Justification for the selection of a substance for CoRAP inclusion

Substance Name (Public Name): pin-2(10)-ene

Chemical Group: Terpenes

EC Number: 204-872-5

CAS Number: 127-91-3

Submitted by: GREECE (HEL)

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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 Other identifiers of the substance

Table 1: Substance identity

EC name:	pin-2(10)-ene		
IUPAC name:	(1S,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-2- methylenebicyclo[3.1.1]heptane		
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	none		
Molecular formula:	C ₁₀ H ₁₆		
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	136.23		
Synonyms/Trade names:	β–Pinene, Beta Pinene 2(10)-pinene, nopinene, pseudopinene		

Type of substance	Mono-constituent	☐ Multi-constituent	□ UVCB
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Structural formula:

1.2 Similar substances/grouping possibilities

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2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

NONE

2.2 Self classification

In registration and C&L Inventory:

HAZARD CLASS	HAZARD STATEMENT CODE	REGISTRANT
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	√
Skin Sens. 1	H317	√ Skin Sens. 1B
Flam. Liq. 3	H226	√
Skin Irrit 2	H315	√
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	
Aquatic Chronic 4	H413	
Acute Tox. 4	H302	
Acute Tox. 4	H312	
Acute Tox. 4	H332	
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

3 INFORMATION ON AGGREGATED TONNAGE AND USES

From ECHA dissemination site				
☐ 1 – 10 tpa	☐ 10 – 100 tpa		☐ 100 – 1000 tpa	
	☐ 10,000 – 100,000 tpa	a	☐ 100,000 – 1,000,000 tpa	
☐ 1,000,000 – 10,000,000 tpa	10,000,000 – 100,00	0,000 tpa	☐ > 100,000,000 tpa	
☐ <1 > + tpa (e.	g. 10+; 100+; 10,000+	tpa)	☐ Confidential	
Please provide further details if app	propriate			
☐ Industrial use ☐ Profe	essional use	nsumer use	e School System	
Industrial/Professional:				
Manufacture of the substance Formulation of mixtures Formulation of Fragranced products Use of Fragranced products Use as laboratory agent				
Consumers:				
Use in products such as: Adhesives, sealants Air care products Biocidal products (e.g. disinfectants, pest control) Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removes Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay Finger paints Fuels Ink and toners Perfumes, fragrances Polishes and wax blends Textile dyes, finishing and impregnating products; including bleaches and other processing aids Washing and cleaning products (including solvent based products) Cosmetics, personal care products				
4 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE				
4.1 Legal basis for the proposal				
Article 44(2) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)				
☐ Article 45(5) (Member State priority)				
4.2 Selection criteria met (why the substance qualifies for being in CoRAP)				
☐ Fulfils criteria as CMR	☐ Fulfils criteria as CMR/ Suspected CMR			
□ Fulfils criteria as Sens	□ Fulfils criteria as Sensitiser/ Suspected sensitiser			
☐ Fulfils criteria as pote	☐ Fulfils criteria as potential endocrine disrupter			

 $\hfill \Box$ Fulfils criteria as PBT/vPvB / Suspected PBT/vPvB

JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR THE SELECTION OF A CORAP SUBSTANCE \square Fulfils criteria high (aggregated) tonnage (*tpa* > 1000) Fulfils exposure criteria ☐ Fulfils MS's (national) priorities 4.3 Initial grounds for concern to be clarified under Substance Evaluation Hazard based concerns **CMR** Suspected CMR¹ ☐ Potential endocrine disruptor \square C \square M \square R $\Box C \Box M \Box R$ ☐ Suspected Sensitiser¹ ☐ PBT/vPvB ☐ Suspected PBT/vPvB¹ ☐ Other (please specify below) Exposure/risk based concerns □ Consumer use Exposure of sensitive populations ☐ Exposure of environment ☐ Exposure of workers ☐ Cumulative exposure ☐ High RCR ☐ High (aggregated) tonnage ☐ Other (please specify below) In the registrants dossier, pin-2(10)-ene (β -Pinene) is described to be found in various commercial products, such as adhesives, air care products, coatings/ paints, fillers, finger paints, inks, perfumes/ cosmetics/ personal care products, textile dyes, washing and cleaning products, thus having a wide dispersive and consumers' use. Furthermore, workers of the relevant industry are also highly exposed to β-pinene through procedures such as transfer, mixing, blending, preparation and laboratory use. All the above in combination with the substance vapor pressure and boiling point, which point out that, if released to air, with a vapor pressure of 2.93 mm Hg at 25 °C, β-pinene will exist solely as a vapor in the atmosphere, are closely related to exposure to β -Pinene via inhalation (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cqi-bin/sis/search/a?dbs+hsdb:@term+@DOCNO+5615). The registrant provides toxicological data on β -pinene for most of the endpoints addressed,

