~~Confidential~~

Helsinki, 26 April 2023

Addressees
Registrants of Di-Pentaerythritol as listed in Appendix 3 of this decision

Date of submission of the dossier subject to this decision
27/03/2022

Registered substance subject to this decision ("the Substance")
Substance name: 2,2,2',2'-tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)-3,3'-oxydipropan-1-ol
EC/List number: 204-794-1

Decision number: Please refer to the REACH-IT message which delivered this communication (in format TPE-D-XXXXXXXXXX-XX-XX/F)

DECISION ON TESTING PROPOSAL(S)

Under Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), you must submit the information listed below by ***3 August 2026***.

Requested information must be generated using the Substance unless otherwise specified.

Information required from all the Registrants subject to Annex IX of REACH

1. Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study also requested below (triggered by Annex IX, Section 8.7.3., column 1)

2. Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water (Annex IX, Section 9.2.1.2.; test method: EU C.25./OECD TG 309) at a temperature of 12°C. Non-extractable residues (NER) must be quantified and a scientific justification of the selected extraction procedures and solvents must be provided.

3. Identification of degradation products (Annex IX, 9.2.3.; test method: OECD TG 309)

Information required from all the Registrants subject to Annex X of REACH

4. Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (Annex X, Section 8.7.3.; test method: EU B.56./OECD TG 443) by oral route, in rats, specified as follows:

- At least two weeks premating exposure duration for the parental (P0) generation;
- The highest dose level in P0 animals must be determined based on clear evidence of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility without severe suffering or deaths in P0 animals as specified further in Appendix 1, or follow the limit dose concept. The reporting of the study must provide the justification for the setting of the dose levels;
- Cohort 1A (Reproductive toxicity);
- Cohort 1B (Reproductive toxicity) with extension to mate the Cohort 1B animals to produce the F2 generation which shall be followed to weaning; and
- Cohort 3 (Developmental immunotoxicity).

You must report the study performed according to the above specifications. Any expansion of the study must be scientifically justified.

The reasons for the decision(s) are explained in Appendix 1.

Information required depends on your tonnage band

You must provide the information listed above for all REACH Annexes applicable to you in accordance with Articles 10(a) and 12(1) of REACH. The addressee(s) of the decision and their corresponding information requirements based on registered tonnage band are listed in Appendix 3.

In the requests above, the same study has been requested under different Annexes. This is because some information requirements may be triggered at lower tonnage band(s). In such cases, only the reasons why the information requirement is triggered are provided for the lower tonnage band(s). For the highest tonnage band, the reasons why the standard information requirement is not met and the specification of the study design are provided. Only one study is to be conducted; all registrants concerned must make every effort to reach an agreement as to who is to carry out the study on behalf of the others under Article 53 of REACH.

You are only required to share the costs of information that you must submit to fulfil your information requirements.

How to comply with your information requirements

To comply with your information requirements, you must submit the information requested by this decision in an updated registration dossier by the deadline indicated above. You must also **update the chemical safety report**, where relevant, including any changes to classification and labelling, based on the newly generated information.

You must follow the general requirements for testing and reporting new tests under REACH, see Appendix 4.

Appeal

This decision, when adopted under Article 51 of REACH, may be appealed to the Board of Appeal of ECHA within three months of its notification to you. Please refer to http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals for further information.

Failure to comply

If you do not comply with the information required by this decision by the deadline indicated above, ECHA will notify the enforcement authorities of your Member State.

Authorised[1] under the authority of Mike Rasenberg, Director of Hazard Assessment

Appendix 1: Reasons for the decision
Appendix 2: Procedure
Appendix 3: Addressees of the decision and their individual information requirements
Appendix 4: Conducting and reporting new tests under REACH

[1] As this is an electronic document, it is not physically signed. This communication has been approved according to ECHA's internal decision-approval process.

Appendix 1: Reasons for the decision

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Reasons for the decision(s) related to the information under Annex IX of REACH

1. Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study

1 An extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (EOGRTS; OECD TG 443) is an information requirement under Annex IX, Section 8.7.3. if the available repeated dose toxicity studies indicate adverse effects on reproductive organs or tissues or reveal other concerns in relation with reproductive toxicity.

