5 March 2020

Prioritisation assessment results of the Candidate List substances assessed - Substances included in the Candidate List by July 2019 and not yet recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV

The table below presents the results of the priority assessment of the Candidate List substances. The table serves as a basis for the selection of substances by ECHA when preparing the recommendation for inclusion of substances in Annex XIV: substances with highest priority are recommended before substances with lower priority. The table therefore also allows a view on how a specific not yet recommended substance ranks among the other substances on the Candidate List (and when its recommendation might be anticipated).

The table is prepared about once a year. After finalising the recommendation an updated version is provided on those substances that were recommended.

The substances assessed are all substances included in the Candidate List, except those already recommended and those added to the Candidate List in the most recent update (i.e. January 2020 - these will be considered in the following prioritisation round).

The substances are assessed against the criteria set out in Article 58(3) of REACH applying the general approach for prioritisation of SVHCs for inclusion in the Authorisation List. This approach as well as some examples how it has been implemented are available on ECHA's website (recommendation page).

Registration data is the main source of information used for priority setting. In addition, relevant information from downstream user reports, PPORD and Substance-in-Articles notifications is also taken into account. Furthermore, information from Annex XV SVHC reports of the substances or information received during the public consultation on the SVHC identification is also taken into account, where relevant. The substances for which no registration has been received by ECHA or that are only registered for intermediate uses (in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of REACH) did not undergo a detailed assessment in this prioritisation round as their priority appears to be lower in comparison with the remaining substances in the Candidate List. However, potential grouping is considered.

The current version of the table is based on information provided as of **15 September 2019**.

The substances are listed in a descending order according to their total priority score based on the three criteria set out in Article 58(3). The conclusion column refers to ECHA's decision with regard to the inclusion of the substance in the draft 10th recommendation. Substances proposed for inclusion in the 10th draft recommendation are highlighted in colour. The substances D4, D5 and D6 considered as one group are highlighted with orange colour, the other substances with green colour.

When recommending substances ECHA considers the substances scoring the highest or having the potential to be grouped with those highest scoring substances or with substances already recommended or included in Annex XIV. The number of substances included in each recommendation needs to reflect the capacity of ECHA and the Commission to handle applications in the time provided for as well as the workability and practicality for applicants preparing their applications for authorisation.

Substance	EC no.	CAS no.	Registration status YES/INT/NO (INT=only intermediate registrations)	Scores			Verbal description			Total score (range)	Total score (middle value)	Further considerations (grouping, other)	Conclusion
				Inherent properties	Volumes	Wide-dispersive use	Inherent properties	Volumes	Wide-dispersive use				
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	208-764-9	541-02-6	YES	15	15 *(12)*	15 *(7)*	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)	The total volume of D5 manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as, to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement, uses as laboratory reagent and uses as intermediate, e.g. in the manufacture of silicone polymers. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be >10,000 t/y. [Score 15] *If the proposed restriction was adopted with its current scope (see further considerations), some uses of D5 in the scope of authorisation would be covered by the restriction. The remaining uses in the scope of authorisation would be formulation for export and use in the production of electronic articles at industrial sites. According to information that ECHA collected in the context of the ongoing restriction process the volume corresponding to those uses is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.* *[Score 12]*	Registered uses of D5 in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation of mixtures, production of electronic articles, use of household care products at industrial sites), uses by professional workers (e.g. washing and cleaning, polishes and waxes, or dry cleaning) and consumers (e.g. leave-on personal care products, polishes and waxes, washing and cleaning products). Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is present in articles in volumes >10 t/y (e.g. electronic articles). [Score 15] *If the proposed restriction was adopted with its current scope (see further considerations), the remaining uses in the scope of authorisation would be formulation for export and use in the production of electronic articles at industrial sites. Furthermore, the substance would still be present in articles in volumes >10 t/y (e.g. electronic articles).* *[Score 7]*	45 *(34)*	45 *(34)*	Grouping with D4 and D6 <u>Restriction (REACH):</u> The placing on the market of D4 and D5 in wash-off cosmetic products in a concentration ≥ 0.1 % is restricted (entry 70 of Annex XVII to REACH). Those uses are not considered for prioritisation. Furthermore, ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted in January 2019 a proposal to restrict D4, D5 and D6 in consumer and professional products. It is foreseen to restrict the placing on the market of D4, D5, and D6 as substances, constituents of other substances (except polymers) or as constituents in mixtures in a concentration ≥ 0.1 %. Currently known uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation, production of articles, use in non-metal surface treatment) and some minor professional uses are proposed not to be covered by the possible future restriction. *<u>Note:</u> The impact of this ongoing restriction process on the priority is given in blue italics.*	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)	208-762-8	540-97-6	YES	15	12 *(9)*	15 *(5)*	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)	The total volume of D6 manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as, to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement, uses as laboratory reagent and uses as intermediate, e.g. the manufacture of silicone polymers. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. [Score 12] *If the proposed restriction was adopted with its current scope (see further considerations), most uses of D6 currently falling within the scope of authorisation would be restricted. The only remaining registered use in the scope of authorisation would be the use in formulation for export. The volume corresponding to this use is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y (based on information collected in the context of the ongoing restriction process).* *[Score 9]*	Registered uses of D6 in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation of mixtures and the use of household care products at industrial sites), uses by professional workers (e.g. personal care products or household care products) and consumers (e.g. end use of cosmetics, polishes and waxes or washing and cleaning products). [Score 15] *If the proposed restriction was adopted with its current scope (see further considerations), the only remaining registered use in the scope of authorisation would be the use in formulation for export.* *[Score 5]*	42 *(29)*	42 *(29)*	Grouping with D4 and D5 <u>Restriction (REACH):</u> ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted in January 2019 a proposal to restrict D4, D5 and D6 in consumer and professional products. It is foreseen to restrict the placing on the market of D4, D5, and D6 as substances, constituents of other substances (except polymers) or as constituents in mixtures in a concentration ≥ 0.1 %. Currently known uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation, production of articles, use in non-metal surface treatment) and some minor professional uses are proposed not to be covered by the possible future restriction. *<u>Note:</u> The impact of this ongoing restriction process on the priority is given in blue italics.*	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) for inclusion in Annex XIV.**

