



## **Justification for removing a substance from CoRAP prior to evaluation**

<b>Substance Name (public name):</b>	Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide
<b>EC Number:</b>	278-355-8
<b>CAS Number:</b>	75980-60-8
<b>Authority:</b>	Swedish Chemicals Agency
<b>Date:</b>	22/03/2022

**The priority for evaluating the substance has been reconsidered based on:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The initial hazard ground of concern has been verified and considered of low priority</b>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The initial exposure/risk ground of concern has been verified and considered of low priority</b>

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>The generation of information under Substance Evaluation is considered of low priority because</b>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already ongoing or implemented regulatory process(es)</p> <p>The main concern for Sweden to suggest Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide (TPO) for CoRAP was reprotoxicity. TPO has a harmonised classification as repro 2. The concern was that the classification was not strict enough and the intention was to request studies to elucidate if a classification as repro 1 B was warranted. In addition, there were indications of ED-properties and the substance screened as PBT for terrestrial organisms.</p> <p>ECHA performed a compliance check and requested an EOGRTS, a PNDD study and a surface water simulation biodegradation test. The results from these studies confirmed the concern for reprotoxicity. Sweden submitted a CLH proposal 30 June 2020 suggesting classification as skin sens 1B, repro cat 1B for fertility and cat 2 for developmental toxicity. RAC has agreed to the proposal and adopted the opinion at the RAC 58 meeting, 7-16 September 2021. A classification as repro 1B will lead to stricter risk management measures and makes TPO a possible candidate for the candidate list.</p> <p>The water simulation study showed that TPO was not persistent and thus not a PBT/vPvB substance. Three major degradation product were formed. One of them, diphenylphosphinous acid, screen for terrestrial bioaccumulation and for one, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoic acid there is an alert for ED: rER expert system (USEPA) indicates an alert for potential estrogen receptor-binding.</p> <p>These concerns could be followed up in a substance evaluation. This is however of low priority for KemI based on resources constraints.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Registrants' (voluntary) action addresses concern
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: