

Decision number: TPE-D-2114307638-46-01/F

Helsinki, 31 August 2015

**DECISION ON TESTING PROPOSAL(S) SET OUT IN A REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40(3) OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1907/2006****For Cashew, nutshell liq., oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, EC No 500-210-7 (CAS No 68413-24-1), registration number: [REDACTED]****Addressee:** [REDACTED]

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has taken the following decision in accordance with the procedure set out in Articles 50 and 51 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH Regulation).

**I. Procedure**

Pursuant to Article 40(1) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA has examined the following testing proposals submitted as part of the registration dossier in accordance with Articles 10(a)(ix) and 12(1)(d) thereof for Cashew, nutshell liq., oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, EC No 500-210-7 (CAS No 68413-24-1), submitted by [REDACTED] (Registrant).

- Study according to OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents) in rats
- Study according to OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study) in rats

This decision is based on the registration dossier as submitted with submission number [REDACTED] for the tonnage band of 100 to 1000 tonnes per year. This decision does not take into account any updates after 17 May 2015, i.e. 30 calendar days after the end of the commenting period.

This decision does not imply that the information provided by the Registrant in his 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.

ECHA received the registration dossier containing the above-mentioned testing proposals for further examination pursuant to Article 40(1) on 31 May 2013.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposals from 15 July 2014 until 29 August 2014. ECHA did not receive information from third parties.

On 11 March 2015 ECHA sent the draft decision to the Registrant and invited him to provide comments within 30 days of the receipt of the draft decision.

By 17 April 2015 the Registrant did not provide any comments on the draft decision to ECHA.

On 11 June 2015 ECHA notified the Competent Authorities of the Member States of its draft decision and invited them pursuant to Article 51(1) of the REACH Regulation to submit proposals for amendment of the draft decision within 30 days of the receipt of the notification.

As no proposal for amendment was submitted, ECHA took the decision pursuant to Article 51(3) of the REACH Regulation.

## II. Testing required

### A. Tests required pursuant to Article 40(3)

The Registrant shall carry out the following proposed tests pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) and 13(4) of the REACH Regulation using the indicated test methods and the registered substance subject to the present decision:

1. Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day), oral route (Annex IX, Section 8.6.2.; test method: EU B.26/OECD 408) in rats; and
2. Pre-natal developmental toxicity study (Annex IX, Section 8.7.2.; test method: EU B.31/OECD 414) in rats, oral route.

### Note for consideration by the Registrant:

The Registrant 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 of the REACH Regulation. In order to ensure compliance with the respective information requirement, any such adaptation will need to have a scientific justification, referring to and conforming with the appropriate rules in the respective Annex, and an adequate and reliable documentation.

Failure to comply with the request(s) in this decision, or to fulfil otherwise the information requirement(s) with a valid and documented adaptation, will result in a notification to the Enforcement Authorities of the Member States.

### B. Deadline for submitting the required information

Pursuant to Articles 40(4) and 22(2) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant shall submit to ECHA by **7 September 2017** an update of the registration dossier containing the information required by this decision, including, where relevant, an update of the Chemical Safety Report. The timeline has been set to allow for sequential testing as appropriate.

## III. Statement of reasons

The decision of ECHA is based on the examination of the testing proposals submitted by the Registrant for the registered substance.

### A. Tests required pursuant to Article 40(3)

1. Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day) (Annex IX, Section 8.6.2.)

#### a) Examination of the testing proposal

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.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for a sub-chronic toxicity study (90 day) in rats via the oral route (EU B.26/OECD 408).

ECHA considers that the proposed study via the oral route is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 8.6.2. of the REACH Regulation because the proposed route is the most appropriate route of administration having regard to the likely route of human exposure. Furthermore, systemic adverse effects were observed after oral exposure in the provided OECD 422 study (Lösing, 2013).

In light of the properties of the substance (liquid with very low vapour pressure; not classified as corrosive/irritating to the skin; not classified as damaging/irritating to the eyes) and that systemic adverse effects were observed after oral exposure in the provided OECD 422 study (Lösing, 2013), ECHA considers that testing by the oral route is most appropriate.

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

#### b) Outcome

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is 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 408).

#### 1. Pre-natal developmental toxicity study (Annex IX, Section 8.7.2.)

##### a) Examination of the testing proposal

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.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for a pre-natal developmental toxicity study in rats according to EU B.31/OECD 414.

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

The Registrant proposed testing in rats. According to the test method EU B.31/OECD 414, the rat is the preferred rodent species, the rabbit the preferred non-rodent species. ECHA notes that adverse effects were observed in the provided combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test according to OECD 422 (Lösing, 2013) in rats: *"The total amount of live pups born is statistically significant reduced in the test item treated groups when compared to the vehicle control animals. [...]"*

*Regarding the loss of offspring it is striking, that six animals of the high dose group, eight animals of the medium dose group and seven animals of the low dose group had three or more pre-implantation losses (difference between corpora lutea and implantation sites), whereas only three animals of the vehicle control group had more than three pre-implantation losses [...]. [...] the mean amount of pre-implantation losses is about 30 to 50 % higher in the test item treated animals (High dose: 4.5; Medium dose: 3.9; Low dose: 4.1) when compared to the vehicle control animals (3.0)." ECHA agrees with the Registrant that the OECD 414 study should be performed in rats to follow-up the adverse effects which were observed in the OECD 422 rat study.*

The Registrant did not specify the route for testing. According to the test method EU B.31/OECD 414, the test substance is usually administered orally. ECHA considers this default parameter appropriate and testing should be performed by the oral route.

#### b) Outcome

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

#### IV. Adequate identification of the composition of the tested material

The process of examination of testing proposals set out in Article 40 of the REACH Regulation aims at ensuring that the new studies meet real information needs. Within this context, the Registrant's dossier was sufficient to confirm the identity of the substance to the extent necessary for examination of the testing proposal. The Registrant must note, however, that this information has not been checked for compliance with the substance identity requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex VI of the REACH Regulation.

In addition, it is important to ensure that the particular sample of substance tested in the new studies 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. If the registration of the substance covers different grades, the sample used for the new studies must be suitable to assess these.

Finally, there must be adequate information on substance identity for the sample tested and the grade(s) registered to enable the relevance of the studies to be assessed.

#### V. Information on right to appeal

An appeal may be brought against this decision to the Board of Appeal of ECHA under Article 51(8) of the REACH Regulation. Such appeal shall be lodged within three months of receiving notification of this decision. Further information on the appeal procedure can be found on the ECHA's internet page at <http://www.echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals>. The notice of appeal will be deemed to be filed only when the appeal fee has been paid.

Authorised<sup>[1]</sup> by Ofelia Bercaru, Head of Unit, Evaluation

<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.