Justification for the selection of a candidate CoRAP substance

Substance Name (Public Name): Tetrahydrofuran

Chemical Group:

EC Number: 203-726-8

CAS Number: 109-99-9

Submitted by: Germany

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NOTE

This document has been prepared by the evaluating Member State given in the CoRAP update.

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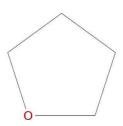
1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

1.1 Name and other identifiers of the substance

Table 1: Substance identity

Public Name:	tetrahydrofuran
EC number:	203-726-8
EC name:	tetrahydrofuran
CAS number (in the EC inventory):	
CAS number:	109-99-9
CAS name:	furan, tetrahydro-
IUPAC name:	tetrahydrofuran
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	603-025-00-0
Molecular formula:	C ₄ H ₈ O
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	72.1057 g/mol
Synonyms:	THF
Synonyms:	THF

Structural formula:



2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Table 2: Classification according to part 3 of Annex VI, Table 3.1 (List of harmonised classification and labelling of hazardous substances) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Classific	cation	Labelling			Specific Conc. Limits,
Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)	Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard statement Code(s)	Suppl. Hazard statement Code(s)	M-factors
Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3	H225 H319 H335	GHS02 GHS07 Dgr	H225 H319 H335	EUH019	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: C ≥ 25 % STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 25 %

Table 3: Classification according to part 3 of Annex VI, Table 3.2 (list of harmonized classification and labelling of hazardous substances from Annex I of Council Directive 67/548/EEC) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Index No	Classificatio n	Labelling	Concentration Limits
603-025-00-	F; R11-19 Xi; R36/37	F; Xi R: 11-19-36/37 S: (2-)16-29-33	Xi; R36/37: C ≥ 25%

Tetrahydrofuran is included in the 3rd ATP to CLP, Commission Regulation (EU) No 618/2012, with an amended entry where classification as

Carc. Cat. 2, H351 Suspected of causing cancer is added.

(According to DSD: Cat. 3, R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.)

2.2 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

The proposal to classify THF as Carc. Cat. 2, H351 (under CLP Regulation) or Carc. Cat. 3, R40 (in accordance with the Directive 67/548/EEC) is adopted.

2.3 Self classification

Additionally to the Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP the following information is given by the registrants:

GHS

STOT Single Exp. 3 H336: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Affected organs: Central Nervous System

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Specific concentration limits

STOT SE3 / H336 : Concentration range (%) >= 25.0

DSD-DPD

R67 - vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

3.1 Legal basis for the proposal

\square 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	☐ Other (provide further details below)	

(a) Relevance for humans of carcinogenic properties of THF

The potential carcinogenicity of THF results from evidence of carcinogenic activity in male F344/N rats in a standard 2-species carcinogenicity study.¹ Based on increased incidents of renal tumours in the male rats following long-term inhalation exposure THF was proposed to be classified as Carc. Cat. 2, H351 (under CLP Regulation) or Carc. Cat. 3, R40 (in accordance with the Directive 67/548/EEC).² This proposal is now adopted (see 2.1). However, possible mechanisms of the kidney tumour formation had not been identified clearly, and so there remains uncertainty about extrapolation to humans.³ From the available studies it was not possible to give a final judgment on the relevance to humans of all experimental tumour findings.

(b) Wide and dispersive use, consumer use and high workers exposure

THF has a wide dispersive use (worker/professional and consumer uses). In consumer uses THF is present in various products such as paints, glues, adhesives, varnishes, inks and cleaning agents often in high concentrations.

(c) High aggregated tonnage

THF is a high production volume chemical.

The intention is to scrutinize the CSA regarding relevant uses and exposure scenarios (worker, professional and consumer) and to evaluate the exposure assessments as well as the practiced risk management measures to conclude whether further risk management will be needed.

¹ European Chemicals Agency, Information on Registered Substances, 2007-2011: http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search

² Harmonising classification and labelling - previous consultations http://echa.europa.eu/harmonised-classification-and-labelling-previous-consultations/-/substance/970/search/+/del/20/col/SUBSTANCENAME/type/desc/pre/1/view

³ Opinions of the Committee for Risk Assessment on proposals for harmonised classification and labelling <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/opinions-of-the-committee-for-risk-assessment-on-proposals-for-harmonised-classification-and-labelling/-/substance/972/search/+/del/20/col/SUBSTANCENAME/type/desc/pre/1/view

3.3 Information on aggregated tonnage and uses

☐ 1 - 10 tpa		☐ 10 - 100 tpa		□ 100	– 1000 tpa
☐ 1000 - 10,000 tpa		□ 10,000 - 100,	000 tpa		
⊠ 100,000 - 1,000,000 tp	а	☐ > 1000,000 tp	oa		
☐ Confidential					
THF is a high production	ı volume	chemical.			
☐ Industrial use	⊠ Profe	essional use	ssional use 🛛 Consumer use		☐ Closed System
THF has wide and disper	rsive use	es by workers/pr	ofessionals and o	consume	ers.
The substance is used for the production of pyrrolidine, in processing as solvent for the synthesis of polymers and as solvent in paint strippers, adhesive agents and printing inks (GESTIS-database on hazardous substances, 2011). ⁴					
According to the information on ECHAs registration data dissemination website, THF is present also in various consumer products; it is registered for the following consumer uses: PC 35: Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products) PC 1: Adhesives, sealants PC 9a: Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removes PC 0: Other: PC9: Coatings and paints, fillers, putties, thinners PC 4: Anti-freeze and de-icing products PC 9b: Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay PC 9c: Finger paints PC 0: Other: PC5,PC10 PC 18: Ink and toners PC 23: Leather tanning, dye, finishing, impregnation and care products PC 24: Lubricants, greases, release products PC 31: Polishes and wax blends In its function as solvent, it is often used in high concentration.					

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

☐ Compliance check final	☐ 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)	☐ Other (provide further details below)	
☐ Annex XVII (Restriction)		

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⁴ GESTIS-database on hazardous substances, 2011: http://gestis-en.itrust.de/

JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR THE SELECTION OF A CORAP SUBSTANCE

THF is included in Annex VI (CLP) and the entry was amended by the 3rd ATP to CLP (Commission Regulation (EU) No 618/2012) to include classification as Carc. Cat. 2, H351 (under CLP Regulation) or Carc. Cat. 3, R40 (in accordance with the Directive 67/548/EEC).

RAC opinion on the proposal:

Harmonising classification and labelling – RAC opinion http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2415df29-6d80-4e96-ae25-7da19e92c3aa

3.5 Information to be requested to clarify the suspected risk

	•	•	•				
☐ Information on toxic	cological properties	☐ Information	☐ Information on physico-chemical properties				
☐ Information on fate	and behaviour		☐ Information on exposure				
☐ Information on ecot	oxicological properties		☐ Information on uses				
☐ Other (provide furth	er details below)						
_	Investigation of the possible mechanism of kidney tumour formation in male rats might be one approach to eliminate doubts about the relevance of the carcinogenic responses to humans.						
Information related to the identified uses (especially consumer uses) and of exposure scenarios as well as information needed to refine exposure assessments and risk management measures.							
3.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management							
□ Postriction	□ Harmonicod C%I	☐ Authorication	Other (provide further details)				

Restriction	☐ Harmonised C&L	Authorisation	☑ Other (provide further details)			
In case the suspected risk is confirmed after receiving further information and finalisation of the evaluation:						
	llowing RMO analysis	_	inistrative measures could be limits in consumer products or			