

Decision number: TPE-D-2114292982-35-01/F

Helsinki, 16 June 2015

**DECISION ON TESTING PROPOSALS SET OUT IN A REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40(3) OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1907/2006****For Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride, CAS No 1419212-77-3 (EC No 806-508-6), 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 Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride, CAS No 1419212-77-3 (EC No 806-508-6), submitted by [REDACTED] (Registrant).

- 90-day toxicity study (OECD 408), oral route using the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS no 1419212-76-2).
- Developmental toxicity / teratogenicity study (OECD 414) using the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS no 1419212-76-2).
- Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates, OECD Guideline 211 (Daphnia magna Reproduction Test) using the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CAS no 1393571-43-1).

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 30 October 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.

The examination of the testing proposals was initiated upon the date when receipt of the complete registration dossier was confirmed on 10 February 2014.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposals from 5 June 2014 until 21 July 2014. ECHA received information from third parties (see section III below).

On 8 August 2014 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 15 September 2014 the Registrant did not provide any comments on the draft decision to ECHA.

On 30 October 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

### 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 analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2):

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

The Registrant shall carry out the following proposed test pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) and 13(4) of the REACH Regulation using the indicated test method and the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CAS no 1393571-43-1):

3. Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, Section 9.1.5.; test method: *Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD 211).

### 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 **23 June 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 and scientific information submitted by a third party.

In relation to the testing proposals subject to the present decision, the Registrant has proposed to use a read-across and grouping approach, in accordance with Annex XI, 1.5, and to perform sub-chronic toxicity 90-day and pre-natal developmental toxicity studies with the analogue substance fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2) and long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates with the analogue substance fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CAS no 1393571-43-1).

ECHA emphasises that any final determination on the validity of the read-across, including the grouping approach proposed by the Registrant, would be premature at this point in time. The eventual validity of the read-across hypothesis and grouping approach will be reassessed once the requested information is submitted. In the meantime, based on the information currently submitted, ECHA considers that the approach proposed by the Registrant is plausible.

To the extent that all proposed testing relies upon an identical read-across hypothesis, ECHA has considered first the scientific validity of the proposed read-across and grouping approach (preliminary considerations; Section 0, below), before assessing the testing proposed (Sections 1-3, below).

#### **0. Grouping of substances and read-across approach (preliminary considerations)**

- a) Legal Background on ECHA's assessment of the grouping of substances and read-across hypothesis brought forward by the Registrant

The evaluation by ECHA of testing proposals submitted by registrants aims at ensuring that generation of information is tailored to real information needs. To this end, it is necessary to consider whether programmes of testing proposed by registrants are appropriate to fulfil the relevant information requirements and to guarantee the identification of health and environmental hazards of substances. In that respect, the REACH Regulation aims at promoting wherever possible the use of alternative means, where equivalent results to the prescribed test are provided on health and environmental hazards. In accordance with these objectives, ECHA shall assess whether a prediction of the relevant properties of the substance subject to this decision by using the results of the proposed tests is sufficiently plausible based on the information currently available.

Article 13(1) of the REACH Regulation requires information on intrinsic properties of substances on human toxicity to be generated whenever possible by means other than vertebrate animal tests, including information from structurally related substances (grouping or read-across), "*provided that the conditions set out in Annex XI are met*".

According to Annex XI, 1.5 there needs to be structural similarity among the substances within a group or a category such that the relevant properties of a substance within the group can be predicted from the data on reference substance(s) within the group by interpolation.

The Registrant has submitted testing proposals, based on a grouping and read-across hypothesis, intended to fulfil information requirements for oral sub-chronic toxicity (90-days; Annex IX 8.6.2.), pre-natal developmental toxicity (Annex IX, 8.7.2.) studies, and long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, 9.1.5.). It is noteworthy that under the evaluation of the testing proposals, ECHA has not performed a compliance check on other endpoints such as mutagenicity, carcinogenicity and repeated dose toxicity and may do so at any time at its own discretion.

- b) Information submitted by the Registrant to support the grouping approach and read-across hypothesis

In order to support its testing proposals, the Registrant has provided a grouping and read-across justification document in which data on the following substances has been provided:

- Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine (DETA), maleic anhydride (MA), tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) and triethylenetetramine (TETA) (CAS 68990-47-6). ECHA notes that the Registrant refers to this substance as the "source substance" although he proposes to test other substances. For the sake of clarity in the developments below, ECHA will refer to this substance as the "so-called source substance".
- Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2). This substance is the analogue substance proposed to be used as test material for the human health endpoints. For the sake of clarity in the developments below, ECHA will refer to this substance as "the analogue substance A".
- Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-77-3). This is the registered substance subject to this decision. For the sake of clarity in the developments below, ECHA will refer to this substance as "the substance subject to the present decision".
- Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CA) (CAS 1393571-43-1). This substance is the analogue substance proposed to be used as test material for the environmental endpoint. For the sake of clarity in the developments below, ECHA will refer to this substance as "the analogue substance C".