2 Your dossier contains an OECD TG 408 study (2021) which indicates adverse effects on reproductive organs or tissues. More specifically, the study reports mammary adenocarcinoma and lobuloalveolar hyperplasia at the highest dose level in females. You consider these to be adverse. Furthermore, significantly increased pituitary weights were reported in all treated groups of female animals. You also consider the link between these effects, indicating an intention to investigate further the 'potential Prolactin changes and its correlation with the pituitary weight change and histopathology changes in the mammary gland.

3 Due to the adverse effects on reproductive organs/tissues, the concern for reproductive toxicity must be further investigated.

4 ECHA agrees that an EOGRTS is necessary to address the identified concerns in relation with reproductive toxicity.

5 For the assessment of the testing proposal, see Request 4.

2. Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water

6 Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water is an information requirement under Annex IX to REACH (Section 9.2.1.2.).

7 Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water does not need to be conducted if the substance is highly insoluble in water or is readily biodegradable (Annex IX, Section 9.2.1.2, column 2).

8 In your technical dossier, you have provided information showing that:

- the Substance is well soluble (water solubility limit of 2.4 g/L based on OECD TG 105)
- the Substance is not readily biodegradable (7 % biodegradation after 28 days based on OECD 301 A)

9 Therefore, the Substance is considered to be well soluble and not readily biodegradable and information on Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water must be provided.

2.1. Information provided to fulfil the information requirement

10 You have submitted a testing proposal for an Aerobic mineralisation in Surface Water – Simulation biodegradation test (test method: EU C.25/OECD TG 309).

11 Your registration dossier does not include any information on aerobic transformation in aquatic surface water systems.

12 ECHA agrees that an appropriate degradation simulation study in surface water is needed.

2.1. Test selection and study specifications

13 The proposed Aerobic mineralisation in Surface Water – Simulation biodegradation test (test method: EU C.25/OECD TG 309) is appropriate to cover the information requirement for degradation/biodegradation (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.9.4.1).

14 Simulation degradation studies must include two types of investigations (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.9.4.1.):

1) a degradation pathway study where transformation/degradation products are quantified and, if relevant, are identified, and
2) a kinetic study where the degradation rate constants (and degradation half-lives) of the parent substance and of relevant transformation/degradation products are experimentally determined.

15 You must perform the test, by following the pelagic test option with natural surface water containing approximately 15 mg dw/L of suspended solids (acceptable concentration between 10 and 20 mg dw/L) (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.11.4.1.1.3.).

The required test temperature is 12°C, which corresponds to the average environmental temperature for the EU (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.16, Table R.16-8) and is in line with the applicable test conditions of the OECD TG 309.

16 As specified in Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.9.4.1., the organic carbon (OC) concentration in surface water simulation tests is typically 2 to 3 orders of magnitude higher than the test substance concentration and the formation of non-extractable residues (NERs) may be significant in surface water tests. Therefore, non-extractable residues (NER) must be quantified. The reporting of results must include a scientific justification of the used extraction procedures and solvents. By default, total NER is regarded as non-degraded Substance. However, if reasonably justified and analytically demonstrated a certain part of NER may be differentiated and quantified as irreversibly bound or as degraded to biogenic NER, such fractions could be regarded as removed when calculating the degradation half-life(s) (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.11.4.1.1.3.). Further recommendations may be found in the background note on options to address non-extractable residues in regulatory persistence assessment available on the ECHA website.

17 Relevant transformation/degradation products are at least those detected at ≥ 10% of the applied dose at any sampling time or those that are continuously increasing during the study even if their concentrations do not exceed 10% of the applied dose, as this may indicate persistence (OECD TG 309; Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.11.4.1.).

2.2. Outcome

18 Your testing proposal is accepted under Article 40(3)(a) and you are requested to conduct the test, as specified above.

