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Integrated Environmental Assessment of Endocrine Disruption Effects in the New EU REACH System

Hans-Christian Stolzenberg¹, Barbara Werschkun²

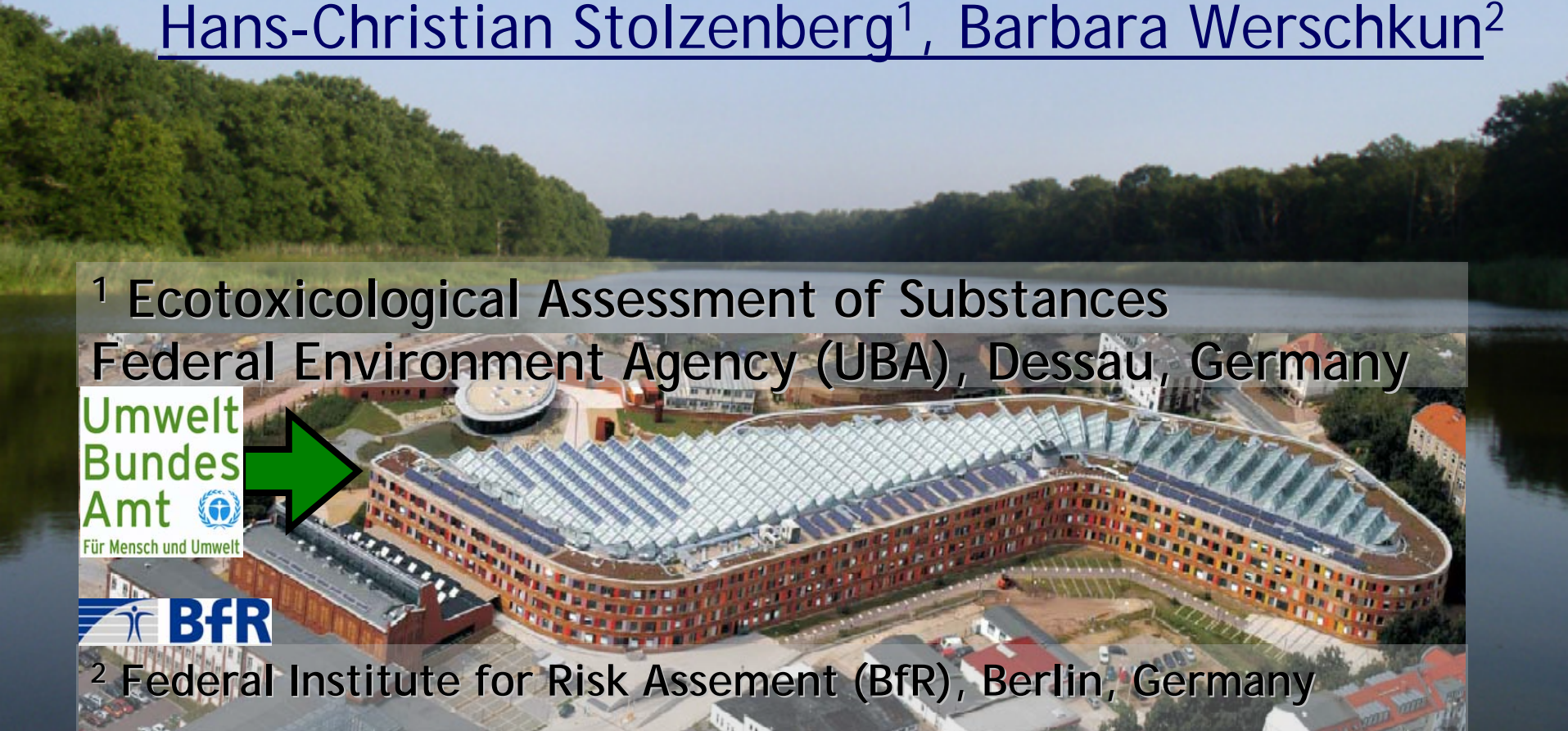
¹ Ecotoxicological Assessment of Substances
Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Dessau, Germany

Umwelt
Bundes
Amt 
Für Mensch und Umwelt



 **BfR**

² Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), Berlin, Germany



- Relevant aspects of new REACH regulation
- REACH Implementation Project RIP 3.3-2
- Guidance for integrated environmental assessment of endocrine active substances
 - Information requirements and information sources
 - Evaluation of information
 - Conclusions on endocrine activity
 - Integrated assessment of potential endocrine activity

- **Registration**
(30,000 substances > 1 tonne/year)
- **Evaluation**
(5,000 substances > 100 tonnes/year +
substances of concern)
- **Authorisation**
(1,400-2,000 substances of very high concern)
- **Chemicals**

■ Authorisation

- Substances of very high concern:
CMR, PBT, vPvB
+ substances of equivalent concern (e.g. having endocrine disrupting properties)
- Authorisation limited to specified uses
- Adequate control of risk, socio-economic analysis, assessment of alternatives

