AGREEMENT OF THE MEMBER STATE COMMITTEE

ON IDENTIFICATION OF

ALKANES, C_{10-13}, CHLORO (SCCP)

AS A SUBSTANCE OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

According to Articles 57 and 59 of
Regulation (EC) 1907/2006[1]

Adopted on 8 October 2008

This agreement concerns

Substance name: Alkanes, C_{10-13}, chloro (SCCP)

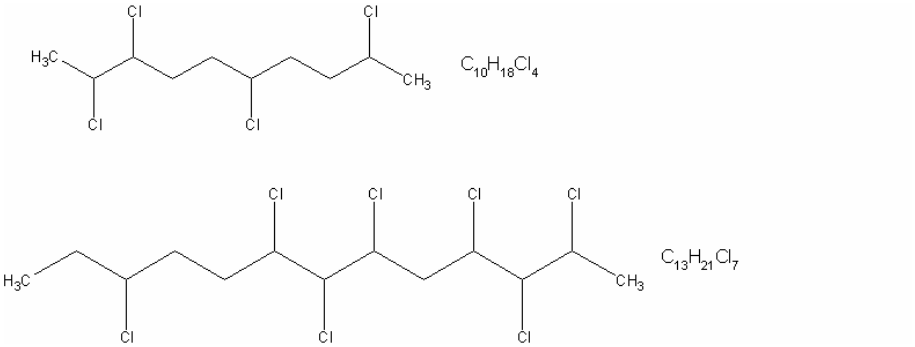
EC number: 287-476-5

CAS number: 85535-84-8

Molecular formula: $C_xH_{(2x-y+2)}Cl_y$, where x = 10-13 and y = 1-13

[1] Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC

Structural formula:



United Kingdom presented a proposal in accordance with Article 59(3) and Annex XV of the REACH Regulation (26 June 2008, submission number BB001775-65) on identification of Alkanes, $C_{10\text{-}13}$, chloro as a substance of very high concern because of its PBT properties.

The Annex XV dossier was circulated to Member States on 30 June 2008 and the Annex XV report was made available to Interested Parties on the ECHA website on the same date according to Articles 59(3) and 59(4).

Comments were received from both Member States and Interested Parties on the proposal.

The dossier was referred to the Member State Committee on 15 September and was discussed in the meeting of the Committee on 7 – 8 October 2008.

Agreement of the Member State Committee in accordance with Article 59(8):

Alkanes, $C_{10\text{-}13}$, chloro is identified as a substance of very high concern because it fulfils the criteria of Article 57(d) and of Article 57(e) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).

UNDERLYING ARGUMENTATION
FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

Persistence: The results of a biodegradation simulation study with both freshwater and marine sediment are available. Under aerobic conditions the mineralisation half-life was determined to be around 1,340 days for the C10, 65% wt. Cl substance in freshwater sediment, 335 days for the C10, 65% wt. Cl substance in marine sediment, 1,790 days for the C13, 65% wt. Cl substance in freshwater sediment and 680 days for the C13, 65% wt. Cl substance in marine sediment. The mean half-live (average of the two substances, this could be assumed to be representative of a C10-13, 65% wt. Cl product) was determined to be around 1,630 days in freshwater and 450 days in marine sediment. Based on the available data it is therefore concluded that Alkanes, C_{10-13}, chloro (short chain chlorinated paraffins) meet the criteria for both a P substance and a vP substance.

Bioaccumulation: The highest measured BCF value for (freshwater) fish with short chain chlorinated paraffins is around 7,816 l/kg. This value was based on 14C measurements (and so may represent accumulation of metabolites as well as short-chain chlorinated paraffins), but a similar value of 7,273 l/kg was determined in the same study based on parent compound analysis. Therefore, the available BCF data indicate that Alkanes, C_{10-13}, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) meet both the bioaccumulative (B) and the very bioaccumulative (vB) criteria. In addition, short-chain chlorinated paraffins have been found to be present in marine top predators.

Toxicity: The lowest NOEC for short-chain chlorinated paraffins is 0.005 mg/l for *Daphnia magna*. In addition effects on growth in marine mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) have been seen at a concentration of 0.0093 mg/l. Therefore it can be concluded that Alkanes, C_{10-13}, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) meet the toxicity criterion.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the substance meets the criteria for both a PBT substance and a vPvB substance. Environmental degradation simulation studies have demonstrated that the mineralisation half-life in both freshwater and marine sediment is >180 days (P and vP). The substance has a measured bioconcentration factor in fish of 7,816 l/kg (B and vB) and a 21-day NOEC of 0.005 mg/l with *Daphnia magna* (T).

Reference:

1. Support Document Alkanes, C_{10-13}, chloro (Member State Committee, 8 October 2008)