

Helsinki, 03 June 2021

Addressees

Registrant of JS_SIP_NaphtaleneSulfonate as listed in the last Appendix of this decision

Date of submission of the dossier subject to this decision

06/09/2019

Registered substance subject to this decision ("the Substance")

Substance name: Reaction product of naphthalene, propan-2-ol, sulfonated and neutralized by caustic soda

List number: 939-368-0

CAS number: NS

Decision number: Please refer to the REACH-IT message which delivered this communication (in format CCH-D-XXXXXXXXXX-XX-XX/F)**DECISION ON A COMPLIANCE CHECK**Under Article 41 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), you must submit the information listed below, by the deadline of **11 December 2023**.

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

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

1. In vitro gene mutation study in bacteria (Annex VII, Section 8.4.1.; test method: EU B.13/14. / OECD TG 471)

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

1. In vitro cytogenicity study in mammalian cells (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2.; test method: OECD TG 473) or In vitro micronucleus study (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2.; test method: OECD TG 487)
2. If negative results are obtained in test performed for the information requirement of Annex VII, Section 8.4.1 and Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2. then: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.3.; test method: OECD TG 476 or TG 490)
3. Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water (triggered by Annex VIII, Section 9.2.; 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.
4. Identification of degradation products (triggered by Annex VIII, Section 9.2; test method: using an appropriate test method)
5. Bioaccumulation in aquatic species (triggered by Annex I, sections 0.6.1. and 4.; Annex XIII, Section 2.1.; test method: OECD TG 305, aqueous exposure)

Reasons for the request(s) are explained in the following appendices:

- Appendix on reasons common to several requests
- Appendices entitled "Reasons to request information required under Annexes VII to VIII of REACH", respectively.

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".

The studies relating to biodegradation and bioaccumulation are necessary for the PBT assessment. However, to determine the testing needed to reach the conclusion on the persistency and bioaccumulation of the Substance you should consider the sequence in which these tests are performed and other conditions described in Appendix entitled "Requirements to fulfil when conducting and reporting new tests for REACH purposes".

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.

Authorised¹ 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 on Reasons common to several requests

Assessment of your justification provided in your comments on the draft decision

You have provided consolidated comments on the draft decision for the following endpoints:

- In vitro gene mutation study in bacteria (Annex VII, Section 8.4.1.)
- In vitro cytogenicity study in mammalian cells or in vitro micronucleus study (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2.)
- In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.3.)
- Soil simulation testing (Annex VIII, Section 9.2.)
- Identification of degradation products (triggered by Annex VIII, Section 9.2)
- Bioaccumulation in aquatic species (triggered by Annex I, sections 0.6.1. and 4.; Annex XIII, Section 2.1)

In your comments to the draft decision, you claim that *"The data that are wrong or lacking, they will be fulfilled as soon as possible"*. You further state that you *"have crossed referenced the data that we have with the data that was submitted by the lead registrant"* by referring to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product Supragil WP (Reaction product of naphthalene, propan-2-ol, sulfonated and neutralized by caustic soda; EC: 939-368-0). You further emphasize, that the *"[...] two substances are the same, but the only difference is the GLP analysis that we weren't able to attain through data sharing and/or through a GLP laboratory"*.

ECHA acknowledges your intention to comply to the informations requested in this decision. However, the SDS is a document that lists information related to occupational safety and health for the use of a substance and product. It does not inform on the quality and reliability of the underlying studies. As you did not provide any new information in your comments, ECHA reiterates that the information requirement for the endpoints listed above need to be fulfilled.

Appendix A: Reasons to request information required under Annex VII of REACH

1. *In vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria

An *in vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria is a standard information requirement in Annex VII to REACH.

You have provided a key study in your dossier:

- i. An *in vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria, [REDACTED] (2019).

ECHA has assessed this information and identified the following issue(s):

- A. Toxicological and eco-toxicological tests and analyses on substances must be carried out in compliance with the principles of good laboratory practice (GLP) provided for in Directive 2004/10/EC or other international standards recognised as being equivalent by the Commission or ECHA and with the provisions of Directive 86/609/EEC, if applicable (Article 13(4) of REACH). According to Article 141(2), Article 13 applies from 1 June 2008.

The provided study was not performed according to GLP.

- B. To fulfil an information requirement or be appropriate for an adaptation, a study must be reliable, i.e. assigned with a Klimisch score of 1 or 2 (ECHA Guidance R.4).

You have provided an *in vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria with the Klimisch score 3.