3. Identification of degradation products

19 Identification of degradation products is an information requirement under Annex IX to REACH (Section 9.2.3.).

3.1. Information provided to fulfil the information requirement

20 You have provided no information on the identity of transformation/degradation products for the Substance.

21 Therefore, the information requirement is not fulfilled and an identification of degradation products is needed.

3.2. Test selection and study specifications

22 Simulation degradation studies must include two types of investigations (Guidance on IRs and CSA, Section R.7.9.4.1.):

(1) a degradation pathway study where transformation/degradation products are quantified and, if relevant, are identified, and
(1) a kinetic study where the degradation rate constants (and degradation half-lives) of the parent substance and of relevant transformation/degradation products are experimentally determined.

23 Identity, stability, behaviour, and molar quantity of the degradation/transformation products relative to the Substance must be evaluated and reported. In addition, identified transformation/degradation products must be considered in the CSA including PBT assessment.

24 You must obtain this information from the degradation study requested in request 2.

25 To determine the degradation rate of the Substance, the requested study according to OECD TG 309 (request 2) must be conducted at 12°C and at a test concentration < 100 µg/L. However, to overcome potential analytical limitations with the identification and quantification of major transformation/degradation products, you may consider running a parallel test at higher temperature (but within the frame provided by the test guideline, e.g. 20°C) and at higher application rate (i.e. > 100 µg/L).

3.3. Outcome

26 Under Article 40(3)(c) of REACH, ECHA may require a registrant to carry out one or more additional tests in case of non-compliance of the testing proposal with Annexes IX, X or XI of the REACH Regulation. The information requirement on Degradation (Section 9.2.) at Annex IX covers Biotic degradation (Section 9.2.1.) and Identification of degradation products (Section 9.2.3.) for the Substance. However, you have submitted a testing proposal for Surface Water – Simulation biodegradation test (test method: EU C.25/OECD TG 309) only. As explained above, the information requirement for Identification of degradation products is not fulfilled. Therefore, under Article 40(3)(c), you are requested to conduct the additional test, as specified above.

Reasons for the decision(s) related to the information under Annex X of REACH

4. Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study

27 The basic test design of an extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (EOGRTS) is a standard information requirement under Annex X. Furthermore, Annex X, Section 8.7.3., Column 2 defines when the study design needs to be expanded.

4.1. Information provided to fulfil the information requirement

28 You have submitted a testing proposal for an EOGRTS according to OECD TG 443 with the Substance.

29 ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for Toxicity to reproduction. You provided your considerations concluding that there were no alternative methods which could be used to adapt the information requirement(s) for which testing is proposed. ECHA has taken these considerations into account.

30 ECHA agrees that an EOGRTS is necessary.

4.2. Specification of the study design

4.2.1. Species and route selection

31 You proposed testing by oral route in rats. ECHA agrees with your proposal.

4.2.2. Pre-mating exposure duration

32 The length of the pre-mating exposure period must be ten weeks to cover the full spermatogenesis and folliculogenesis before the mating, allowing meaningful assessment of the effects on fertility.

33 You did not specify the pre-mating exposure duration.

34 A minimum of 2-week pre-mating exposure duration for P0 animals is required because the full spectrum of parameters on sexual function and fertility will be covered in the F1 animals (Guidance on IRs & CSA, Appendix R.7.6-3).

4.2.3. Dose-level setting

35 The aim of the requested test must be to demonstrate whether the classification criteria of the most severe hazard category for sexual function and fertility (Repr. 1B; H360F) and developmental toxicity (Repr. 1B; H360D) under the CLP Regulation apply for the Substance (OECD TG 443, para. 22; OECD GD 151, para. 28; Annex I Section 1.0.1. of REACH and Recital 7, Regulation 2015/282), and whether the Substance meets the criteria for a Substance of very high concern regarding endocrine disruption according to Art.57(f) of REACH as well as supporting the identification of appropriate risk management measures in the chemical safety assessment.

36 To investigate the properties of the Substance for these purposes, the highest dose level must be set on the basis of clear evidence of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility, but no deaths (i.e., no more than 10% mortality; Annex I, Section 3.7.2.4.4. to the CLP Regulation) or severe suffering such as persistent pain and distress (OECD GD 19, para. 18) in the P0 animals.