■ Registration

→ *Ecotoxicological standard information requirements:*

- Annex VII (>1t/a): *Daphnia* acute, algal growth
 - Annex VIII (>10t/a): + fish acute (“consider long-term”)
 - Annex IX (>100t/a): + *Daphnia* repro, fish long-term, i.e. OECD 210, 212, 215
 - Annex X (>1000t/a): + long-term testing terrestrial and sediment organisms, birds
- → *No specific identification of endocrine activity!*

- REACH Implementation Projects
RIPs develop guidance and IT-tools for the Agency, industry and the authorities
<http://ecb.jrc.it/reach/rip/>
- RIP 3.3-2: guidance for industry how to fulfill the information requirements on intrinsic properties of substances

- Specific Guidance Endpoint Aquatic Toxicity
 - Appendix 5 - Assessment of available information on endocrine and other related effects
 - Section 1 - Information requirements: -/-
 - Section 2 - Information and its sources:
 - non-testing data (Q)SAR, read across, chemical categories
 - testing data *in vitro* / *in vivo* screening assays, confirmatory tests with vertebrates (fish, frog, ...) and invertebrates
- ➔ *reference to OECD toolbox, EDTA special activity*

- Environmentally relevant ED-specific information currently available in REACH?
 - Specific test data on endocrine effects in fish, e.g. from scientific papers → *very few substances*
 - Specific *in vitro* data on endocrine modes of action, e.g. from scientific papers → *very few substances*
 - Information on chemical structure indicating potential endocrine activity → *all substances*
 - Test data from mammalian toxicity studies indicating potential endocrine activity
→ *many substances*

REACH information requirements: Toxicity

<i>Testmethod</i>	<i>Life stage, duration</i>	<i>Endpoints</i>	<i>Indication for ED</i>
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Annex VIII / IX: short-term toxicity (rodents)

OECD 407/408	adult, 28/90 days	clinical state biochemistry organs, histology	sexual organs (weight, histology)
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Annex IX: Reproductive toxicity (rodents)

OECD 414	implantation until birth	prenatal development	[developmental failures]
OECD 416	two generations	menstrual cycle, spermatology, reproduction, development, sexual organs	

Annex X: Carcinogenicity / long-term toxicity (in rodents)

OECD 452	adult, up to 2 years	clinical state biochemistry organs, histology	sexual organs (weight, histology)
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- Specific Guidance Endpoint Aquatic Toxicity
 - Appendix 5 - Assessment of available information on endocrine and other related effects

... continued (1)

- Section 3 - Evaluation of information:
Assist the registrant in judging and ranking the adequacy (reliability + relevance) of information.

Structure as in section 2 along non-testing, *in vitro*, *in vivo* screening and testing methods/data

- Specific Guidance Endpoint Aquatic Toxicity
 - Appendix 5 - Assessment of available information on endocrine and other related effects

... continued (2)

- Section 4 - Conclusion on endocrine activity:
Give guidance if and how information relating to endocrine activity and resulting adverse effects should be considered for regulatory conclusions.
Structure along regulatory endpoints: C+L, PBT assessment, Chemical Safety Assessment, Art. 57f

- Specific Guidance Endpoint Aquatic Toxicity
 - Appendix 5 - Assessment of available information on endocrine and other related effects

... *continued (3)*

- Section 5 - Integrated assessment of potential endocrine activity:
Integrate previous sections about how to gather and evaluate existing information and how to relate this to REACH purposes + requirements.
 - 1) Preliminary indication, 2) Indication,
 - 3) Characterisation of long-term adverse effects

Integrated assessment of potential endocrine activity

Standard information:

- Chemical structure = may indicate potential endocrine action
 - Toxicity in rodents → *propose substance evaluation, generate additional data, if necessary*
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Non-standard information:

- *in vitro* assays = confirm endocrine mode of action
 - Biomarker → *propose substance evaluation, generate additional data, if necessary*
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- Sexual development = characterise long-term adverse effects
- Reproductive success → *regulatory consequences*

Summary

- Ecotoxicological REACH standard information requirements are not sufficient to identify substances of very high concern, such as endocrine active substances
- Integrated assessment of endocrine disruption effects uses:
 - Standard and non-standard information
 - Testing and non-testing information, *in vitro* and *in vivo* screening data, confirmatory *in vivo* test data
 - Judging and ranking of data reliability and relevance
 - Preliminary indication, indication and characterisation of long-term adverse effects for conclusions on regulatory decisions: C+L, PBT and chemical safety assessment, authorisation procedure according to REACH Art. 57f

- First guidance to assess endocrine active substances to be used in European regulatory schemes
- Case-specific flexibility, testing tools development is work in progress
→ requires careful learning by doing



Thank you!

Like discussion or clarification?

→ <mailto:hans-christian.stolzenberg@uba.de>