Terphenyl, hydrogenated	262-967-7	61788-32-7	YES	13	12	12	vPvB (Article 57e)	The amount of terphenyl, hydrogenated manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. All the uses appear to fall within the scope of authorisation, except some uses in scientific research and development, to the extent they fall under the generic exemption from authorisation requirement. Taking into account the information available on the tonnage corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of terphenyl, hydrogenated in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use in heat transfer fluids, use as solvent/process medium, formulation and use of adhesives and sealants, paints, coatings, inks, formulation and use of additives in plastics, formulation of construction products) and uses by professional workers (uses of adhesives and sealants, coatings/inks and paints). [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles in volumes >10 t/y (e.g. plastic articles). [refined score 12]	37	37		On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria terphenyl, hydrogenated gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend terphenyl, hydrogenated for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)	209-136-7	556-67-2	YES	15	12 *(12)*	7 *(7)*	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)	The total volume of D4 manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100,000 - 1,000,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage reported in registrations relates to the monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as, to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement, uses as laboratory reagent and uses as intermediate in e.g. the manufacture of silicone polymers. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. [Score 12] *If the proposed restriction was adopted with its current scope (see further considerations), no uses of D4 would fall under that restriction. Therefore, no impact on the volume is expected.* *[Score 12]*	Registered uses of D4 in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation, use in non-metal surface treatment and production of electronic articles). [Initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registration information the substance is present in articles in volumes >10 t/y (e.g. electronic articles). [Refined score 7] *If the proposed restriction was adopted with its current scope (see further considerations), no uses of D4 would fall under that restriction. Therefore, no impact on the wide-dispersiveness of uses is expected.* *[Score 7]*	34 *(34)*	34 *(34)*	Grouping with D5 and D6 <u>Restriction (REACH):</u> The placing on the market of D4 and D5 in wash-off cosmetic products in a concentration ≥ 0.1 % is restricted (entry 70 of Annex XVII to REACH). Those uses are not considered for prioritisation. Furthermore, ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted in January 2019 a proposal to restrict D4, D5 and D6 in consumer and professional products. It is foreseen to restrict the placing on the market of D4, D5, and D6 as substances, constituents of other substances (except polymers) or as constituents in mixtures in a concentration ≥ 0.1 %. Currently known uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation, production of articles, use in non-metal surface treatment) and some minor professional uses are proposed not to be covered by the possible future restriction. *<u>Note:</u> The impact of this ongoing restriction process on the priority is given in blue italics.*	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4) for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)	201-545-9	84-61-7	YES	7	12	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of DCHP in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation and use of plastisol used as sealant or in textile printing, formulation and use as co-plasticiser in PVC, rubber and plastic compounds, formulation and use of organic peroxides with DCHP as phlegmatizer and dispersion agent) and by professional workers (e.g. use of plastisol, use of organic peroxide formulations containing DCHP). [initial score 10] The use of plastisol and of organic peroxide formulations are also registered for consumer uses. However, these uses fall under the restriction on substances that are toxic for reproduction (REACH Annex XVII, entry 30) used in concentrations ≥0.3%. However, DCHP is also identified as SVHC under Art. 57(f) due to endocrine disrupting properties. Therefore, uses of the substance in mixtures at concentrations ≥0.1% require authorisation (Art. 56(6)(a)). There is uncertainty whether any consumer uses in the concentration range between 0.1% and 0.3% are taking place (which would be in the scope of authorisation). Furthermore, according to registration data and substance in article notification, the substance is used in articles (e.g. plastic, rubber and textile articles) in volumes >10 t/y. [refined score 12]	31	31	Grouping with other phthalates already included in Annex XIV.	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Ethylenediamine	203-468-6	107-15-3	YES	1	15	10-15	Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of ethylenediamine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate (including the use as monomer at industrial sites). Taking into account the information on the volume corresponding to those uses provided in registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10 000 t/y.	Registered uses of ethylenediamine in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. use as processing aid / scavenging agent in refinery streams / corrosion inhibitors; use as process additive) and uses by professional workers (e.g. use as process additive, as as corrosion inhibitor, use in control of odour emission). [Initial score 10] The substance has been reported for use in consumer products in the Nordic Product Registers (SPIN database) every year for more than 15 years (last year disseminated: 2017). The information is not confirmed in registration dossiers. [refined score 10-15]	26-31	29		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of ethylenediamine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend ethylenediamine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Lead	231-100-4	7439-92-1	YES	1	15	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	The amount of lead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 1,000,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the use of lead metal in lead oxide production (for stabiliser production) and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption for the use in Scientific Research and Development are met, the uses as laboratory agent and in chemical analysis. According to data provided by the Lead REACH Consortium during the SVHC identification process (2018) more that 90% of the total amount was used in 2015 for uses that seem to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of lead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (such as the production of lead batteries, lead articles or alloys, the production and use of solder, galvanisation, use of molten lead as heat transfer fluid or formulation and use of lubricant) and uses by professional workers (use of lead solder). The consumer use of solder reported in a high number of registration dossiers has been advised against by the lead registrant and falls under a generic restriction on CMR substances (REACH Annex XVII, entry 30) used as substances or in mixtures sold to the general public above the concentration