37 In case there are no clear evidence of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility, the limit dose of at least 1000 mg/kg bw/day or the highest possible dose level not causing severe suffering or deaths in P0 must be used as the highest dose level. A descending sequence of dose levels should be selected to demonstrate any dose-related effect and aiming to establish the lowest dose level as a NOAEL.

38 In summary: Unless limited by the physical/chemical nature of the Substance, the highest dose level in P0 animals must be as follows:

(1) in case of clear evidence of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility without severe suffering or deaths in P0 animals, the highest dose level in P0 animals must be determined based on such clear evidence, or
(2) in the absence of such clear evidence, the highest dose level in P0 animals must be set to be the highest possible dose not causing severe suffering or death, or
(3) if there is such clear evidence but the highest dose level set on that basis would cause severe suffering or death, the highest dose level in P0 animals must be set to be the highest possible dose not causing severe suffering or death, or
(4) the highest dose level in P0 animals must follow the limit dose concept.

39 You have to provide a justification with your study results demonstrating that the dose level selection meets the conditions described above.

40 Numerical results (i.e. incidences and magnitudes) and description of the severity of effects at all dose levels from the dose range-finding study/ies must be reported to facilitate the assessment of the dose level section and interpretation of the results of the main study.

4.2.4. Cohorts 1A and 1B

41 Cohorts 1A and 1B belong to the basic study design and must be included.

4.2.4.1. Splenic lymphocyte subpopulation analysis

42 Splenic lymphocyte subpopulation analysis must be conducted in Cohort 1A (OECD TG 443, para. 66; OECD GD 151, Annex Table 1.3).

4.2.4.2. Investigations of sexual maturation

43 To improve the ability to detect rare or low-incidence effects, all F1 animals must be maintained until sexual maturation to ensure that sufficient animals (3/sex/litter/dose) are available for evaluation of balano-preputial separation or vaginal patency (OECD GD 151, para. 12 in conjunction with OECD TG 443, para. 47). For statistical analyses, data on sexual maturation from all evaluated animals/sex/dose must be combined to maximise the statistical power of the study.

4.2.5. Extension of Cohort 1B

44 If the conditions of Annex X, Section 8.7.3., Column 2 are met, Cohort 1B must be extended by mating the Cohort 1B animals to produce the F2 generation.

45 The extension is required, among others, if the use of the Substance is leading to significant exposure of consumers or professionals (column 2, first para., point (a) of Section 8.7.3.) and there are indications of one or more relevant modes of action related to endocrine disruption from available in vivo studies or non-animal approaches (column 2, first para., point (b), third indent of Section 8.7.3.).

46 The use of the Substance reported in the joint submission is leading to significant exposure of consumers and professionals because the Substance is used by professionals e.g. in

paints and lacquers (e.g. PROCs 10, 11, 13, 19) and by consumers in coatings and paints, thinners and paint removes.

47 Furthermore, there are indications of one or more modes of action related to endocrine disruption because changes in organs/parameters sensitive to endocrine activity are observed. More specifically, the available OECD TG 408 study (2021) reports changes in pituitary and mammary glands in females. You indicate an intention to investigate further the 'potential Prolactin changes and its correlation with the pituitary weight change and histopathology changes in the mammary gland.' Within the OECD TG 408 study reporting in IUCLID section 7.5.1, you consider that mammary gland is the target organ for the Substance.

48 You have proposed not to include an extension of Cohort 1B.

49 For the reasons stated above, ECHA considers that Cohort 1B must be extended.

50 Organs and tissues of Cohort 1B animals processed to block stage, including those of identified target organs, must be subjected to histopathological investigations (according to OECD TG 443, para. 67 and 72) because there is a concern for reproductive toxicity/endocrine activity indicated by the toxicity-triggers to extend the Cohort 1B.

51 The F2 generation must be followed to weaning allowing assessment of nursing and lactation of the F1 parents and postnatal development of F2 offspring. Investigations for F2 pups must be similar to those requested for F1 pups in OECD TG 443 and described in OECD GD 151.

