# Justification for the selection of a candidate CoRAP substance

Substance Name (Public name):	2, 2', 2"-nitrilotriethanol
EC Number:	203-049-8
CAS Number:	102-71-6
Submitted by:	Bureau for Chemical Substances, Poland
Published:	20/03/2013

#### NOTE

This document has been prepared by Poland CA but the evaluating Member State was changed to United Kingdom in the CoRAP update for 2014-2016.

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#### 1 **IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE**

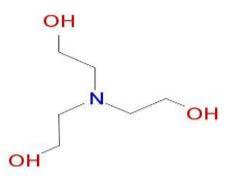
#### 1.1 Name and other identifiers of the substance

- 203-049-8 EC number: 2,2',2"-nitrilotriethanol EC name: 102-71-6 CAS number (in the EC inventory): 102-71-6 CAS number: Ethanol, 2,2',2"-nitrilotris-CAS name: 2,2',2"-nitrilotriethanol **IUPAC** name: Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation C6H15NO3 Molecular formula: 149,2 g/mol Molecular weight or molecular weight range: TEA Synonyms: TEOA Triethanolamine Triethanolamin Tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amine
- Table 1: Substance identity



UVCB

#### Structural formula:



### 2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

#### 2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

This substance was not classified in the Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC and not listed on Annex VI Regulation (EC) N0 1272/2008- List of harmonised classification and labelling of hazardous substances.

#### 2.2 **Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP**

None proposed.

#### 2.3 Self-classification

The substance is not classified by the registrants.

The following classifications are notified to the Classification and labelling inventory:

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

Acute Tox. 4; H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4; H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

Skin Corr. 1B; H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.

Skin Sens. 1; H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye Dam. 1; H318: Causes serious eye damage.

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

Acute Tox. 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled.

STOT SE 3; H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT RE 2; H373: May case damage to organs.

Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic Chronic 4; H413: May cause long lasting effects to aquatic life.

#### **3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP** SUBSTANCE

#### 3.1 Legal basis for the proposal

 $\boxtimes$  Article 44(1) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)

Article 45(5) (Member State priority)

#### 3.2 Grounds for concern

(Suspected) CMR	🛛 Wide dispersive use	Cumulative exposure
🛛 (Suspected) Sensitiser	🛛 Consumer use	High RCR
(Suspected) PBT	Exposure of sensitive populations	Aggregated tonnage
Suspected endocrine disruptor	tor D Other (provide further details below)	

2,2',2''-Nitrilotriethanol was selected to CoRAP because of its large production volume, widespread use in manufacturing with high exposure for workers, wide dispersive use with high release for environment and ubiquitous presence in consumer goods.

The animal toxicity studies indicated a potential for the substance to cause contact allergy. Reports indicated that 2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol causes an increased incidence of tumor growth in the liver in female mice.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1592523/?tool=pmcentrez).

The substance is identified in the list of agent causing occupational asthma from the CSST (Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail) (updated April 2010).

A 2009 study found that TEA has potential acute, sub-chronic and chronic toxicity properties in respect to aquatic species.

(http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304389409018469)

#### 3.3 Information on aggregated tonnage and uses

🗌 1 – 10 tpa	🗌 10 – 100 tpa	🗌 10 – 100 tpa		🗌 100 – 1000 tpa	
🗌 1000 – 10,000 tpa	10,000 - 100	🗌 10,000 - 100,000 tpa		🛛 100,000 – 1,000,000 tpa	
🗌 1,000,000 - 10,000,000 tp	a 🗌 > 10,000,000	□ > 10,000,000 tpa			
□ <1 >+ tpa	a 🗌 Confidential	🗌 Confidential			
Please provide further details if appropriate					
☐ Industrial use	Industrial use 🛛 Professional use		1	Closed System	
The substance has a large production volume, widespread use in manufacturing with high exposure for workers, wide dispersive use with high release for environment and ubiquitous presence in consumer goods.					

# 3.4 Other completed/ongoing regulatory processes that may affect suitability for substance evaluation

Compliance check	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			
Annex XIV (Authorisation)	$oxed{intermation}$ Other (provide further details below)			
Annex XVII (Restriction)				
The substance is identified in the list of agent causing occupational asthma from the CSST (Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail) (updated April 2010).				

#### 3.5 Information to be requested to clarify the suspected risk

☐ Information on toxicological properties	Information on physico-chemical properties	
Information on fate and behaviour		
Information on ecotoxicological properties	Information on uses	
Other (provide further details below)		
Further information might be needed depending on the outcome of the substance evaluation.		

#### 3.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management

Restriction	Harmonised C&L	Authorisation	Other (provide further details)	
Depending on outcome of the substance evaluation a CLH proposal for the substance and further RMM action is possible.				