ECHA notes that the grouping and read-across justification document provided by the Registrant seems to be intended to justify the read-across from the analogue substance A, the analogue substance C and the substance subject to the present decision to the so-called "source" substance. However, the Registrant has used the same document and justification to justify the read-across from analogue substances A and C to the substance subject to the present decision.

According to the Registrant, the substance subject to the present decision can be grouped with other substances in a category for the purpose of read-across. The grouping is based on similar production processes and similarities between the chemical products formed, which are sufficiently similar to allow read-across.

More specifically, in ECHA's understanding the read-across hypothesis, as presented by the Registrant, is based on the fact that all substances within this category have similar physico-chemical properties and they can be assumed to have similar toxicokinetic and toxicodynamic properties, and no major differences in environmental behaviour will occur.

In the grouping and read-across justification document, the Registrant has provided a description of the manufacturing processes and composition of the substances and an analysis of the chemical components of the starting materials. In addition, he has provided an assessment of the toxicokinetic properties of the different substances, a data matrix presenting the physico-chemical properties, environmental fate and ecotoxicity and mammalian toxicity of the substances.

According to the Registrant, the substances can be expected to have similar toxicokinetic behaviours as a consequence of their similar physico-chemical properties. The Registrant has provided acute toxicity studies conducted with the so-called "source" substance (oral and dermal) and the analogue substance C (oral), skin and eye irritation studies with all four substances and skin sensitisation studies with the so-called "source substance" and analogue substance C.

The Ames test has been conducted with all four substances. Studies of *in vitro* gene mutation and *in vitro* cytogenicity in mammalian cells studies have been conducted with the so-called "source" substance. Repeated dose toxicity has been studied with the so-called "source" substance in a combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction /developmental toxicity screening test. Based on the study, systemic toxicity is low (NOAEL 1000 mg/kg bw/day). Short-term toxicity studies in *Daphnia*, growth inhibition studies in algae, and ready biodegradability have been conducted with all four substances. Short-term toxicity in fish and activated sludge respiration inhibition tests have been conducted with the so-called "source" substance.

- c) ECHA analysis of the grouping approach and the read-across hypothesis of the Registrant in light of the requirements of Annex XI, 1.5

ECHA understands that the grouping approach is based on a similar manufacturing processes and similarities in composition.

Concerning the human health endpoints, based on the information on the manufacturing processes of the different substances used in this read-across approach provided by the Registrant, ECHA notes that the starting materials of the substance subject to the present decision and the analogue substance A differ only in which Monomer is used as a starting material in the substance subject to the present decision.

ECHA further observes that, according to the information provided by the Registrant in the documentation of the grouping and read-across approach, the composition of both the substance subject to the present decision and the analogue substance A is very similar. Both substances contain > ■ % amides, from MA, DETA and C18 fatty acids. The other components (concentration less than ■ %) are not considered to impact the toxicological profile of the substances as they are mostly the same in both substances.

Concerning the environmental endpoint, ECHA points out that the composition of the other analogue substance C differs from the registered substance since it consists of amides both from C18 fatty acids (■ %) and from fatty acids, C16-C18, C18 unsaturated, linear and branched (■ %). In addition, citric acid was used as a starting material instead of MA, which was used in the substance subject to the present decision. However, as suggested by the Registrant, ECHA considers that the differences in the starting materials MA and CA (the initial concentrations are very low), and fatty acid composition are considered to have no/negligible effect on the toxicity profile of the substance subject to the present decision and the analogue substance C. This is further supported by the results of the short-term aquatic toxicity studies conducted with the substance subject to the present decision and the analogue substance C (see below).

The starting materials, TETA and TEPA, of the so-called "source" substance differ from the other substances. Due to different molecular weight of TETA (146 Da) and TEPA (189 Da) compared to DETA (103 Da), the molecular weight of the so-called "source" substance is higher, which is not expected to impact the toxicity of the substance.

According to the Registrant, the substances can be expected to have similar toxicokinetic behaviours as a consequence of their similar physico-chemical properties. The Registrant compared the toxicity profiles of all the substances included in this grouping and read-across approach on the basis of the available toxicological data. The acute oral toxicity of all substances tested is low. The substances are not irritating to skin or eyes. Two of the substances are skin sensitizers. Repeated dose toxicity has been studied with the so called "source" substance in a combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test. Based on the study, systemic toxicity is low (NOAEL 1000 mg/kg bw/day).