4.2.6. Cohort 3

52 The developmental immunotoxicity Cohort 3 needs to be conducted in case of a particular concern on (developmental) immunotoxicity.

53 Existing information on the Substance itself derived from the available OECD TG 408 study (2021) shows evidence of thymus toxicity in males at 1000 mg/kg bw/day:

- Significantly lower thymus weights (-23% compared to controls)
- Small thymus reported at necropsy in two males
- Involution/atrophy of the thymus reported in four males.

54 You consider that the histopathological finding of involution/atrophy correlates with the necropsy findings and organ weight changes in this treatment group.

55 You have proposed not to include Cohort 3.

56 For the reasons stated above, the developmental immunotoxicity Cohort 3 must be conducted.

4.3. Outcome

57 Under Article 40(3)(b) your testing proposal is accepted under modified conditions, and you are requested to conduct the test with the Substance, as specified above.

4.3.1. Additional investigations

58 You have proposed to include serum prolactin hormone analysis of the F0 and F1 animals.

59 You may include the additional investigations at your own discretion as long as their inclusion does not compromise the integrity of the OECD TG 443 study design.

4.3.2. Further expansion of the study design

60 No triggers for the inclusion of Cohorts 2A and 2B (developmental neurotoxicity) were identified. However, you may expand the study by including Cohorts 2A and 2B if relevant information becomes available from other studies or during conduct of this study. Inclusion is justified if the available information meets the criteria and conditions which are described in Column 2, Section 8.7.3., Annex IX/X. You may also expand the study due to other scientific reasons in order to avoid a conduct of a new study. The study design, including any added expansions, must be fully justified and documented. Further detailed guidance on study design and triggers is provided in Guidance on IRs & CSA, Section R.7.6.

References

The following documents may have been cited in the decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment (Guidance on IRs & CSA)

Chapter R.4 Evaluation of available information; ECHA (2011).
Chapter R.6 QSARs, read-across and grouping; ECHA (2008).
Appendix to Chapter R.6 for nanoforms; ECHA (2019).
Chapter R.7a Endpoint specific guidance, Sections R.7.1 – R.7.7; ECHA (2017).
Appendix to Chapter R.7a for nanomaterials; ECHA (2017).
Chapter R.7b Endpoint specific guidance, Sections R.7.8 – R.7.9; ECHA (2017).
Appendix to Chapter R.7b for nanomaterials; ECHA (2017).
Chapter R.7c Endpoint specific guidance, Sections R.7.10 – R.7.13; ECHA (2017).
Appendix to Chapter R.7a for nanomaterials; ECHA (2017).
Appendix R.7.13-2 Environmental risk assessment for metals and metal compounds; ECHA (2008).
Chapter R.11 PBT/vPvB assessment; ECHA (2017).
Chapter R.16 Environmental exposure assessment; ECHA (2016).

Guidance on data-sharing; ECHA (2017).
Guidance for monomers and polymers; ECHA (2012).
Guidance on intermediates; ECHA (2010).

All guidance documents are available online: https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach

Read-across assessment framework (RAAF)

RAAF, 2017 Read-across assessment framework (RAAF); ECHA (2017)
RAAF UVCB, 2017 Read-across assessment framework (RAAF) – considerations on multi- constituent substances and UVCBs); ECHA (2017).

The RAAF and related documents are available online:
https://echa.europa.eu/support/registration/how-to-avoid-unnecessary-testing-on-animals/grouping-of-substances-and-read-across

***OECD Guidance documents* (OECD GDs)**

OECD GD 23 Guidance document on aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substances and mixtures; No. 23 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2019).
OECD GD 29 Guidance document on transformation/dissolution of metals and metal compounds in aqueous media; No. 29 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2002).
OECD GD 150 Revised guidance document 150 on standardised test guidelines for evaluating chemicals for endocrine disruption; No. 150 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2018).
OECD GD 151 Guidance document supporting OECD test guideline 443 on the extended one-generation reproductive toxicity test; No. 151 in the OECD series on testing and assessment, OECD (2013).