- C. To fulfil the information requirement, the study has to meet the requirements of OECD TG 471² (1997). The key parameters of this test guideline includes, among others:
 - a) The test must be performed with 5 strains: four strains of *S. typhimurium* (TA98; TA100; TA1535; TA1537 or TA97a or TA97) and one strain which is either *S. typhimurium* TA102 or *E. coli* WP2 uvrA or *E. coli* WP2 uvrA (pKM101)
 - b) The maximum dose tested must induce a reduction in the number of revertant colonies per plate compared to the negative control, or the precipitation of the tested substance. If no precipitate or limiting cytotoxicity is observed, the highest test dose must correspond to 5 mg/plate or 5 ml/plate.
 - c) At least 5 doses must be evaluated, in each test condition.
 - d) Triplicate plating must be used at each dose level.
 - e) One positive control must be included in the study. The positive control substance must produce a statistically significant increase in the number of revertant colonies per plate compared with the concurrent negative control.
 - f) The number of revertant colonies per plate for the concurrent negative control must be inside the historical control range of the laboratory.
 - g) The mean number of revertant colonies per plate must be reported for the treated doses and the controls.

You have not provided any of the above information in the robust study summary provided in the technical dossier for the study. Therefore, ECHA is not able to evaluate if the information provided covers the key parameters required by OECD TG 471.

In your comment to the draft decision, you did not provide any new information on this endpoint. Therefore as explained above in the "Appendix on the Reasons common to several requests", the information requirement is not fulfilled

² ECHA Guidance R.7a, Table R.7.7-2, p.557

Based on above, the information requirement is not fulfilled.

Study design

To fulfil the information requirement for the Substance, the *in vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria (OECD TG 471).

Possibility for data sharing for studies not involving vertebrate animals

The jointly submitted registration for the Substance contains data which is relevant for this endpoint. In accordance with Title III of the REACH Regulation, you may request it from the other registrant(s) and then make every effort to reach an agreement on the sharing of data and costs³.

³ <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration/data-sharing>

Appendix B: Reasons to request information required under Annex VIII of REACH**1. In vitro cytogenicity study in mammalian cells or In vitro micronucleus study**

An *in vitro* cytogenicity study in mammalian cells or an *in vitro* micronucleus study is a standard information requirement in Annex VIII to REACH.

Your dossier does not contain any study or adaptation in accordance with column 2 of Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2. or with the general rules of Annex XI for this standard information requirement.

In your comment to the draft decision, you did not provide any new information on this endpoint. Therefore as explained above in the "Appendix on the Reasons common to several requests", the information requirement is not fulfilled

Study design

To fulfil the information requirement for the Substance, either *in vitro* cytogenicity study in mammalian cells (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2., test method OECD TG 473) or *in vitro* micronucleus study (Annex VIII, Section 8.4.2., test method OECD TG 487) are considered suitable.

Possibility for data sharing for studies not involving vertebrate animals

The jointly submitted registration for the Substance contains data which is relevant for this endpoint. In accordance with Title III of the REACH Regulation, you may request it from the other registrant(s) and then make every effort to reach an agreement on the sharing of data and costs⁴.

2. In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

An *in vitro* gene mutation study in mammalian cells is a standard information requirement in Annex VIII to REACH in case of a negative result in the *in vitro* gene mutation test in bacteria and the *in vitro* cytogenicity test.

i) Triggering of the study

Your dossier contains inadequate data for an *in vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria which is currently rejected for the reasons provided in section 1 of Appendix A, and no data for an *in vitro* cytogenicity study in mammalian cells or *in vitro* micronucleus study.

Therefore, the result of the requests for information in section 1 of Appendix A and section 1 of Appendix B will determine whether the present requirement for an *in vitro* mammalian cell gene mutation study in accordance with Annex VIII, Section 8.4.3 is triggered.

ii. Assessment of information provided

You have provided a key study in your dossier:

- i. An *in vitro* gene mutation study in mammalian cells, [REDACTED]. (2019)

We have assessed this information and identified the following issue(s):

⁴ <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration/data-sharing>

The provided study was not performed according to GLP.

- A. Toxicological and eco-toxicological tests and analyses on substances must be carried out in compliance with the principles of good laboratory practice (GLP) provided for in Directive 2004/10/EC or other international standards recognised as being equivalent by the Commission or ECHA and with the provisions of Directive 86/609/EEC, if applicable (Article 13(4) of REACH). According to Article 141(2), Article 13 applies from 1 June 2008.

The provided study was not performed according to GLP.

- B. To fulfil an information requirement or be appropriate for an adaptation, a study must be reliable, i.e. assigned with a Klimisch score of 1 or 2 (ECHA Guidance R.4).

You have provided an *in vitro* gene mutation study in mammalian cells with the Klimisch score 3.

