

Helsinki, 17 June 2022

Addressees

Registrant listed in Appendix 3 of this decision

Date of submission of the dossier subject to this decision

31/08/2021

Registered substance subject to this decision ("the Substance")

Substance name: 6-(3-(3-tert-Butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propoxy)-2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyldibenz(d,f)(1,3,2)dioxaphosphin
EC number: 442-450-4

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 **26 February 2024**.

Requested information must be generated using the Substance unless otherwise specified.

Information required from all the Registrants subject to Annex VII of REACH

1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (triggered by Annex VII, Section 9.1.1., column 2; test method: EU C.20./OECD TG 211)

Information required from all the Registrants subject to Annex VIII of REACH

2. Long-term toxicity testing on fish (triggered by Annex VIII, Section 9.1.3., column 2; test method: EU C.47./OECD TG 210)

The reasons for the decision(s) are explained in Appendix 1.

Information required depends on your tonnage band

You must provide the information listed above for all REACH Annexes applicable to you in accordance with Articles 10(a) and 12(1) of REACH. The addressees of the decision and their corresponding information requirements based on registered tonnage band are listed in Appendix 3.

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

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 requirements for testing and reporting new tests under REACH, see Appendix 4.

Appeal

This decision, when adopted under Article 51 of REACH, may be appealed to the Board of Appeal of ECHA within three months of its notification to you. Please refer to <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals> for further information.

Failure to comply

If you do not comply with the information required by this decision by the deadline indicated above, ECHA will notify the enforcement authorities of your Member State.

Authorised¹ under the authority of Mike Rasenberg, Director of Hazard Assessment

Appendix 1: Reasons for the decision

Appendix 2: Procedure

Appendix 3: Addressees of the decision and their individual information requirements

Appendix 4: Conducting and reporting new tests under REACH

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 1: Reasons for the decision

Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| Appendix 1: Reasons for the decision | 3 |
| Reasons for the decision(s) related to the information under Annex VII of REACH | 4 |
| 1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates | 4 |
| Reasons for the decision(s) related to the information under Annex VIII of REACH | 6 |
| 2. Long-term toxicity testing on fish | 6 |
| References | 7 |

Reasons for the decision(s) related to the information under Annex VII of REACH**1. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates**

- 1 Short-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates is an information requirement under Column 1 of Annex VII to REACH (Section 9.1.1.). However, long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates must be considered (Section 9.1.1., Column 2) if the substance is poorly water soluble.
- 2 Poorly water soluble substances require longer time to reach steady-state conditions. As a result, the short-term tests do not give a true measure of toxicity for this type of substances and the long-term test is required. A substance is regarded as poorly water soluble if, for instance, it has a water solubility below 1 mg/L or below the detection limit of the analytical method of the test material (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.8.5). Substances that have low water solubility are expected to have a high potential for adsorption, as hydrophobic substances (i.e. substances with a Log Kow >4) tend to partition to organic phases.
- 3 Under Section 4.8 of your technical dossier, you have provided an OECD TG 105 study (column elution). The saturation concentration of the Substance in water was not determined and you have provided the following result: "*The substance was not stable under test conditions. The substance could not be detected in any of the eluted samples (pH 6.00 - 7.08). [...] Any degradation products were not evaluated as this would be beyond the scope of the study.*"
- 4 Furthermore, under section 5.4 of your technical dossier, you have provided an OECD TG 121 study (HPLC estimation method). The Log Koc of the Substance was determined to be 6.1 - 8.7 (at pH 8.1). In addition to this, under 4.7 of your technical dossier, you have provided a QSAR prediction (KOWWIN). The Log Kow of the Substance was predicted to be 16.5.
- 5 Therefore, as you conclude in your testing proposal, the Substance is poorly water soluble and information on long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates must be provided.

1.1. Information provided to fulfil the information requirement

- 6 You have submitted a testing proposal for a *Daphnia magna* reproduction test (test method: EU C.20/OECD TG 211).
- 7 Your registration dossier does not include any information on long-term toxicity on aquatic invertebrates.

1.2. Test selection and study specifications

- 8 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 (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.8.4.1.).
- 9 The Substance is difficult to test due to the low water solubility and adsorptive properties (log Koc 6.1 - 8.7). 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 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 solutions.

1.3. Outcome

- 10 Your testing proposal is accepted under Article 40(3)(a) and you are requested to conduct the test with the Substance, as specified above.

Reasons for the decision(s) related to the information under Annex VIII of REACH

2. Long-term toxicity testing on fish

11 Short-term toxicity testing on fish is an information requirement under Column 1 of Annex VIII to REACH (Section 9.1.3.). However, long-term toxicity testing on fish must be considered (Section 9.1.3., Column 2) if the substance is poorly water soluble.

12 As already explained under section "1." above, the Substance is poorly water soluble and information on long-term toxicity on fish must be provided.

2.1. Information provided to fulfil the information requirement

13 You have submitted a testing proposal for a Fish, Early-Life Stage Toxicity Test (test method: OECD TG 210).

14 Your registration dossier does not include any information on long-term toxicity on fish.

15 You conclude in your testing proposal that the substance is poorly water soluble and therefore a long-term aquatic toxicity study on invertebrates should be performed. You further specify that the study should be conducted considering the OECD Guidance 23 for testing of poorly soluble and adsorptive substances.

16 ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for long-term toxicity on fish. You provided your considerations 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.

2.2. Test selection and study specifications

17 The proposed Fish, Early-Life Stage Toxicity Test (test method: OECD TG 210) is appropriate to cover the information requirement for long-term toxicity on fish (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.8.4.1.).

18 OECD TG 210 specifies that for difficult to test substances OECD GD 23 must be followed. As already explained under section "1." above, the Substance is difficult to test. Therefore, you must fulfil the requirements described in 'Test selection and study specifications' under section "1." above.

2.3. Outcome

19 Your testing proposal is accepted under Article 40(3)(a) and you are requested to conduct the test with the Substance, as specified above.

References

The following documents may have been cited in the decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment (Guidance on IRs & CSA)

- Chapter R.4 Evaluation of available information; ECHA (2011).
Chapter R.6 QSARs, read-across and grouping; ECHA (2008).
Appendix to Chapter R.6 for nanoforms; ECHA (2019).
Chapter R.7a Endpoint specific guidance, Sections R.7.1 – R.7.7; ECHA (2017).
Appendix to Chapter R.7a for nanomaterials; ECHA (2017).
Chapter R.7b Endpoint specific guidance, Sections R.7.8 – R.7.9; ECHA (2017).
Appendix to Chapter R.7b for nanomaterials; ECHA (2017).
Chapter R.7c Endpoint specific guidance, Sections R.7.10 – R.7.13; (ECHA 2017).
Appendix to Chapter R.7a for nanomaterials; ECHA (2017).
Appendix R.7.13-2 Environmental risk assessment for metals and metal compounds; ECHA (2008).
Chapter R.11 PBT/vPvB assessment; ECHA (2017).
Chapter R.16 Environmental exposure assessment; ECHA (2016).

Guidance on data-sharing; ECHA (2017).

All Guidance on REACH is available online: <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach>

Read-across assessment framework (RAAF)

- RAAF, 2017 Read-across assessment framework (RAAF), ECHA (2017)
RAAF UVCB, 2017 Read-across assessment framework (RAAF) – considerations on multi- constituent substances and UVCBs), ECHA (2017).

The RAAF and related documents are available online:

<https://echa.europa.eu/support/registration/how-to-avoid-unnecessary-testing-on-animals/grouping-of-substances-and-read-across>

OECD Guidance documents (OECD GDs)

- OECD GD 23 Guidance document on aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substances and mixtures; No. 23 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2019).
OECD GD 29 Guidance document on transformation/dissolution of metals and metal compounds in aqueous media; No. 29 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2002).
OECD GD 150 Revised guidance document 150 on standardised test guidelines for evaluating chemicals for endocrine disruption; No. 150 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2018).
OECD GD 151 Guidance document supporting OECD test guideline 443 on the extended one-generation reproductive toxicity test; No. 151 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2013).

Appendix 2: Procedure

ECHA started the testing proposal evaluation in accordance with Article 40(1) on 28 October 2021.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposal(s) from 25 November 2021 until 10 January 2022. ECHA did not receive information from third parties.

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 deadline.

In your comments on the draft decision, you requested an extension of the 12 months deadline indicated in the draft decision. To substantiate your request, you provided documentary evidence from various laboratories.

Based on the information provided, ECHA has extended the deadline to 20 months.

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 3: Addressees of this decision and their corresponding information requirements

In accordance with Articles 10(a) and 12(1) of REACH, the information requirements for individual registrations are defined as follows:

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

| Registrant Name | Registration number | Highest REACH Annex applicable to you |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| ██████████ | ██████████ | ██████████ |

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.

Appendix 4: Conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

1. Requirements when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

1.1. 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 summaries².
- (4) Where a test method offers flexibility in the study design, for example in relation to the choice of dose levels or concentrations, the chosen study design shall ensure that the data generated are adequate for hazard identification and risk assessment.

1.2. Test material

- (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 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.

Technical instructions on how to report the above is available in the manual on How to prepare registration and PPORD dossiers³.

² <https://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides>

³ <https://echa.europa.eu/manuals>

2. General recommendations for conducting and reporting new tests

References to Guidance on REACH and other supporting documents can be found in Appendix 1.