

Decision number: TPE-D-0000004331-85-03/F

Helsinki, 31 July 2014

**DECISION ON A TESTING PROPOSAL SET OUT IN A REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40(3) OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1907/2006****For 1,3,5-triallyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, CAS No 1025-15-6 (EC No 213-834-7), registration number: [REDACTED]****Addressee:** [REDACTED]  
[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 proposal submitted as part of the jointly submitted registration dossier in accordance with Articles 10(a)(ix) and 12(1)(d) thereof for 1,3,5-triallyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, CAS No 1025-15-6 (EC No 213-834-7), submitted by [REDACTED] (Registrant).

- Prenatal developmental toxicity study (OECD 414), rat, oral route.

This decision is based on the registration dossier as submitted with submission number [REDACTED] for the tonnage band of 1 to 10 tonnes per year. ECHA notes that the tonnage band for several members of the joint submission is 100 to 1000 tonnes per year. This decision does not take into account any updates after 6 March 2014, the date upon which ECHA notified its draft decision to the Competent Authorities of the Member States pursuant to Article 51(1) of the REACH Regulation.

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.

On 23 July 2012, pursuant to Article 40(1) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA initiated the examination of the testing proposal set out by the Registrant in the registration dossier for the substance mentioned above.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposal from 25 September 2012 until 12 November 2012. ECHA did not receive information from third parties.

On 6 November 2013 ECHA sent the draft decision to the Registrant and invited him to provide comments within 30 days of the receipt of the draft decision.

On 9 December 2013 ECHA received comments from the Registrant agreeing to ECHA's draft decision.

On 6 March 2014 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

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

- Pre-natal developmental toxicity study in rats or rabbits, oral route (Annex IX, 8.7.2.; test method: EU B.31/OECD 414).

Pursuant to Articles 40(4) and 22 of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant shall submit to ECHA by **7 August 2015** an update of the registration dossier containing the information required by this decision.

At any time, the Registrant shall take into account that there may be an obligation to make every effort to agree on sharing of information and costs with other Registrants.

## III. Statement of reasons

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

### **Pre-natal developmental toxicity study**

#### 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 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 as acknowledged by the Registrant himself in the technical dossier: "*There is no data available on the pre-natal developmental toxicity / teratogenicity of triallyl isocyanurate*". However, information on this endpoint needs to be present in the technical dossier to meet the information requirements for members of the joint submission. Consequently there is an information gap and it is necessary to provide information for this endpoint.

The Registrant proposed testing in rats by the oral route. According to the test method EU B.31/OECD 414, the rat is the preferred rodent species, the rabbit the preferred non-rodent species and the test substance is usually administered orally. ECHA considers these default parameters appropriate and testing should be performed by the oral route with the rat or the rabbit as a first species to be used.

#### b) Outcome

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

#### 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 study meets 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, or the information submitted by other registrants of the same substance, has not been checked for compliance with the substance identity requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex VI of the REACH Regulation.

In relation to the proposed test, the sample of substance used for the new study must be suitable for use by all the joint registrants. Hence, the sample should have a composition that is within the specifications of the substance composition that are given by the joint registrants. It is the responsibility of all joint registrants of the same substance to agree to the test proposed (as applicable to their tonnage level) and to document the necessary information on their substance composition.

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

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

#### V. General requirements for the generation of information and Good Laboratory Practice

ECHA reminds registrants of the requirements of Article 13(4) of the REACH Regulation that ecotoxicological and toxicological tests and analyses shall be carried out in compliance with the principles of good laboratory practice (GLP).

According to Article 13(3) of the REACH Regulation, tests that are required to generate information on intrinsic properties of substances shall be conducted in accordance with the test methods laid down in a Commission Regulation or in accordance with other international test methods recognised by the Commission or the European Chemicals Agency as being appropriate. Thus, the Registrant shall refer to Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 laying down test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as adapted to technical progress or to other international test methods recognised as being appropriate and use the applicable test methods to generate the information on the endpoints indicated above.

**VI. 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://echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals>. The notice of appeal will be deemed to be filed only when the appeal fee has been paid.

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