

**Virtual Workshop Proposal to standardise the analysis and persistence
assessment of non-extractable residues (NER) 17 – 18 February 2021**

Outcome Breakout Group ‘Persistency assessment and NER’

Host: Ulrich Jöhncke, Jana Schmidt, Astrid Wiemann (UBA, DE)
Stefan Trapp (DTU, DK)

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- Different approaches for the determination of DT₅₀ values (a-f) with respect to NER formation (b-f) (*Link 'Half-life derivation'*) → Basis of the discussion

			Sulfadiazin	Bromoxynil	Isoproturon
			NER: 82% CO ₂ : 1.7%	NER: 63% CO ₂ : 31%	NER: 51% CO ₂ : 25%
a)	Solvent (Sol)-extractable parent	current approach in active substance assessment; NER considered as sink	5.9	7.3	44.7
b)	Sol _{parent} + total-NER	according to recommendations in REACH R.11; total NER considered remobilisable	6590.0	279.0	241.0
c)	Sol _{parent} + ASE _{parent}	former BfG recommendation	10.1	8.1	53.6
d)*	Sol _{parent} + ASE _{parent} + EDTA extractable _{parent}	ECHA discussion paper and revised BfG recommendation; consideration of Type I-NER	10.2	7.9	48.5
	Sol _{parent} + ASE _{parent} + Silylation extractable _{parent}		10.4	8.1	49.2
e)*	Sol _{parent} + ASE _{parent} + XenoNER _{measured}	ECHA discussion paper; consideration of bioNER xenoNER = total NER – bioNER -> HCl as proxy for bioNER -> bioNER calculated based on MTB-method (Trapp & Brock-Libonati)	366.0	132.0	147.0
	Sol _{parent} + ASE _{parent} + XenoNER _{calculated}		467.0	161.0	140.0

* calculation based on 6 instead of 10 sampling points

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Is it necessary to have one standardised approach for NER determination and characterisation, i.e. stipulation of the extraction procedure (ASE, EDTA/ Silylation, BioNER, etc.)?

- It would be very useful to have general lines of the methodology of extraction. It helps regulators to know if NER are depending on the extraction even though it is clear that extraction strategy depends on the molecule.
- A guidance is needed, in best case a stepwise approach. In case assessment on P/vP/not P can be already drawn conclusively without full NER characterization, this should be sufficient.
- If only type I NER is of concern for persistence assessment, a standardised approach for determination of type II/III NER vs. type I NER is needed.
- Concept for simulation tests without full NER characterization and use of non isotop-labelled substances needed.
- Concern that NER characterisation cause higher costs for the registrants

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What are the advantages and disadvantages of the presented approaches for c-f for the consideration of NER in DT₅₀ calculation?

General:

- Approaches are not protective enough
- Applicable for registrants under REACH, but not meaningful for other purposes, e.g. regulation pharmaceutical, biocides, PPP
- Questionable if approaches d, e or f deliver realistic/relevant DT₅₀
- results of c) and d) seem very similar for the model substances, general tendency for various substances
- in approach e) and f) type II NER are considered in DT₅₀ calculation resulting in a kind of worst-case assumption
- Better understanding on NER composition might be needed before incorporating into the PBT assessment, since it has many regulatory implications
- Standardisation of methodology of extraction allows better comparability of study results

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What are the advantages and disadvantages of the presented approaches for c-f for the consideration of NER in DT₅₀ calculation?

DT₅₀ based on parent in Solvent and Total NER (b):

- Approach is probably irrelevant for most substances and deemed too conservative

DT₅₀ based on parent in Solvent and ASE extract (c):

- simplicity with no significant additional cost for the registrant

DT₅₀ based on parent in Solvent and ASE extracts and Parent in type I NER (d):

- additional work/cost for the registrant; regulatory guidance updates needed to interpret the data

DT₅₀ based on parent in Solvent and ASE extracts and XenoNER_{measured} (e):

- very cautious about accepting this beyond a screening

Thank you for your attention!

**Jana Schmidt, Ulrich Jöhncke, Astrid Wiemann, Anna Pissarello,
Gunther Speichert, Daniela Claßen**

Jana.schmidt@uba.de, ulrich.joehncke@uba.de

Astrid.wiemann@uba.de, Anna.Pissarello@uba.de

Gunther.Speichert@uba.de, Daniela.classen@uba.de

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