

Helsinki, 03 November 2021

Addressees

Registrants of JS_EC 293-883-9 listed in the last Appendix of this decision

Date of submission of the dossier subject of a decision

30/05/2018

Registered substance subject to this decision, hereafter 'the Substance'

Substance name: 1,3-Propanediol, 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-, allyl ether

EC number: 293-883-9

CAS number: 91648-24-7

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)**

Based on Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), you must submit the information listed below by **10 August 2022**.

The requested information must be generated using the Substance unless otherwise specified.

A. Information required from the Registrants subject to Annex VIII of REACH

1. Bioaccumulation in aquatic species (triggered by Annex I, sections 0.6.1. and 4.; Annex XIII, Section 2.1.; test method: EU C.13./OECD TG 305 via aqueous exposure)

Reasons for the request(s) are explained in the Appendix entitled "Reasons to request information required under Annex VIII of REACH".

Information required depends on your tonnage band

You must provide the information listed above for all REACH Annexes applicable to you, and in accordance with Articles 10(a) and 12(1) of REACH, the information specified in Annexes VII and VIII to REACH, for registration at 10-100 tpa.

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 testing and reporting requirements provided under the Appendix entitled "Requirements to fulfil when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes". In addition, you should follow the general recommendations provided under the Appendix entitled "General recommendations when conducting and reporting new tests for

REACH purposes". For references used in this decision, please consult the Appendix entitled "List of references".

Appeal

This decision can be appealed to the Board of Appeal of ECHA within three months of its notification. An appeal, together with the grounds thereof, has to be submitted to ECHA in writing. An appeal has suspensive effect and is subject to a fee. Further details are described under: <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/appeals>.

Approved¹ under the authority of Christel Schilliger-Musset, Director of Hazard Assessment

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 A: Reasons to request information required under Annex VIII of REACH

This decision is based on the examination of the testing proposals you submitted.

1. Bioaccumulation in aquatic species

Bioaccumulation in aquatic species is required for the purpose of PBT/vPvB assessment (Annex I, Sections 0.6.1 and 4 to REACH).

This information requirement is triggered in case the chemical safety assessment (CSA) indicates the need for further investigation on bioaccumulation in aquatic species (Annex I, Section 4; Annex XIII, Section 2.1), such as if the substance is a potential vPvB substance (ECHA Guidance R.11.4.). This is the case if the Substance itself, or any of its constituents or impurities which are present in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ (w/w), or relevant transformation/degradation product meet the following criteria:

- it is potentially persistent or very persistent (P/vP) as it shows $<70\%$ degradation within 7 days in an inherent biodegradation test OECD 302B and/or lag phase > 3 days;
- it is potentially bioaccumulative or very bioaccumulative (B/vB) as:
 - it has a high potential to partition to lipid storage (e.g. $\log K_{ow} > 4.5$);
 - for some groups of substances (e.g. ionisable substances, surfactants) other partitioning mechanisms may drive bioaccumulation (e.g. binding to protein/cell membranes) hence high potential for bioaccumulation can also be driven by mechanisms other than partitioning to lipid.

Your registration dossier provides the following:

- the Substance is not inherently biodegradable (11% degradation after 28 days based on OECD TG 302B; Carlsson, 1997);
- the pentaerythritol tetraallylether constituent (EC No. 216-010-5), which typically forms $\blacksquare\%$ of the Substance, has a high potential to partition to lipid storage ($\log K_{ow} = 4.8$ based on OECD TG 117; \blacksquare , 2016);
- the Substance is surface active (surface tension 46 nM/m at 20°C based on OECD TG 115; \blacksquare , 2016) hence mechanisms other than partitioning to lipid may also drive bioaccumulation for this Substance.

The information above indicates that the Substance is a potential vPvB substance.

Therefore, the chemical safety assessment (CSA) indicates the need for further investigation on bioaccumulation in aquatic species.

1.1. Information provided to fulfil the information requirement

You have submitted a testing proposal for Bioaccumulation in Fish: Aqueous Exposure test (OECD TG 305-I, aqueous exposure).

Your dossier does not provide information on Bioaccumulation in aquatic species.

ECHA requested your considerations for alternative methods to fulfil the information requirement for bioaccumulation in fish. 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.

ECHA did not receive third party information concerning the testing proposal during the third party consultation.

ECHA agrees that an appropriate study on Bioaccumulation in aquatic species (fish) is needed.

1.2. Test selection and study specifications

The proposed Bioaccumulation in Fish: Aqueous and Dietary Exposure test (OECD TG 305) is appropriate to cover the information requirement for Bioaccumulation in aquatic species (ECHA Guidance R.7.10.3.1).

