Justification for the selection of a substance for CoRAP inclusion

Substance Name (Public Name):	Disodium metasilicate
Chemical Group:	Inorganic
EC Number:	229-912-9
CAS Number:	6834-92-0
Submitted by:	Latvia
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

EC name:	Disodium metasilicate	
IUPAC name:	Disodium oxosilanediolate	
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	014-010-00-8	
Molecular formula:	H2O3Si.2Na	
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	101.1	
Synonyms/Trade names:	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), disodium salt Sodium Metasilicate	

Table 1: Substance identity

Type of substance Mono-constituent Multi-constituent UVCB

Structural formula:

+Na O O Na+

1.2 Similar substances/grouping possibilities

Table 2: Silicic acid, sodium salt

EC name:	Silicic acid, sodium salt
EC number:	215-687-4
IUPAC name:	sodium hydroxy(oxo)silanolate
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	n/a
Molecular formula:	Na2O · nO2Si
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	100.0814
Synonyms/Trade names:	Silicic acid, sodium salt

Structural formula:



Table 3: Silicic acid, potassium salt

EC name:	Silicic acid, potassium salt
EC number:	215-199-1
IUPAC name:	potassium hydroxy(oxo)silanolate
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	n/a
Molecular formula:	K2O · nO2Si
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	116.1899
Synonyms/Trade names:	

Structural formula:



2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

CLP criteria:

Skin Corr. 1B; H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. STOT SE 3; H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

DSD criteria:

- C; R34: Causes burns.
- Xi; R37: Irritating to respiratory system.

2.2 Self classification

• In the registration

CLP criteria: In addition to the harmonised classifications are the following self classifications given in the registrations:

Met. Corr. 1; H290: May be corrosive to metals.

Eye damage 1; H318: Causes serious eye damage.

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

Asp. Tox. 1; H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Acute Tox. 4; H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

STOT SE 3; H370: May cause damage to organs.

2.3 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

n/a

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	
□ 1,000,000 - 10,000,00	0 tpa	☐ 10,000,000 -	100,000,000 tpa	□ > 100,000,000 tpa	
□ <1	- tpa (e.	g.10+;100+;1	0,000+ tpa)	Conf	idential
Industrial use	🛛 Profe	essional use	🛛 Consumer use	!	Closed System
☑ Industrial use ☑ Professional use ☑ Consumer use □ Closed System Industrial use: Use of powders as adhesives and binders in manufacture of bricks, ceramics and other construction materials. Use of powders as Adhesives and binders in manufacture of refractory cements and other refractory masses/mixes. Industrial uses. Use of powders as Adhesives and binders in manufacture and use of plasters and mortars. Use of powders as Adhesives and binders in manufacture of foundry moulds and cores Use of powders as adhesives and binders in manufacture of building boards and prefabricated parts based on inorganic materials. Use of powders in Enhanced Oil Recovery: oil flow improvers. Use of powders in Textile and textile fibre processing: Bleach and dye stabiliser. Use of powders in Ceramics & minerals: Deflocculant in cement & clay suspensions. Use of powders in Ceramics & minerals: Deflocculant in cement & clay suspensions. Use of powders in Adhoby preparations: Use of powders in artists supply and hobby preparations: Manufacture of artists supply and hoby preparations. Use of powders in Manufacture of Cosmetics: Hair treatment (bleaching and dying formulations). Derefersional use.					
Use of Detergents (solutions & powders): Fabric washing detergents, dishwasher detergents, industrial cleansing agents, hard surface cleaning and disinfecting agents. Use of powders in Cosmetics: Hair treatment (bleaching and dying formulations).					
Consumer use: Use of detergents (solutions & powders): Fabric washing detergents, dishwasher detergents, industrial cleansing agents, hard surface cleaning and disinfecting agents. Use of powders as Adhesives and binders in plasters and mortars.					

Use of solutions and powders in artists supply and hobby preparations. Use of powders in Cosmetics: Hair treatment (bleaching and dying formulations).

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

Dangerous substances Directive 67/548/EEC
Existing Substances Regulation 793/93/EEC
Plant Protection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC
Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EEC ; Biocidal Product Regulation (Regulation (EU) 528/2012)
Other (provide further details below)

The registered substance is classified according to the annex VI (CLP), see section 2.1.

There was compliance check on a dossier for the registered substance in 2011 and the final decision requested the following information:

- In vitro gene mutation study in bactria (Annnex VII, 8.4.1; EU methos B.13/14.).
- Toxicokinetics (Annex VIII, 8.8; information on absorption, metabolism and distribution of the registered substances).

The current registration dossier is updated for these two endpoints.

5 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

5.1 Legal basis 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)

 \boxtimes 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

 \boxtimes Fulfils criteria high (aggregated) tonnage (*tpa* > 1000)

- \boxtimes 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 CMR^1 $\Box C \Box M \Box R$	Potential endocrine disruptor		
Sensitiser	Suspected Sensitiser ¹			
PBT/vPvB	Suspected PBT/vPvB ¹	Other (please specify below)		
Exposure/risk based concerns				
Uide dispersive use	🛛 Consumer use	Exposure of sensitive populations		
Exposure of environment	Exposure of workers	Cumulative exposure		
High RCR	🛛 High (aggregated) tonnage	Other (please specify below)		

The registration dossier referred the OECD SIDS report. This report included a 4-generation toxicity study in rats using the structurally related substance at dose of 79 and 159 mg /kg bw/day (reliability 2, not GLP compliant, and no data on guideline).

• The result indicated that the total number of offspring born at 79 mg/kg bw/d was reduced to 67 % and of offspring weaned to 46 % of the control. Severe limitations of the study and inter-current deaths, including controls make it however difficult to draw any firm conclusion from this study.

Generally the OECD SIDS report indicated that the availability of data on toxicity to reproduction is limited. (http://www.inchem.org/documents/sids/sids/SolubleSilicates.pdf)

The combined RCR (inhalation, dermal, and oral) for the consumer exposure is close to 1 (0.8).

The registered substance is in wide dispersive use including consumer exposure.

Therefore the need for additional information on reproductive toxicity and the exposure concern can be further clarified during substance evaluation.

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
Information on fate and behaviour	Information on exposure
☐ Information on ecotoxicological properties	Information on uses
Information ED potential	Other (provide further details below)

Depends on the out-come of substance evaluation.

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 selfclassification)

Suspected PBT: Potentially Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

5.5 Potential follow-up and link to risk management

Harmonised C&L	Restriction	Authorisation	Other (provide further details)
Depends on the out-c	come of substance ev	aluation.	
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