limit. Therefore, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment. [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations and substance in article notifications the substance is used in a wide variety of articles, e.g. for automotive, construction, electronic or sanitary applications (such as batteries, cast, rolled or extruded articles, screws, nuts, bolts, valves, bearings, faucets or cable sheating). For some articles releases of the substance cannot be excluded (e.g. lead sheets in the building sector). The volume used in those articles is > 10 t/y. [refined score 12]	28	28		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of lead is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Disodium octaborate	234-541-0	12008-41-2	YES	1	12	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	The amount of disodium octaborate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 – 10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as active substance in biocidal products. However, as tonnage per use information is not provided in registrations, realistic worst-case assumptions are applied and all tonnage is considered in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, it is estimated that the volume in the scope of authorisation is 1,000 – 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of disodium octaborate in the scope of authorisation include various uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation of mixtures, use in paints and coatings, cement, cellulose insulation, construction materials, adhesives) and by professional workers (e.g. use in paints and coatings, cellulose insulation, construction materials, as micronutrient in fertilisers). The consumer uses of micronutrient fertilizers and of construction materials are also registered. However, as there is a generic restriction on CMR substances (Annex XVII, entry 30) to be used as substances or in mixtures sold to the general public public above the concentration limit, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment. [initital score 10] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles in volumes > 10 t/y (e.g. cellulose insulation, construction materials, painted articles, adhesives). [refined score 12]	25	25	Grouping with other borates recommended in the 6th Annex XIV recommendation	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, disodium octaborate gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend disodium octaborate for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides (HFPO-DA)	-	-	YES	13	6	5	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57(f) - human health); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides (HFPO-DA) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - 100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of HFPO-DA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (processing aid for polymerisation). [score 5]	24	24	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium hydroxide	244-168-5	21041-95-2	YES	1	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amont of cadmium hydroxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 -10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the use as laboratory reagent and the use as intermediate in the manufacture of other cadmium compounds. Based on the registration information on volumes corresponding to these uses the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium hydroxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (production of industrial batteries) [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (use in industrial batteries). However, releases of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	18	18	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium hydroxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium hydroxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium oxide	215-146-2	1306-19-0	YES	1	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium oxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate and to the extent it falls under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement uses as laboratory reagent. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium oxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as electrotechnical contact material and use as active material for industrial batteries). [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles with specific tonnages assigned to those uses, e.g. use in industrial batteries and in electrotechnical contact materials. However, releases of the substance from these articles are considered neglible.	18	18	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium oxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Hydrazine	206-114-9	302-01-2, 7803-57-8	YES	1	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of hydrazine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10,000 t/y. However part of this volume is directly exported, meaning the volume for uses in the EU is in the tonnage band 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the uses as monomer, intermediate and to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement some uses in scientific research and development (use as laboratory chemical, use for hot firing tests in the aerospace industry). End-uses in mixtures below the concentration limit of 0.1% are reported and appear not to be in scope of authorisation. However their upstream uses (formulation) are considered in the scope. Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from the registration dossiers, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the tonnage band 1,000 - 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of hydrazine in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites such as formulation and repacking of substances or mixtures or use as reducing agent. The substance is also registered for uses in the aerospace industry (fuel for hot firing in space crafts/satellite propellant). [score 5]	18	18		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of hydrazine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend hydrazine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol)	201-861-7	88-85-7	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dinoseb manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000-10,000 t/y. All tonnage used in the EU appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 -<10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of dinoseb in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as polymerisation retarder). [score 5]	18	18		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead styphnate	239-290-0	15245-44-0	YES	1	6	7-12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead styphnate manufactured and/or imported in the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – 100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead styphnate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation as component of primer mixtures (explosives)). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the registration dossier, the substance is also used by professional workers in primer ammunition and pyrotechnic articles. According to the Annex XV SVHC dossier, based on the available information, it is estimated that firearm ammunition accounts for ca. 90% of total EU consumption (with sport/hunting ammunition representing the significant majority). Among the rest of the uses, the following tonnages/share of the tonnage are assumed (i) detonator and pyrotechnics: ca. 7% of overall EU production (military detonators and igniters having a higher tonnage share compared to civilian detonators) (ii) Powder Actuated Cartridges for Power Tools: ca 4% of the total tonnage manufactured in the EU. Other identified uses (e.g. Automotive Igniters, Cartridge Actuated Devices (CAD) Performance Arts Pyrotechnics, use in Shuttles and Satellites) are assumed to concern low or very low percentages. [refined score 7-12]	14-19	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) <u>Other further consideration:</u> ECHA at request of the Commission submitted in April 2017 a restriction dossier on the use of lead and lead compounds in gunshots over wetlands. The final opinion of RAC and SEAC were sent to COM for decision making in August 2018. Registered uses of lead styphnate appear not to be within the scope of the restriction. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e180c0ac38	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead styphnate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead styphnate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow	232-382-1	8012-00-8	YES	1	6	10	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures and use as colouring agent/pigment in inks and glazings for decoration of ceramic articles) and uses by professional workers (use as colouring agent/pigment in inks and glazings for decoration of ceramic articles). [score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (colouring agent and pigment in ceramic articles). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	17	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Grouping with orange lead based on indication that both substances can be used as pigment has been explored during the 6th Recommendation round. Information provided on the physico-chemical properties and respective types of applications of these substances during the public consultation led to the conclusion that there may not be sufficient reasons to group these substances on that basis.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium	231-152-8	7440-43-9	YES	1	9	6	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as laboratory reagent and use as an intermediate in the production of other Cd compounds. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (manufacture of brazing products, use of cadmium containing coatings, manufacture of soldering products, use of active powders for industrial batteries, use of cadmium based targets for PVD coating, use of Cd, Ag containing alloys for moderator bars). Dossier updates were received in 2015-2016. Professional uses of cadmium based brazing products and cadmium-based soldering products have been removed from the majority of the registrations. The lead registrant's CSR no longer supports these uses. The professional use of brazing products, if still happening in the EU, is expected to be limited to applications derogated from the existing restriction under Annex XVII (derogations apply to brazing fillers used in defence and aerospace applications and to brazing fillers used for safety reasons). No restriction appears to apply to the use of cadmium based soldering products and PVD/coating. Considering the above, it is assumed that there is no professional use of cadmium in the EU. The substance is used in articles (e.g. cadmium based brazing products, cadmium plated articles exempted from the restriction, cadmium-based soldering products, PVD/CVD coated articles). The assumed tonnage for the use in articles for which negligible release cannot be excluded is below 10 t/y. [refined score: 6]	16	16	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol)	202-506-9	96-45-7	YES	1	9	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration in the range of 100-1,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU based on registration information. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation of masterbatches and use as a vulcanization agent in the production of rubber goods and tyres). In addition, according to information from the industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation the substance may be used in electroplating. [initial score 5] Furthermore, the article service-life might be relevant (rubber articles and tyres). [refined score 6]	16	16		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME)	203-794-9	110-71-4	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of EGDME manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to dossiers submitted by industry in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of EGDME in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as solvent/process aid in the manufacture of fine/bulk chemicals and pharmaceuticals and in the production of batteries). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations, the substance is used in articles (solvent in [sealed] batteries). However, release of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	15	15	Potential grouping: with Diglyme (4th A.XIV Recommendation) and TEGDME (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead titanium zirconium oxide	235-727-4	12626-81-2	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead titanium zirconium oxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead titanium zirconium oxide in the scope of authorisation include use at industrial sites (production of electro-ceramic components). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (piezo-electric components in many electrical / electronic applications). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	15	15	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead titanium zirconium oxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead titanium zirconium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-tert-butylphenol	202-679-0	98-54-4	YES	7	3	5	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 4-tert-butylphenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The majority of the registered tonnage relates to uses not in the scope of authorisation (e.g. use as monomer for polymer production). In addition, some of the registered uses relate to the use of the polymer rather than of 4-tert-butylphenol. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1 - 10 t/y.	Registered use of 4-tert-butylphenol include use at industrial sites (e.g. use in water treatment and oilfield sites). [score 5]	15	15	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4-tert-butylphenol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4-tert-butylphenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof]	-	-	YES	7	0-9	0-5	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 4-nonylphenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 – 100,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. This tonnage has to be seen as minimum as there might be more registrations falling under the Candidate List entry. Based on registration information it appears that 4-nonylphenol is mostly used as an intermediate in the manufacture of epoxy resins (i.e. further reaction of phenol formaldehyde resins in the production of coatings/inks/adhesives etc.). It is not clear whether some of it is used as a non-intermediate, e.g. as a hardening accelerator in amine based epoxy resins used in adhesives. Therefore, the volume in the scope of authorisation is roughly estimated to be in the range of 0 - 1,000 t/y.	Based on the description of the uses provided in registrations of 4-nonylphenol, they all seem to be outside the scope of authorisation. [initial score 0]. For the use in adhesives, there are some indications that there may be industrial or professional applications occurring in the EU which may be in the scope of authorisation. However, there is uncertainty if these uses indeed take place and if they are uses of the substance 4-nonylphenol. [refined score 0-5]	7-21	14	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof] is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend the substance for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Formamide	200-842-0	75-12-7	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	Most of the amount of formamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is registered as intermediate. Some further uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as certain uses as laboratory chemicals (to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement). The remaining volume is in the range of 10 - 100 t/y. The exact part of this volume allocated to uses in the scope of authorisation is unclear. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 100 t/y.	Registered uses of formamide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as solvent) (Registrations and SVHC public consultation in 2012). However, industrial uses as solvent for analytical/quality purposes could fall under the exemption for scientific research and development. [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used by professional workers in uses that fall under the scope of authorisation (as reagent chemicals) in volumes < 10 t/y. [refined score 7].	