

Helsinki, 29 August 2017

Addressee:



Decision number: TPE-D-2114368835-35-01/F  
Substance name: Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated  
EC number: 701-043-4  
CAS number: NS  
Registration number: [REDACTED]  
Submission number: [REDACTED]  
Submission date: 15.02.2017  
Registered tonnage band: 100-1000T

### **DECISION ON A TESTING PROPOSAL**

Based on Article 40 of Regulation ((EC) No 1907/2006) (the REACH Regulation), ECHA examined your testing proposal(s) and decided as follows.

Your testing proposals are accepted and you are requested to carry out:

- 1. Viscosity (Annex IX, Section 7.17.; test method: OECD TG 114) using the registered substance.**
- 2. Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day), oral route (Annex IX, Section 8.6.2.; test method: EU B.26./OECD TG 408) in rats using the registered substance.**
- 3. Pre-natal developmental toxicity study (Annex IX, Section 8.7.2.; test method: EU B.31./OECD TG 414) in a first species (rat or rabbit), oral route using the registered substance.**
- 4. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, Section 9.1.5.; test method: Daphnia magna reproduction test, EU C.20./OECD TG 211) using the registered substance.**

While your originally proposed test for Long-term toxicity testing on fish (Annex IX, Section 9.1.6.3.; test method: Fish, juvenile growth test, EU C.14./OECD TG 215) using the registered substance is rejected, you are requested to perform:

- 5. Long-term toxicity testing on fish (Annex IX, Section 9.1.6.1.; test method: Fish, early-life stage (FELS) toxicity test, OECD TG 210) using the registered substance.**

You may adapt the testing requested above according to the specific rules outlined in Annexes VI to X and/or according to the general rules contained in Annex XI to the REACH Regulation.

To ensure compliance with the respective information requirement, any such adaptation will need to have a scientific justification, referring and conforming to the appropriate rules in the respective annex, and an adequate and reliable documentation.

You have to submit the requested information in an updated registration dossier by **5 September 2019**. You also have to update the chemical safety report, where relevant. The timeline has been set to allow for sequential testing.

The reasons for this decision are set out in Appendix 1. The procedural history is described in Appendix 2 and advice and further observations are provided in Appendix 3.

### **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>.

Authorised<sup>1</sup> by Kevin Pollard, Head of Unit, Evaluation E1

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<sup>1</sup> 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**

The decision of ECHA is based on the examination of the testing proposals submitted by you.

### **1. Viscosity (Annex IX, Section 7.17.)**

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

"Viscosity" is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 7.17 of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered substance subject to the present decision but needs to be present in the technical dossier to meet the information requirements. Consequently, there is an information gap and you need to provide information for this endpoint.

You have submitted a testing proposal for a viscosity test on the registered substance according to OECD Test Guideline 114 (Viscosity of Liquids).

ECHA considers the proposed test appropriate and testing should be performed with the registered substance.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed test using the registered substance: Viscosity of liquids (test method: OECD TG 114).

### **2. Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day) (Annex IX, Section 8.6.2.)**

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

A sub-chronic toxicity study (90 day) is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 8.6.2. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered 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.

You have submitted a testing proposal for a sub-chronic toxicity study (90 day) in rats by the oral route according to EU B.26./OECD TG 408.

ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for Sub-chronic toxicity (90-day): oral. ECHA notes that you provided your considerations concluding that there were no alternative methods which could be used to adapt the information requirement for which testing is proposed. ECHA has taken these considerations into account.

You proposed testing by the oral route. Based on the information provided in the technical dossier and/or in the chemical safety report, ECHA agrees that the oral route - which is the preferred one as indicated in ECHA *Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment* (version 6.0, July 2017) Chapter R.7a, section R.7.5.4.3 - is the most appropriate route of administration. More specifically, the substance is a liquid of very low vapour pressure (0.0013 Pa at 25 °C).

Uses with spray application are reported in the chemical safety report (PROC 7 and 11). However, the reported concentrations are low (approx. ■■■). Hence, the test shall be performed by the oral route using the test method EU B.26./OECD TG 408.

You proposed testing in rats. According to test method EU B.26./OECD TG 408 the rat is the preferred species. ECHA considers this species as being appropriate and testing should be performed with the rat.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed study with the registered substance subject to the present decision: Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day) in rats, oral route (test method: EU B.26./OECD TG 408).

### **3. Pre-natal developmental toxicity study (Annex IX, Section 8.7.2.) in a first species**

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

A pre-natal developmental toxicity study for a first species is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 8.7.2. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered 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.

You have submitted a testing proposal for a pre-natal developmental toxicity study in rats according to EU B.31./OECD TG 414.

ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for Reproductive toxicity (pre-natal developmental toxicity). ECHA notes that you provided your considerations concluding that there were no alternative methods which could be used to adapt the information requirement for which testing is proposed. ECHA has taken these considerations into account.

ECHA considers that the proposed study performed with the registered substance is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 8.7.2. of the REACH Regulation.

You proposed testing with the rat as a first species. According to test method EU B.31./OECD TG 414, the rat is the preferred rodent species and the rabbit the preferred non-rodent species. On the basis of this default consideration, ECHA considers testing should be performed with the rat or rabbit as a first species.

You did not specify the route for testing. ECHA considers that the oral route is the most appropriate route of administration for substances except gases to focus on the detection of hazardous properties on reproduction as indicated in ECHA *Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment* (version 6.0, July 2017) R.7a, chapter R.7.6.2.3.2. Since the substance to be tested is a liquid, ECHA concludes that testing should be performed by the oral route.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed study with the registered substance subject to the present decision: Pre-natal developmental toxicity study in a first species (rats or rabbits), oral route (test method: EU B.31./OECD TG 414).