Bioaccumulation in fish: aqueous and dietary exposure (Method EU C.13 / OECD TG 305) is the preferred test to investigate bioaccumulation (ECHA Guidance R.7.10.3.1.). Exposure via the aqueous route (OECD TG 305-I) must be conducted unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a stable and fully dissolved concentration of the test substance in water cannot be maintained within $\pm 20\%$ of the mean measured value, and/or
- the highest achievable concentration is less than an order of magnitude above the limit of quantification (LoQ) of a sensitive analytical method.

This test set-up is preferred as it allows for a direct comparison with the B and vB criteria of Annex XIII of REACH.

You may only conduct the study using the dietary exposure route (OECD 305-III) if you justify and document that testing through aquatic exposure is not technically possible as indicated above. You must then estimate the corresponding BCF value from the dietary test data according to Annex 8 of the OECD 305 TG and OECD Guidance Document on Aspects of OECD TG 305 on Fish Bioaccumulation (ENV/JM/MONO(2017)16).

1.3. Outcome

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

Appendix B: Requirements to fulfil when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

A. 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 summaries².

B. Test material

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 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.

Technical instructions on how to report the above is available in the manual on How to prepare registration and PPORD dossiers³.

² <https://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides>

³ <https://echa.europa.eu/manuals>

Appendix C: General recommendations when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes

A. Strategy for the PBT/vPvB assessment

Under Annex XIII, the information must be based on data obtained under conditions relevant for the PBT/vPvB assessment. You must assess the PBT properties of each relevant constituent of the Substance present in concentrations at or above 0.1% (w/w) and of all relevant transformation/degradation products. Alternatively, you would have to justify why you consider these not relevant for the PBT/vPvB assessment.

B. Environmental testing for substances containing multiple constituents

Your Substance contains multiple constituents and, as indicated in ECHA Guidance R.11 (Section R.11.4.2.2), you are advised to consider the following approaches for persistency, bioaccumulation and aquatic toxicity testing:

- the "known constituents approach" (by assessing specific constituents), or
- the "fraction/block approach, (performed on the basis of fractions/blocks of constituents), or
- the "whole substance approach", or
- various combinations of the approaches described above

Selection of the appropriate approach must take into account the possibility to characterise the Substance (i.e. knowledge of its constituents and/or fractions and any differences in their properties) and the possibility to isolate or synthesize its relevant constituents and/or fractions.

Appendix D: Procedure

ECHA started the testing proposal evaluation in accordance with Article 40(1) on 30 October 2020.

ECHA held a third party consultation for the testing proposal(s) from 23 November 2020 until 7 January 2021. ECHA did not receive information from third parties.

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

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

ECHA did not receive any comments within the commenting period.

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 E: List of references - ECHA Guidance⁴ and other supporting documentsEvaluation of available information

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.4 (version 1.1., December 2011), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.4 where relevant.

QSARs, read-across and grouping

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.6 (version 1.0, May 2008), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.6 where relevant.

Read-across assessment framework (RAAF, March 2017)⁵

RAAF - considerations on multi-constituent substances and UVCBs (RAAF UVCB, March 2017)⁶

Physical-chemical properties

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7a (version 6.0, July 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7a in this decision.

Toxicology

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7a (version 6.0, July 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7a in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7c (version 3.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7c in this decision.

Environmental toxicology and fate

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7a (version 6.0, July 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7a in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7b (version 4.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7b in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.7c (version 3.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.7c in this decision.

PBT assessment

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.11 (version 3.0, June 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.11 in this decision.

Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, Chapter R.16 (version 3.0, February 2016), referred to as ECHA Guidance R.16 in this decision.

Data sharing

Guidance on data-sharing (version 3.1, January 2017), referred to as ECHA Guidance on data sharing in this decision.

OECD Guidance documents⁷

⁴ <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment>

⁵ <https://echa.europa.eu/support/registration/how-to-avoid-unnecessary-testing-on-animals/grouping-of-substances-and-read-across>

⁶ https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13630/raaf_uvcb_report_en.pdf/3f79684d-07a5-e439-16c3-d2c8da96a316

⁷ <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/testing/series-testing-assessment-publications-number.htm>

Guidance Document on aqueous-phase aquatic toxicity testing of difficult test chemicals – No 23, referred to as OECD GD 23.

Guidance document on transformation/dissolution of metals and metal compounds in aqueous media – No 29, referred to as OECD GD 29.

Guidance Document on Standardised Test Guidelines for Evaluating Chemicals for Endocrine Disruption – No 150, referred to as OECD GD 150.

Guidance Document supporting OECD test guideline 443 on the extended one-generation reproductive toxicity test – No 151, referred to as OECD GD 151.

Appendix F: Addressees of this decision and the corresponding information requirements applicable to them

You must provide the information requested in this decision for all REACH Annexes applicable to you.

Registrant Name	Registration number	Highest REACH Annex applicable to you
[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.