The Registrant also hypothesises that these substances can be regarded as of low aquatic toxicity as a consequence of the substances' high molecular weights (> 700) and high logKow's (> 6.5). This is confirmed in short-term toxicity studies in *Daphnia* and the other short-term aquatic toxicity studies conducted with all the substances included in this grouping and read-across approach and in which no toxicity was observed up to the maximum water soluble concentration.

Based on the data submitted and on the arguments developed by the Registrant, ECHA concludes that the starting materials and the composition of the registered and analogue substances are sufficiently similar, physico-chemical and fate properties are similar, and the experimental human health data show low toxicity (see above). In addition, no toxicity was observed in the short-term toxicity studies in *Daphnia* and the other short-term aquatic toxicity studies conducted with all four substances covered by the grouping hypothesis.

Accordingly, ECHA considers the read-across hypothesis plausible based on information on the starting materials and composition of the substances, and the supportive available physico-chemical, ecotoxicological and toxicological information.

ECHA therefore concludes that the criteria of Annex XI, 1.5 are met, and the read-across approach, as presented by the Registrant, can be considered plausible to meet the information requirements in question.

#### 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) via the oral route (EU B.26/OECD 408) using the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil,

reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2) (Analogue Substance A) with the justification referred to above in Section III.0.

ECHA considers that the proposed study is appropriate to fulfil the information requirement of Annex IX, Section 8.6.2. of the REACH Regulation.

ECHA has analysed the more detailed justification and data in light of the requirements of Annex XI, 1.5. ECHA considers the read-across approach plausible, as explained in section III.0, and testing shall be performed with the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2).

The Registrant proposed testing by the oral route. In light of the physico-chemical properties of the substance (paste with low vapour pressure), ECHA considers that testing by the oral route is most appropriate.

The Registrant did not specify the species to be used for testing. 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) Consideration of the information received during third party consultation

ECHA received third party information concerning the testing proposal during the third party consultation. For the reasons explained further below the information provided by third parties is not sufficient to fulfil this information requirement.

ECHA acknowledges that the third party has proposed a read across approach for the Registrant to consider: "For the 90-day study a read-across to CAS 1419212-76-2 is proposed. I propose to have a read-across towards this CAS number for the OECD 414 as well, as this would avoid an unnecessary animal test".

ECHA notes that it is the Registrant's responsibility to consider and justify any adaptation of the information requirements in accordance with the relevant conditions as established in Annex XI, Section 1.5. Therefore, the Registrant should assess whether he can justify a read-across as suggested by the third party. If the adaptation can be justified, he should include the adaptation argument with all necessary documentation in the registration dossier. Such update can only be taken into consideration in the decision-making if it is submitted before the draft decision is sent to the Member State Competent Authorities pursuant to Article 51(1) of the REACH Regulation.

ECHA notes that the information provided by the third party is insufficient for demonstrating that the conditions of Annex XI, Section 1.5. of the REACH Regulation are met since the third party has not provided any justification to support the read-across approach. Therefore, the information provided by the third party is not sufficient to adapt the standard information requirement.

#### c) Outcome

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is requested to carry out the proposed study with the Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2): Sub-chronic toxicity study (90-day) in rats, oral route (test method: EU B.26/OECD 408).

ECHA notes that in case where the results of the proposed sub-chronic toxicity (90-day) study performed in accordance with the present decision would not confirm the read-across hypothesis relied upon by the Registrant, this outcome shall not alter the obligation of the

Registrant to meet the standard information requirements. Should the read-across approach be inadequate, it is the responsibility of the Registrant to ultimately submit reliable information or adaptations which is used in a way that does not underestimate hazards of the registered substance in relation to the relevant endpoint.

In any case, following the update of the dossier submitting the information required in the present decision, ECHA will determine whether the documentation provided is sufficient to satisfactorily address the information requirement of Annex IX for the substance subject to the present decision.

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

### 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 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 according to EU B.31/OECD 414 using the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2) with the justification referred to above in Section III.0.

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

ECHA has analysed the more detailed justification and data in light of the requirements of Annex XI, 1.5. ECHA considers the read-across approach plausible, as explained in section III.0, and testing shall be performed with the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2).

The Registrant did not specify the species to be used and did not specify the route for testing. 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) Consideration of the information received during third party consultation

ECHA received third party information concerning the testing proposal during the third party consultation. For the reasons explained further below the information provided by third parties is not sufficient to fulfil this information requirement.

