Justification Document for the Selection of a CoRAP Substance

Substance Name (public name): 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane

EC Number: 217-496-1

CAS Number: 1873-88-7

Authority: UK CA

Date: 22/03/2016

20/03/2018

Note

This document has been prepared by the evaluating Member State given in the CoRAP update 2017-2019. In CoRAP update 2018-2020 the evaluation of this substance has been reassigned to Norway.

Table of Contents

1	IDENTITY	OF THE SUBSTANCE	3
		er identifiers of the substance	3
2	OVERVIE	W OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION	5
3	3.1 Clas	INFORMATION (INCLUDING CLASSIFICATION)sification Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP	6 6 6
		Self classification	6
	3.1.3 CLP	Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the	
4	4.1 Tonr	TION ON (AGGREGATED) TONNAGE AND USES nage and registration status rview of uses	7 7 7
5.	5.1.Lega 5.2. Sela in Co 5.3 Initia	ATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE of basis for the proposal ection criteria met (why the substance qualifies for being oRAP) al grounds for concern to be clarified under Substance	8
	5.4 Preli requ	uation iminary indication of information that may need to be uested to clarify the concern ential follow-up and link to risk management	9

1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

1.1 Other identifiers of the substance

Table: Other Substance identifiers

EC name (public):	1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane
IUPAC name (public):	1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation:	Not applicable
Molecular formula:	C ₇ H ₂₂ O ₂ Si ₃
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	222.51
Synonyms:	BLUESIL HEPTAMETHYLTRISILOXANE

Type of substance		☐ Multi-constituent	☐ UVCB
-------------------	--	---------------------	--------

Structural formula:

1.2 Similar substances/grouping possibilities

The structurally related chemicals hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, decamethyltetrasiloxane and dodecamethyltetrasiloxane could be included to form a category for evaluation. The registrant has also proposed to use data generated on 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane

Name	CAS No	EC No	Comments
Hexamethyldisiloxane (L2)	107-46-0	203-492-7	Registered, SEV by
			UKCA in 2013
Octamethyltrisiloxane	107-51-7	203-497-4	Registered, SEV by
(L3)			UKCA in 2015
Decamethyltetrasiloxane (L4)	141-62-8	205-491-7	Registered, SEV by
			UKCA in 2015
Dodecamethyltetrasiloxane	141-63-9	205-492-2	Registered, SEV by
(L5)			UKCA in 2015
1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane	3277-26-7	221-906-4	Registered – read
			across proposed

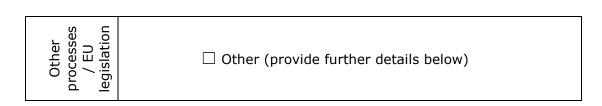
Structural formula:

Hexamethyldisiloxane (L2)	Si
Octamethyltrisiloxane (L3)	
	Si Si Si
Decamethyltetrasiloxane (L4)	Si o Si o Si
Dodecamethyltetrasiloxane (L5)	
1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane	SiHOSiH

2 OVERVIEW OF OTHER PROCESSES / EU LEGISLATION

Table: Completed or ongoing processes

RMOA		☐ Risk Management Option Analysis (RMOA)			
ses	Evaluation	 □ Compliance check, Final decision ☑ Testing proposal, ongoing □ CoRAP and Substance Evaluation 			
REACH Processes	Authorisation	☐ Candidate List ☐ Annex XIV			
	Restri -ction	☐ Annex XVII			
Harmonised C&L		☐ Annex VI (CLP) (see section 3.1)			
Processes der other EU egislation		☐ Plant Protection Products Regulation Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009			
Processes under other EU legislation	☐ Biocidal Product Regulation Regulation (EU) 528/2012 and amendments				
ous		☐ Dangerous substances Directive Directive 67/548/EEC (NONS)			
Previous legislation	☐ Existing Substances Regulation Regulation 793/93/EEC (RAR/RRS)				
(UNEP) Stockholm convention (POPs Protocol)		☐ Assessment			
(UI Stoc conv (P		☐ In relevant Annex			



D4 and D5 have been agreed to meet the PBT/vPvB criteria, which may affect the supply of decamethyltetrasiloxane if this is used as a substitute in the future.