14	14		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of formamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend formamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead diazide, Lead azide	236-542-1	13424-46-9	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead diazide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead diazide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and industrial use of primary explosives for use in detonators). [initial score 5] Furthermore, the detonators containing the primary explosives might potentially be used by professional workers. [refined score 7]	14	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead diazide, lead azide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead diazide, lead azide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)	401-750-5	17570-76-2	YES	1	6-9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10-1,000 t/y (it is noted that the latest year reported in the notifications is more than 10 years ago.) All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Based on information from industry, the demand has fallen the last years due to the Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) (SVHC public consultation).	Registered uses of lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as additive for electroplating solutions mainly by electronics industry). [score 5]	12-15	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead dinitrate	233-245-9	10099-74-8	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead dinitrate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of >10 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals and explosives and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses based on information from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of lead dinitrate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: 'coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers' and 'fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay'; use as a non-intermediate in production of explosives, weapons and ammunition). Additionally, according to the information provided by industry, the substance may be used in precious metal recovery. [initial score 5] Furthermore, based on information in registrations, the substance may be used by professional workers in the production of explosives as a non-intermediate in volumes < 10 t/y. In addition, the substance is used in shotgun cartridges in volumes >10 t/y and may be used in articles produced during the uses listed above (e.g. use in coatings). [refined score 7]	14	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) <u>Other further consideration:</u> ECHA at request of the Commission submitted in April 2017 a restriction dossier on the use of lead and lead compounds in gunshots over wetlands. The final opinion of RAC and SEAC were sent to COM for decision making in August 2018. Registered uses of lead dinitrate appear not to be within the scope of the restriction. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e180c0ac38	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead dinitrate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead dinitrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium sulphide	215-147-8	1306-23-6	YES	1	6	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium sulphide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in the manufacture of other cadmium compounds and inorganic pigments and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. However, the volume used as pigment in the production of frits, glass and ceramics is taken into account when allocating the volume score. It is recognized that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of this use is a complex issue, and it is also stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of substances are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in Article 3(15). Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on the registration information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium sulphide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. use in production of photovoltaic modules, additive in production of electronic components). [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (electronic components, opto-electronic equipment, photovoltaic modules). However it seems that the release from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium sulphide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium sulphide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme)	203-977-3	112-49-2	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of triglyme manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10–100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of triglyme in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as solvent or process chemical; according to the A.XV report, used mainly in the fine chemicals sector, and also in absorbing liquids in the industrial cleaning of gases etc.). [score 5]	12	12	Potential grouping: with Diglyme (4th A.XIV Recommendation) and EGDME (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC)	219-514-3	2451-62-9	YES	1	6	5	Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 100 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (curing agent in the formulation of powder coatings, solder mask inks, molding resins; manufacture and application of electronic adhesive tape) [score 5] The substance may also be used in articles (e.g. electronic adhesive tapes), however, it appears that the release of the subsance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with β-TGIC	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead di(acetate)	206-104-4	301-04-2	YES	1	3-6	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead(di)acetate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 0 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of other substances and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption for the use in Scientific Research and Development are met, some uses as a laboratory chemical. Uncertainty exists as to whether one use claimed as intermediate indeed fulfils the intermediate definition (use of preparation in the purification of another substance). Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of >0 to 100 t/y.	Registered uses of lead(di)acetate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: paints, coatings, thinners, paint removers / fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay). In addition, according to the information from industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation (2013), the substance can also be used in the production of semiconductors. [initial score 5] Finally, some of the uses reported above may result in the substance ending up in articles in volumes < 10 t/y (painted articles etc). [refined score 6]	10-13	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead di(acetate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead di(acetate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)	237-486-0	13814-96-5	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10 - <100t/y. All the tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use for automated and manual electrolytic lead plating). [score: 5]	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead cyanamidate	244-073-9	20837-86-9	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead cyanamidate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	According to the available information from consultation with industry, uses of lead cyanamidate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites. [score 5]. Furthermore, according to the available information, the substance is used in articles. However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead cyanamidate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead cyanamidate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Lead titanium trioxide	235-038-9	12060-00-3	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead titanium trioxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead titanium trioxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (production of electrical ceramic parts and materials). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (electrical ceramic parts and materials in machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead titanium trioxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead titanium trioxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Silicic acid (H2Si2O5), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped [with lead (Pb) content above the applicable generic concentration limit for 'toxicity for reproduction' Repr. 1A (CLP) or category 1 (DSD); the substance is a member of the group entry of lead compounds, with index number 082-001-00-6 in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008]	272-271-5	68784-75-8	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of paints and coatings, use of coatings for glass lamps) [score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (coating in fluorescent lamps). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,3-propanesultone	214-317-9	1120-71-4	YES	1	6	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a)	The amount of 1,3-propanesultone manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 1 t/y. The majority of the volume appear not to be used in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of other substances and use as a laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 100 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3-propanesultone in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures and use as additive for electrolysis). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in lithium-ion batteries (registered as professional use and consumer use of batteries), however these uses are considered use of an article (not a use of the substance). The article service life for use in batteries is also registered, however, releases of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	12	12		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3-propanesultone is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,3-propanesultone for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
[4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)] (C.I. Basic Violet 3) [BV3]	208-953-6	548-62-9	YES	1	3	7	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be below 10 t/y.	Registered uses of BV3 with MK or MB ≥0.1% in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of inks, production of printing cartridges and ball pens). [initial score 5] There may be uses by professional workers, however it is uncertain if those would contain MK or MB ≥0.1%. Professional uses are not registered and stated as being not applicable for professionals. On the other hand consumer uses of the above products have been registered, however consumer uses of inks with BV3 (with the impurity profile specified above) ≥0.1% fall under a generic restriction on CMR substances used as substances or in mixtures sold to the general public (REACH Annex XVII, entry 28). Therefore, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment. Furthermore, the substance is assumed to be used in printed articles in volumes <10t/y. [refined score 7]	11	11		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
[4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	219-943-6	2580-56-5	YES	1	3	7	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of C. I. Basic Blue 26 manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of < 10 t/y, however it is unknown how much of this volume contains Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) in concentrations ≥0.1%. All registered tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	C. I. Basic Blue 26 is used at industrial sites as dye in a range of uses, e.g. in production of paper, textiles, inks, plastic products. [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registration information, the substance is used by professional workers for dying textiles and leather in a volume < 10 t/y. The substance is reported to end up in articles (paper, textile, leather) in a volume < 10 t/y. [refined score 7]	11	11		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of [[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend [[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Acetic acid, lead salt, basic	257-175-3	51404-69-4	YES	1	3	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of acetic acid, lead salt, basic manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >1 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate in manufacture of chemicals and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on information from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of <10 t/y.	Registered uses of acetic acid, lead salt, basic in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: 'coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers', 'fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay' and 'ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants and neutralisation agents'). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the public consultation, the substance is also used in the production of primary explosives and in explosive detonators for defence applications. Therefore, professional use of the substance in explosive detonators could be assumed. The substance might also be used in articles resulting from the uses of paints, coatings, fillers, putties etc. [refined score 7]	11	11	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Grouping with orange lead based on indication that both substances can be used in paints has been explored during the 6th recommendation round. Information provided during the public consultation on the functions of these substances in paints and on their water solubilities led to the conclusion that there may not be sufficient reasons to group these substances on that basis.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of acetic acid, lead salt, basic is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend acetic acid, lead salt, basic for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC)	211-670-0	683-18-1	YES	1	3	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals. Most of the total volume correspond to those uses based on information from registrations. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be < 10 t/y.	Registered uses of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation in materials, additive in the production of rubber tyres). In addition, the substance might be used in adhesives at industrial sites based on information from industry provided during the SVHC public consultation, but it is not clear whether the concentration of the substance in these mixtures is above the generic concentration limit. [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles in volumes < 10 t/y (rubber tyres). [refined score 6]	10	10	Potential grouping with other tin-containing Candidate List substances (TBTO, DOTE, reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Methyloxirane (Propylene oxide)	200-879-2	75-56-9	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of methyloxirane manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >1,000,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer or exported outside the EU and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Based on registration information it appears that the substance is mostly/only used for uses falling out of the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate in manufacturing of other substances, use as monomer in the manufacturing of polymers and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption for the use in Scientific Research and Development are met, use in laboratory). However, according to information from industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation, the substance is used as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals in very low volumes (<5 t/y). Based on information on volumes corresponding to those uses from registrations and the SVHC public consultation, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be below 10 t/y.	