ECHA acknowledges that the third party has proposed a read across approach for the Registrant to consider: "For the 90-day study a read-across to CAS 1419212-76-2 is proposed. I propose to have a read-across towards this CAS number for the OECD 414 as well, as this would avoid an unnecessary animal test".

ECHA notes that it is the Registrant's responsibility to consider and justify any adaptation of the information requirements in accordance with the relevant conditions as established in Annex XI, Section 1.5. Therefore, the Registrant should assess whether he can justify a read-across as suggested by the third party. If the adaptation can be justified, he should include the adaptation argument with all necessary documentation in the registration dossier. Such update can only be taken into consideration in the decision-making if it is submitted before the draft decision is sent to the Member State Competent Authorities pursuant to Article 51(1) of the REACH Regulation.

ECHA notes that the information provided by the third party is insufficient for demonstrating that the conditions of Annex XI, Section 1.5. of the REACH Regulation are met since the third party has not provided any justification to support the read-across approach. Therefore, the information provided by the third party is not sufficient to adapt the standard information requirement.

### c) Outcome

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is requested to carry out the proposed study with the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and maleic anhydride (CAS 1419212-76-2): Pre-natal developmental toxicity study in rats or rabbits, oral route (test method: EU B.31/OECD 414).

ECHA notes that in case where the results of the proposed pre-natal developmental toxicity study performed in accordance with the present decision would not confirm the read-across hypothesis relied upon by the Registrant, this outcome shall not alter the obligation of the Registrant to meet the standard information requirements. Should the read-across approach be inadequate, it is the responsibility of the Registrant to ultimately submit reliable information or adaptations which is used in a way that does not underestimate hazards of the registered substance in relation to the relevant endpoint.

In any case, following the update of the dossier submitting the information required in the present decision, ECHA will determine whether the documentation provided is sufficient to satisfactorily address the information requirement of Annex IX for the substance subject to the present decision.

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

#### 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.

"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.

The Registrant has submitted a testing proposal for testing analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CAS 1393571-43-1) for long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates [*Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD 211/other] with the following justification: "In view of the outcome of the risk assessment a daphnia reproduction test is considered necessary to lower the RCR".

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 has analysed the more detailed justification and data in light of the requirements of Annex XI, 1.5. ECHA considers the read-across approach plausible, as explained in section III.0, and testing shall be performed with the analogue substance Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CAS 1393571-43-1).

According to ECHA *Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment* (version 2.0, November 2014), 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 the 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. However, if a risk is indicated, long-term fish testing may need to be conducted.

#### b) Outcome

Therefore, pursuant to Article 40(3)(a) of the REACH Regulation, the Registrant is required to carry out the proposed study using the Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with fatty acids C16-C18 and C18-unsatd, branched and linear, diethylenetriamine and citric acid (CAS 1393571-43-1): Long-term toxicity testing on aquatic invertebrates (Annex IX, 9.1.5.; test method: *Daphnia magna* reproduction test, EU C.20/OECD 211).

ECHA notes that in case where the results of the proposed long-term toxicity study on aquatic invertebrates performed in accordance with the present decision would not confirm the read-across hypothesis relied upon by the Registrant, this outcome shall not alter the obligation of the Registrant to meet the standard information requirements. Should the read-across approach be inadequate, it is the responsibility of the Registrant to ultimately submit reliable information or adaptations which is used in a way that does not underestimate hazards of the registered substance in relation to the relevant endpoint.

In any case, following the update of the dossier submitting the information required in the present decision, ECHA will determine whether the documentation provided is sufficient to satisfactorily address the information requirement of Annex IX for the substance subject to the present decision.

#### Notes for consideration by the Registrant

Once results of the proposed test on long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates are available, the Registrant shall revise the chemical safety assessment as necessary according to Annex I of the REACH Regulation. If the revised chemical safety assessment indicates the need to investigate further the effects on aquatic organisms, the Registrant shall submit a testing proposal for a long-term toxicity test on fish in order to fulfil the standard information requirement of Annex IX, 9.1.6. If the Registrant comes to the conclusion that no further investigation of effects on aquatic organisms is required, he shall update his technical dossier by clearly stating the reasons for adapting the standard information requirement of Annex IX, 9.1.6.

Due to the test substance properties, OECD Guidance Document on Aquatic Toxicity Testing of Difficult Substances and Mixtures, ENV/JM/MONO (2000)6 and ECHA Guidance, Chapter R7b, table R. 7.8-3 summarising aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substances should be consulted by the Registrant for choosing the design of the requested long-term ecotoxicity test and for calculation and expression of the result of this test.

#### 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.



Guilhem de Seze  
Head of Unit, Evaluation