CLP)	☐ Plant Protection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC				
☐ Annex XV (SVHC)	☐ Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EEC ; Biocidal Product Regulation (Regulation (EU) 528/2012)				
☐ Annex XIV (Authorisation)	☐ Other (provide further details below)				
☐ Annex XVII (Restriction)					
ADONA is a NONS and, thus was already assessed. However, this assessment did not reflect the current state of knowledge for the environmental assessment of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (see e.g. assessment of bioaccumulation of PFOA).					

5 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

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3.1 Legal busis for the proposal
\boxtimes 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
☐ 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
☐ 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 ¹	☐ Potential endocrine disruptor			
Sensitiser	☐ Suspected Sensitiser ¹				
☐ PBT/vPvB	Suspected PBT/vPvB¹	☐ Other (please specify below)			
Exposure/risk based concer	ns				
⊠ Wide dispersive use	☐ Consumer use	☐ Exposure of sensitive populations			
	☐ Exposure of workers	☐ Cumulative exposure			
☐ High RCR	☐ High (aggregated) tonnage	☐ Other (please specify below)			
ADONA is an alternative for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA – CAS 335-67-1) processing aid in the manufacturing process of fluoropolymers. PFOA has been proposed for restriction (Oct 2014), therefore increasing use and production of alternatives are expected. PFOA is used as polymerization aid and is present in the final polymer. Environmental exposure takes place, because of wide dispersive use of the polymer. Furthermore, PFOA is released from manufacturing sites during the production of the respective polymers. Thus, an environmental exposure of ADONA may be possible as well.					
Additionally, the intrinsic properties of the substance may be of concern. ADONA is hydrolytically stable and not readily biodegradable. ADONA has a low bioaccumulation potential according to the BCF. For the assessment of the bioaccumulation potential additional information (e.g. protein binding potential) may be required, since other mechanisms for bioaccumulation than covered by log K_{OW} and BCF are of relevance for these fluorinated substances.					
5.4 Preliminary indication of information that may need to be requested to clarify the concern					

☐ Information on toxicological properties	$\hfill \square$ Information on physico-chemical properties
$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Information on fate and behaviour	
☐ Information on ecotoxicological properties	☐ Information on uses
☐ Information ED potential	☐ Other (provide further details below)

Suspected PBT: Potentially Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

¹ <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)

JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR THE SELECTION OF A CORAP SUBSTANCE

Uses, exposure, toxicological properties and ED potential were not targeted in the manual screening but might be part of the substance evaluation.

Based on a preliminary examination of the available data, information to assess the bioaccumulation potential is required.

To clarify the bioaccumulation potential a testing on whether ADONA binds to proteins would be needed.

Additionally, a detailed evaluation of the available data may lead to further information requirements.

5.5 Potential follow-up and link to risk management

☐ Harmonised C&L	□ Restriction	□ Authorisation	☐ Other (provide further details)			
Depending on the outcome of the substance evaluation, an analysis of risk management options shall be carried out to identify appropriate risk management measures.						