Appendix 2: Procedure

ECHA started the testing proposal evaluation in accordance with Article 40(1) on 4 February 2022.

ECHA held a third-party consultation for the testing proposal(s) from 1 April 2022 until 16 May 2022. ECHA did not receive third party comments.

ECHA followed the procedure detailed in Articles 50 and 51 of REACH.

The deadline of the decision is set based on standard practice for carrying out OECD TG tests. It has been exceptionally extended by 12 months from the standard deadline granted by ECHA to take into account currently longer lead times in contract research organisations.

ECHA notified you of the draft decision and invited you to provide comments.

In your comments you agreed to the draft decision. ECHA took your comments into account and did not amend the requests.

In your comments on the draft decision, you requested an extension of the deadline to provide information from 36 to 48 months from the date of adoption of the decision. You argue that the extension is needed due to "availability of study slots at the contract research facility" and the "complexity and longer duration of the OECD TG 443". ECHA already took into account the current longer lead times in contract research organisations. Furthermore, you have not provided any documentary evidence from CROs, as required, to substantiate your claim of their limited capacity. On this basis, ECHA has not modified the deadline to provide the information.

ECHA notified the draft decision to the competent authorities of the Member States for proposals for amendment.

As no amendments were proposed, ECHA adopted the decision under Article 51(3) of REACH.

Appendix 3: Addressee(s) of this decision and their corresponding information requirements

In accordance with Articles 10(a) and 12(1) of REACH, the information requirements for individual registrations are defined as follows:

- the information specified in Annexes VII, VIII and IX to REACH, for registration at 100-1000 tpa;
- the information specified in Annexes VII to X to REACH, for registration at more than 1000 tpa.

Registrant Name	Registration number	Highest REACH Annex applicable to you
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Where applicable, the name of a third-party representative (TPR) may be displayed in the list of recipients whereas ECHA will send the decision to the actual registrant.

Appendix 4: Conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

1. Requirements when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

1.1. Test methods, GLP requirements and reporting

(1) Under Article 13(3) of REACH, all new data generated as a result of this decision must be conducted according to the test methods laid down in a European Commission Regulation or to international test methods recognised by the Commission or ECHA as being appropriate.

(2) Under Article 13(4) of REACH, ecotoxicological and toxicological tests and analyses must be carried out according to the GLP principles (Directive 2004/10/EC) or other international standards recognised by the Commission or ECHA.

(3) Under Article 10(a)(vi) and (vii) of REACH, all new data generated as a result of this decision must be reported as study summaries, or as robust study summaries, if required under Annex I of REACH. See ECHA Practical Guide on How to report robust study summaries[2].

(4) Under the introductory part of Annexes VII/VIII/IX/X to REACH, where a test method offers flexibility in the study design, for example in relation to the choice of dose levels or concentrations, the chosen study design must ensure that the data generated are adequate for hazard identification and risk assessment.

1.2. Test material

Before generating new data, you must agree within the joint submission on the chemical composition of the material to be tested (Test Material) which must be relevant for all the registrants of the Substance.

(1) Selection of the Test material(s)
The Test Material used to generate the new data must be selected taking into account the following:
- the variation in compositions reported by all members of the joint submission,
- the boundary composition(s) of the Substance,
- the impact of each constituent/ impurity on the test results for the endpoint to be assessed. For example, if a constituent/ impurity of the Substance is known to have an impact on (eco)toxicity, the selected Test Material must contain that constituent/ impurity.

(2) Information on the Test Material needed in the updated dossier
- You must report the composition of the Test Material selected for each study, under the "Test material information" section, for each respective endpoint study record in IUCLID.
- The reported composition must include all constituents of each Test Material and their concentration values and other parameters relevant for the property to be tested.

This information is needed to assess whether the Test Material is relevant for the Substance and whether it is suitable for use by all members of the joint submission.

Technical instructions on how to report the above is available in the manual on How to prepare registration and PPORD dossiers[3].

[2] https://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides
[3] https://echa.europa.eu/manuals