- C. To fulfil the information requirement, the *in vitro* gene mutation study on mammalian cells has to meet the requirements of OECD TG 476 or OECD TG 490⁵. The key parameter(s) of these test guidelines include, among others:
- a) The maximum concentration tested must induce 80-90% of cytotoxicity compared to the negative control, or the precipitation of the tested substance. If no precipitate or limiting cytotoxicity is observed, the highest test concentration must correspond to 10 mM, 2 mg/mL or 2 µl/mL, whichever is the lowest.
 - b) At least 4 concentrations must be evaluated, in each test condition.
 - c) One positive control must be included in the study. The positive control substance must produce a statistically significant increase in the response compared with the concurrent negative control.
 - d) The response for the concurrent negative control must be inside the historical control range of the laboratory.
 - e) Data on the cytotoxicity and the mutation frequency for the treated and control cultures must be reported.

You have not provided any of the above information in the robust study summary provided in the technical dossier for the study. Therefore, ECHA is not able to evaluate if the information provided covers the key parameters required by OECD TG 476/490.

In your comment to the draft decision, you did not provide any new information on this endpoint. Therefore as explained above in the "Appendix on the Reasons common to several requests", the information requirement is not fulfilled

Based on above, the information requirement is not fulfilled.

Consequently, you are required to provide information for this endpoint, if the *in vitro* gene mutation study in bacteria and the *in vitro* cytogenicity study in mammalian cells or an *in vitro* micronucleus study provide negative results.

Study design

⁵ ECHA Guidance R.7a, Table R.7.7-2, p.557

To fulfil the information requirement for the Substance, either the *in vitro* mammalian cell gene mutation tests using the hprt and xprt genes (OECD TG 476) or the thymidine kinase gene (OECD TG 490) are considered suitable.

Possibility for data sharing for studies not involving vertebrate animals

The jointly submitted registration for the Substance contains data which is relevant for this endpoint. In accordance with Title III of the REACH Regulation, you may request it from the other registrant(s) and then make every effort to reach an agreement on the sharing of data and costs⁶.

3. Simulation testing on ultimate degradation in surface water

Further degradation testing must be considered if the chemical safety assessment (CSA) according to Annex I indicates the need to investigate further the degradation of the substance (Annex VIII, Section 9.2., Column 2).

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

- it is potentially persistent or very persistent (P/vP) as:
 - it is not readily biodegradable (*i.e.* $<60\%$ degradation in an OECD 301 B), and
 - 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:
 - for some groups of substances (e.g. surfactants) other partitioning mechanisms may drive bioaccumulation (e.g. binding to protein/cell membranes) and high potential for bioaccumulation cannot be excluded solely based on its potential to partition to lipid

Your registration dossier provides the following:

- The Substance is not readily biodegradable ($>0\%$ degradation after 29 days in a test according to national test guideline);
- The Substance is a surfactant (≥ 52 mN/m) and therefore high potential for bioaccumulation cannot be excluded based on available information

Furthermore, the information in your dossier is currently incomplete and therefore:

- it is not possible to conclude on the bioaccumulation potential of the Substance (see Appendix B, Section 5 of this decision)

The information above indicates that the Substance is a potential PBT/vPvB substance. Therefore, the chemical safety assessment (CSA) indicates the need for further degradation investigation.

There were no further degradation data available in your dossier.

In your comment to the draft decision, you did not provide any new information on this endpoint. Therefore as explained above in the "Appendix on the Reasons common to several requests", the information requirement is not fulfilled

⁶ <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration/data-sharing>

Study design

Simulation degradation studies must include two types of investigations (ECHA Guidance 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.

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) (ECHA Guidance R.11.4.1.1.3.).

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

As specified in ECHA Guidance 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) (ECHA Guidance 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.

Relevant transformation/degradation products are at least those detected at $\geq 10\%$ 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; ECHA Guidance R.11.4.1.).

Under Annex XIII, you must assess the PBT/vPvB properties of the relevant constituents of the Substance. Therefore, the persistence of each relevant constituent present in concentrations at or above 0.1% (w/w) or, if not technically feasible, in concentrations as low as technically detectable must be assessed. Alternatively, you would have to justify why you consider these not relevant for the PBT/vPvB assessment.

4. Identification of degradation products

Further degradation testing must be considered if the chemical safety assessment (CSA) according to Annex I indicates the need to investigate further the degradation of the substance (Annex VIII, Section 9.2., Column 2).

As already explained under Section 3, the Substance is a potential PBT/vPvB substance. Therefore, the chemical safety assessment (CSA) indicates the need for further degradation investigation.

You have not provided information on the identity of transformation/degradation products for the Substance.

On this basis, the information requirement is not fulfilled.