L2, L3, L4 and L5 are already undergoing substance evaluation.

3 HAZARD INFORMATION (INCLUDING CLASSIFICATION)

3.1 Classification

3.1.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

There is no current harmonised classification for 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane.

3.1.2 Self classification

• In the registrations:

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

Flam. Liq. 3 H225

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Irrit. 2 H319

STOT SE 3 H335

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

Flam. Liq. 2 H225

3.1.3 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Not applicable

4 INFORMATION ON (AGGREGATED) TONNAGE AND USES¹

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 □ 10		0 – 100 tpa	⊠ 100 – 1000 tpa		
□ 1000 - 10,000 tpa	□ 10,000 - 100,000 tpa		\square 100,000 - 1,000,000 tpa		
□ 1,000,000 - 10,000,000 tpa	□ 10 tpa	0,000,000 - 100,000,000	\square > 100,000,000 tpa		
\square <1 >+ tpa (e.g. 10+; 100+; 10,000+ tpa) \square Confidential					
Joint submission – full registration					
Joint submission – intermediate use only					
4.2 Overview of uses					
The following uses are identified on the ECHA dissemination site:					

Manufacture and on-site use as an intermediate, off-site use as a monomer/intermediate and laboratory reagent. These cover manufacture, industrial and professional use.

Part 1:

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

EC no 217-496-1 MSCA - UK Page 7 of 9

¹ Based on ECHA dissemination site accessed 19th May 2015.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP **SUBSTANCE** 5.1. Legal basis for the proposal \square Article 44(2) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation) **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 \Box 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** Suspected CMR² ☐ Potential endocrine disruptor \square C \square M \square R \square C \square M \square R ☐ Sensitiser ☐ Suspected Sensitiser² ☐ Other (please specify below) Suspected PBT/vPvB² ☐ PBT/vPvB Exposure/risk based concerns ☐ Exposure of sensitive ☐ Wide dispersive use ☐ Consumer use populations Exposure of

☐ Exposure of workers

☐ High (aggregated) tonnage

☐ Cumulative exposure

☐ Other (please specify below)

Suspected PBT: Potentially Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

environment \Box High RCR

² <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)

The substance screens as vPvB based on the results from a ready biodegradation study and predicted log Kow. The registrant's PBT assessment indicates the substance "may be persistent and very persistent in sediment". Characteristics of other siloxanes such as D4, D5 and HMDS (L2) suggest potential to be persistent in sediment. Therefore as well as clarifying P properties, sediment risks will also be investigated.

Bioaccumulation data is read-across from octamethyltrisiloxane (L3), which has a high measured bioconcentration factor in fish (BCF = 7730 L/kg).

Toxicity data to fulfill the chronic aquatic data for the T endpoints is also read-across from L3. This will need to be assessed as the lower homologue L2 (hexamethyldisiloxane) is known to be ecotoxic, whereas L3 does not exhibit aquatic toxicity.

It is not known if 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane could be a potential replacement for D4 and D5, but the supply volume may increase if uses of those substances are restricted. In addition, the CSRs will be examined to see how uses of the substances made from it have been considered (exposure scenarios should be included if the substance is an impurity or degradation product in products such as polymers).

The evaluation will be targeted to the environment but during the PBT assessment the human health endpoints relevant to the T criterion will be assessed.

5.4 Preliminary indication of information that may need to be requested to clarify the concern								
☐ Information on tox	cicological properties	☐ Information on physico-chemical properties						
$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Information on fat	e and behaviour		☐ Information on exposure					
☑ Information on eco	otoxicological propert	☐ Information on uses						
\square Information ED po	tential	☐ Other (provi	☐ Other (provide further details below)					
Testing to assess persistence in sediment, for example OECD 308 Aerobic and Anaerobic Transformation in Aquatic Sediment Systems. Further information on releases from relevant parts of the life cycle (may include a request for monitoring data).								
5.5 Potential follow-up and link to risk management								
☐ Harmonised C&L	☐ Restriction	☐ Au	ıthorisation	☐ Other (provide further details)				
To be determined foll	owing substance eva	luation						