*Notes for your consideration*

For the selection of the appropriate species you are advised to consult ECHA *Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment* (version 6.0, July 2017), Chapter R.7a, section R.7.6.2.3.2.

**4. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, Section 9.1.5.)**

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may require the Registrant to carry out the proposed test.

“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 registered 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.

You have submitted a testing proposal for testing the registered substance for long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates *Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD TG 211. ECHA considers that the proposed study is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 9.1.5 of the REACH regulation.

ECHA notes that you have also submitted a testing proposal on a “Long-term toxicity testing on fish”, which is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 9.1.6. of the REACH Regulation.

According to ECHA *Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment* (version 4.0, June 2017), Chapter R7b (Section R.7.8.5 including Figure R.7.8-4), if based on acute aquatic toxicity data neither fish nor invertebrates are shown to be substantially more sensitive, long-term studies may be required on both. There were no indications in the dossier from the short-term toxicity studies on aquatic species that fish would be substantially more sensitive than aquatic invertebrates.

In such case, according to the integrated testing strategy, the *Daphnia* study is to be conducted first. If based on the results of the long-term *Daphnia* study and the application of a relevant assessment factor, no risks are observed (PEC/PNEC<1), no long-term fish testing may need to be conducted.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed test using the registered substance subject to the present decision: Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (test method: *Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD TG 211).

**5. Long-term toxicity testing on fish (Annex IX, Section 9.1.6.1.)**

Pursuant to Article 40(3)(d) and (c) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA may reject a proposed test and require the Registrant to carry out other tests in cases of non-compliance of the testing proposal with Annexes IX, X or XI.

“Long-term toxicity testing on fish” is a standard information requirement as laid down in Annex IX, Section 9.1.6. of the REACH Regulation. The information on this endpoint is not available for the registered 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.

The following test methods can cover the standard information requirement of Annex IX, Section 9.1.6. for long-term toxicity testing on fish: fish early-life stage (FELS) toxicity test (Annex IX, section 9.1.6.1. of the REACH Regulation), fish short-term toxicity test on embryo and sac-fry stages (Annex IX, section 9.1.6.2. of the REACH Regulation) and fish juvenile growth test (Annex IX, section 9.1.6.3. of the REACH Regulation). You have submitted a testing proposal for testing the registered substance for long-term toxicity testing on fish Fish, Juvenile Growth Test, EU C.14/OECD TG 215. However, ECHA considers that the FELS toxicity test (Annex IX, section 9.1.6.1. of the REACH Regulation) is more appropriate than the fish, short-term toxicity test on embryo and sac-fry stages, or than the fish, juvenile growth test, as it covers several life stages of the fish from the newly fertilised egg, through hatch to early stages of growth. Moreover, the FELS toxicity test is preferable for examining the potential toxic effects of substances which are expected to cause effects under a longer-term exposure, or which require a longer period of time to reach steady state. OECD test guideline 210 is a suitable test method for addressing the information requirements of Annex IX, section 9.1.6.1. of the REACH Regulation.

As discussed in section 4 above, the *Daphnia* study requested under section 4 is to be conducted first. The need to conduct the long-term fish study requested here is then to be determined based on the results of the *Daphnia* study and the consequent risk assessment.

ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for long-term toxicity testing on fish. ECHA notes that you provided your considerations concluding that there were no alternative methods which could be used to adapt the information requirement for which testing is proposed. ECHA has taken these considerations into account.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(c) of the REACH Regulation, you are requested to carry out the proposed test using the registered substance subject to the present decision: Fish, early-life stage (FELS) toxicity test (Annex IX, 9.1.6.1.; test method: Fish, early-life stage toxicity test, OECD 210).

## **Appendix 2: Procedural history**

ECHA received your registration containing the testing proposals for examination in accordance with Article 40(1) on 10 October 2016.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposals from 11 November 2016 until 3 January 2017. ECHA did not receive information from third parties.

This decision does not take into account any updates after **10 April 2017**, 30 calendar days after the end of the commenting period.

The decision making followed the procedure of Articles 50 and 51 of the REACH Regulation, as described below:

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

ECHA did not receive any comments by the end of the commenting period. You updated your registration on 15 February 2017. ECHA took the information in the updated registration into account, and did not amend the draft decision.

ECHA notified the draft decision to the competent authorities of the Member States for proposals for amendment. As no amendments were proposed, ECHA took the decision according to Article 51(3) of the REACH Regulation.

**Appendix 3: Further information, observations and technical guidance**

1. This decision does not imply that the information provided in your registration dossier is in compliance with the REACH requirements. The decision does not prevent ECHA from initiating a compliance check on the registration at a later stage.
2. Failure to comply with the requests in this decision, or to otherwise fulfil the information requirements with a valid and documented adaptation, will result in a notification to the enforcement authorities of the Member States.
3. In relation to the information required by the present decision, the sample of the substance used for the new tests must be suitable for use by all the joint registrants. Hence, the sample should have a composition that is suitable to fulfil the information requirement for the range of substance compositions manufactured or imported by the joint registrants.

It is the responsibility of all joint registrants who manufacture or import the same substance to agree on the appropriate composition of the test material and to document the necessary information on their substance composition. In addition, it is important to ensure that the particular sample of the substance tested in the new tests is appropriate to assess the properties of the registered substance, taking into account any variation in the composition of the technical grade of the substance as actually manufactured or imported by each registrant.

If the registration of the substance by any registrant covers different grades, the sample used for the new tests must be suitable to assess these grades. Finally, there must be adequate information on substance identity for the sample tested and the grades registered to enable the relevance of the tests to be assessed.