Study design

Regarding the selection of appropriate and suitable test method(s), the method(s) will have to be substance-specific. Identity, stability, behaviour, and molar quantity of the degradation/transformation products relative to the Substance must be evaluated and reported, when analytically possible. In addition, degradation half-life, log K_{ow} and potential toxicity of the transformation/degradation product may need to be investigated. You may obtain this information from the degradation study requested in Section 3 or by some other measure. If any other method is used for the identification of the transformation/degradation products, you must provide a scientifically valid justification for the chosen method.

To determine the degradation rate of the Substance, the requested study according to OECD TG 309 (Section 3) 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).

In your comment to the draft decision, you did not provide any new information on this endpoint. Therefore as explained above in the "Appendix on the Reasons common to several requests", the information requirement is not fulfilled.

5. 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 PBT/vPvB substance (ECHA Guidance R.11.4). This is the case if the Substance itself or any of its constituent or impurity present in concentration $\geq 0.1\%$ (w/w) or relevant transformation/degradation product meets the following criteria:

- it is potentially persistent or very persistent (P/vP) as:
 - it is not readily biodegradable (i.e. <60/70% degradation in an OECD 301), and
- it is potentially bioaccumulative or very bioaccumulative (B/vB) as:
 - for some groups of substances (e.g. surfactants) other partitioning mechanisms may drive bioaccumulation (e.g. binding to protein/cell membranes) and high potential for bioaccumulation cannot be excluded solely based on its potential to partition to lipid;

Your registration dossier provides the following:

- The Substance is not readily biodegradable (>0% degradation after 29 days in a test according to national test guideline);
- The Substance is a surfactant (≥ 52 mN/m) and therefore high potential for bioaccumulation cannot be excluded based on available information.

Furthermore, the information in your dossier is currently incomplete and therefore:

- it is not possible to conclude on the persistence of the Substance (see Appendix B, Section 3 of this decision).

The information above indicates that the Substance is a potential PBT/vPvB substance. Therefore, the chemical safety assessment (CSA) indicates the need for further investigation on bioaccumulation in aquatic species.

There were no other bioaccumulation data available in your dossier.

In your comment to the draft decision, you did not provide any new information on this endpoint. Therefore as explained above in the "Appendix on the Reasons common to several requests", the information requirement is not fulfilled

Study design

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).

Under Annex XIII, you must assess the PBT/vPvB properties of the relevant constituents of the Substance. Therefore, the bioaccumulation of each relevant constituent present in concentrations at or above 0.1% (w/w) or, if not technically feasible, in concentrations as low as technically detectable must be assessed. Alternatively, you would have to justify why you consider these not relevant for the PBT/vPvB assessment.

Appendix C: 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 summaries⁷.

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:

- a) the boundary composition(s) of the Substance
- b) 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

- a) 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.
- b) The reported composition must include the careful identification and description of the characteristics of the Tests Materials in accordance with OECD GLP (ENV/MC/CHEM(98)16) and EU Test Methods Regulation (EU) 440/2008 (Note, Annex), namely all the constituents must be identified as far as possible as well as their concentration. Also any constituents that have harmonised classification and labelling according to the CLP Regulation must be identified and quantified using the appropriate analytical methods,

With that detailed information, ECHA can confirm whether the Test Material is relevant for the Substance.

Technical instructions on how to report the above is available in the manual on How to prepare registration and PPORD dossiers⁸.

⁷ <https://echa.europa.eu/practical-guides>

⁸ <https://echa.europa.eu/manuals>

Appendix D: 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.

You are advised to consult ECHA Guidance R.7b (Section R.7.9.), R.7c (Section R.7.10) and R.11 on PBT assessment to determine the sequence of the tests needed to reach the conclusion on PBT/vPvB. The guidance provides advice on 1) integrated testing strategies (ITS) for the P, B and T assessments and 2) the interpretation of results in concluding whether the Substance fulfils the PBT/vPvB criteria of Annex XIII.

In particular, you are advised to first conclude whether the Substance fulfils the Annex XIII criteria for P and vP, and then continue with the assessment for bioaccumulation. When determining the sequence of simulation degradation testing you are advised to consider the intrinsic properties of the Substance, its identified uses and release patterns as these could significantly influence the environmental fate of the Substance. You must revise your PBT assessment when the new information is available.

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 E: Procedure

This decision does not prevent ECHA from initiating further compliance checks at a later stage on the registrations present.

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

The compliance check was initiated on 16 March 2020.

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

ECHA took into account your comments and did not amend the request(s).

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 F: List of references - ECHA Guidance⁹ 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)¹⁰

RAAF - considerations on multiconstituent substances and UVCBs (RAAF UVCB, March 2017)¹⁰

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 documents¹¹

⁹ <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment>

¹⁰ <https://echa.europa.eu/support/registration/how-to-avoid-unnecessary-testing-on-animals/grouping-of-substances-and-read-across>

¹¹ <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 G: 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
██████████	██████████████████	██████████