Registered uses of methyloxirane appear to fall outside the scope of authorisation. Information provided by industry during the SVHC public consultation indicates that the substance is used at industrial sites as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals. [score 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of methyloxirane (propylene oxide) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend methyloxirane (propylene oxide) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC)	423-400-0	59653-74-6	YES	1	3	5	Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, <10 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of <10 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC) in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (application of solder-resist inks). [score: 5]	9	9	Potential grouping: with TGIC	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts	202-977-0	101-80-4	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, above 10 t/y. The majority of the tonnage registered is related to import of monomer as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. A reported use as monomer is considered as use as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the tonnage in the scope of authorisation is < 10 t/y.	Registered uses of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (enamelling, production of computer, electronic and optical products and electronial equipment). [score: 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4,4'-oxydianiline is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-oxydianiline for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Phenolphthalein	201-004-7	77-09-8	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a)	The amount of phenolphthalein manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – 100 t/y. Part of the tonnage reported in registrations relates to the monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the uses as laboratory chemical (to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement). Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be <10t/y.	Registered uses of phenolphthalein in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as processing aid in industrial manufacturing processes). [score 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of phenolphtalein is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend phenolphtalein for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium carbonate	208-168-9	513-78-0	YES	1	0-9	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of Cadmium carbonate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. All registered uses may fall outside the scope of authorisation: the use as laboratory reagent (to the extent it falls under the generic exemptions for authorisation requirement for scientific research and development) and the uses in the production of frits, glass and ceramics to the extent they fulfil the intermediate use criteria. Based on the information available, ECHA is not in a position to assess whether the criteria are met for all the uses and/or for which part of the tonnage. It is recognized that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of these uses is a complex issue, and it is also stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of substances are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in Article 3(15). Therefore, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0-1,000 t/y. Score [0-9]	Registered uses of cadmium carbonate in the scope of authorisation may include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures, manufacture of glass, ceramics and frits) to the extent they are non-intermediate uses. [score 0-5]	1-15	8	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium carbonate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium carbonate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (4-tert-octylphenol)	205-426-2	140-66-9	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in manufacture of other substances, use as monomer for polymer production). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses in the scope of authorisation. Professional and consumer uses are registered, however based on information available they seem not to refer to uses of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol itself.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations the recommendation of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol (4-tert-pentylphenol)	201-280-9	80-46-6	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage reported in registrations relates to the monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as monomer in production of polymers (phenolic resins), use as intermediate in the production of perfumes & fragrances). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol falling in the scope of authorisation.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol (4-tert-pentylphenol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol (4-tert-pentylphenol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-heptylphenol, branched and linear	-	-	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The total tonnage registered for 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear relates to import of monomer as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear falling in the scope of authorisation.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Triethyl arsenate	427-700-2	15606-95-8	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of triethyl arsenate manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data (notifications under NONS) is <10t/y but these data are from 1998. In a background document developed in 2009 in the context of the first recommendation (and available on ECHA's website), the tonnage imported (no manufacture) is given as < 0.1 t/y. Based on available information on use, part of its volume may be used as intermediate, but whether this is the case and the corresponding volume is unknown. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <10t/y.	According to available information, triethyl arsenate is used at industrial sites in specialised doping applications in semi-conductors. Based on available information it is not possible to conclude whether this is a use as an intermediate. [score 0-5]	1-9	5		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of triethyl arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend triethyl arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium chloride	233-296-7	10108-64-2	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	According to registration information, cadmium chloride is no longer manufactured and/or imported into the EU. However, the registration status of the substance is still active, and uses in the scope of authorisation are still registered. Therefore, some uses of the substance may remain in the EU. In conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <10 t/y.	Uses of the substance at industrial sites in the scope of authorisation (in the formulation of mixtures and use in the production of PV-modules) are still registered. [score 0 - 5]	1-9	5	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium chloride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium chloride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride (trimellitic anhydride; TMA)	209-008-0	552-30-7	YES	1	0	0	Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride (TMA) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y. Based on registration information it appears that the substance is only used for uses falling outside the scope of authorisation (i.e. use as intermediate in manufacturing of esters, use as monomer in the manufacturing of polymers and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption for the use in Scientific Research and Development are met, laboratory use). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride (TMA) falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1	Grouping with HHPA and MHHPA recommended in the 9th Annex XIV recommendation	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **it is proposed to recommend benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride (TMA) for inclusion in Annex XIV** on the basis of grouping considerations.