using read-across, but there is no reference to a study for the respiratory sensitization endpoint. Human data on skin sensitisation are provided through a read across study on turpentine oil. Regarding its physicochemical properties β-pinene is characterised as a Flam. Lig. 3 by waving since it is a liquid with a flash point between 23°C and 60°C (CLP).

However, already published data on exposure to β-Pinene in occupational and indoor environment through inhalation (for example J Toxicol Environ Health A, 1999, 57(2):89-114; Ann Ocup Hyg, 2012, 56(3):253-263; Ann Ocup Hyg, 2003, 47(4):287-295; Scand J Work Environ Health, 1997, 23(2):114-120 etc) have not been taken into account by the registrant in order to develop relevant exposure scenarios both for workers and consumers of relevant products.

Suspected PBT: Potentially Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

CMR/Sensitiser: known carcinogenic and/or mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties/known sensitising properties (according to CLP harmonized or registrant self-classification or CLP Inventory) Suspected CMR/Suspected sensitiser: suspected carcinogenic and/or mutagenic and/or reprotoxic properties/suspected sensitising properties (not classified according to CLP harmonized or registrant selfclassification)

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Furthermore, there is primary and secondary toxicological data on β -Pinene (for example Contact Dermatitis, 1986, 14(4):205-208; J Occup Health, 2006, 48(6):480-486; J Toxicol Environ Health A, 1999; Arch Toxicol, 1998, 72(8):514-523; Inhal Toxicol, 2002, 14(7):663-684; Int Arch Occup Environ Health, 2006, 79(4):283-298; Fitoterapia, 2010, 81(6):649-655 etc) that should also be considered in order to evaluate any possible respiratory hazard risk for human health involved.

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

Compliance check, Final decision		☐ Da	☐ Dangerous substances Directive 67/548/EEC		
☐ Testing proposal			☐ Existing Substances Regulation 793/93/EEC		
☐ Annex VI (CLP)			☐ Plant Protection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC		
			Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EEC ; Biocidal Product Regulation (Regulation (EU) 528/2012)		
☐ Annex XIV (Authorisation) ☐ C			ther (provide further details below)		
☐ Annex XVII (Restrict	ion)				
Please provide further o	letails when relevant.				
4.5 Preliminary indication of information that may need to be requested to clarify the concern					
☐ Information on toxic	ological properties		☐ Information on physico-chemical properties		
☐ Information on fate and behaviour			☐ Information on exposure		
☐ Information on ecotoxicological properties			☐ Information on uses		
☐ Information ED potential			Other (provide further details below)		
 A thorough evaluation of all recent literature data on respiratory data (respiratory sensitization, corrosion STOT) should be performed in order to have a clear opinion on possible risk(s) Exposure scenarios for consumer exposure via inhalation should be developed based on the products that consumers are exposed to (e.g. air fresheners, scented articles, potpourris etc). Risk Characterization Ratios (RCR) for respective uses by various groups of population should be determined based on DNELs derived from the recently processed data. 					
4.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management					
☐ Harmonised C&L	□ Restriction	☐ AL	thorisation		
β –Pinene's application in certain uses or articles could be restricted (possible insertion of β –pinene in Annex XVII of REACH).					