Diethyl sulphate	200-589-6	64-67-5	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of diethyl sulphate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is > 10 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate). Therefore, in conclusion, there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of diethyl sulphate falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of diethyl sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend diethyl sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium nitrate	233-710-6	10022-68-1, 10325-94-7	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium nitrate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1 to 100 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of cadmium nitrate falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium nitrate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium nitrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Silicic acid, lead salt	234-363-3	11120-22-2	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	There are currently no active registrations for silicic acid, lead salt under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for silicic acid, lead salt under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). [score 0]	1	1	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of silicic acid, lead salt is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend silicic acid, lead salt for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
N-methylacetamide	201-182-6	79-16-3	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of N-methylacetamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend N-methylacetamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine	421-150-7	143860-04-2	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	There are currently no active registrations for 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine, under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine, under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

1,2,3-Trichloropropane	202-486-1	96-18-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)	The amount of 1,2,3-trichloropropane manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in manufacture of other substances, use as monomer for polymer production). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of 1,2,3-trichloropropane falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 1,2,3-trichloropropane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2,3-trichloropropane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Acrylamide	201-173-7	79-06-1	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic and mutagenic (Articles 57 a and 57 b)	The amount of acrylamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate, use as monomer for polymerisation process at industrial sites, to the extent it falls under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement uses as laboratory reagent, and professional use as monomer in polymerisation process for grouting application). Due to the existing restriction under Annex XVII, this last use should be limited to use in concentration below 0.1%, which is exempted from authorisation requirement. Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of acrylamide falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of acrylamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend acrylamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
o-Toluidine	202-429-0	95-53-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of o-toluidine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. All uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate and use as laboratory reagent in scientific research and development). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of o-toluidine falling in the scope of authorisation [score 0].	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of o-toluidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend o-toluidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-methoxyethyl acetate	203-772-9	110-49-6	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2-methoxyethyl acetate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-methoxyethyl acetate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP)	-	-	NO	7	-	-	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor)	239-139-9	15087-24-8	NO	7	-	-	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane	401-720-1	6807-17-6	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; DecaBDE)	214-604-9	1163-19-5	YES	15	0	0	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)	The amount of decaBDE imported into the EU is according to current registration data in the range of 1,000-10,000 t/y. After the restriction is in force (see "Further considerations" column), there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	After the restriction is into force (see "Further considerations" column), there are no uses in the scope of authorisation.	-	-	Other regulatory processes: <u>Restriction</u> According to entry 67 of Annex XVII of REACH the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of substances or in mixtures ≥ 0.1 %, and of articles containing DecaBDE ≥ 0.1% is restricted. There are some (partly time-limited) exemptions (e.g. for production of aircrafts and certain vehicles as well as production of certain spare parts). <u>Stockholm Convention</u> DecaBDE is restricted under POPs Regulation with some specific exemptions. This restriction entered into force in July 2019.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of decaBDE is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend decaBDE for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Nitrobenzene	202-716-0	98-95-3	INT	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of nitrobenzene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend nitrobenzenefor inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Disodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis(4-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonate) (C.I. Direct Red 28)	209-358-4	573-58-0	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of C.I. Direct Red 28 is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Direct Red 28 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Disodium 4-amino-3-[[4'-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo] -5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate (C.I. Direct Black 38)	217-710-3	1937-37-7	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of C.I. Direct Black 38 is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Direct Black 38 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	229-851-8	6786-83-0	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)] is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)] for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone)	202-027-5	90-94-8	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base)	202-959-2	101-61-1	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

1,2-Diethoxyethane	211-076-1	629-14-1	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 1,2-diethoxyethane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-diethoxyethane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	203-839-2	111-15-9	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2-ethoxyethyl acetate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-ethoxyethyl acetate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine	201-963-1	90-04-0	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine	212-658-8	838-88-0	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-Aminoazobenzene	200-453-6	60-09-3	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4-Aminoazobenzene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4-Aminoazobenzene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine)	202-453-1	95-80-7	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine)	204-419-1	120-71-8	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7	INT	13	-	-	PBT (article 57d)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Anthracene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Anthracene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	292-603-2	90640-81-6	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	295-275-9	91995-15-2	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights	295-278-5	91995-17-4	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	292-604-8	90640-82-7	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene-low is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene-low for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benz[a]anthracene	200-280-6	56-55-3, 1718-53-2	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Benz[a]anthracene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Benz[a]anthracene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzo[def]chrysene (Benzo[a]pyrene)	200-028-5	50-32-8	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation ofBenzo[def]chrysene (Benzo[a]pyrene) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Benzo[def]chrysene (Benzo[a]pyrene) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Chrysene	205-923-4	218-01-9, 1719-03-5	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Chrysene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Chrysene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Pyrene	204-927-3	129-00-0	INT	15	-	-	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of pyrene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pyrene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	205-916-6	207-08-9	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of benzo[k]fluoranthene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend benzo[k]fluoranthene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Fluoranthene	205-912-4	206-44-0, 93951-69-0	NO	13	-	-	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of fluoranthene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend fluoranthene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Phenanthrene	201-581-5	85-01-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of phenanthrene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend phenanthrene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2	NO	15	-	-	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of benzo[ghi]perylene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend benzo[ghi]perylene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	202-177-1	92-67-1	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of biphenyl-4-ylamine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend biphenyl-4-ylamine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)	200-268-0	56-35-9	INT	13	-	-	PBT (article 57d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other tin-containing Candidate List substances (DBTC, DOTE, reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium sulphate	233-331-6	10124-36-4, 31119-53-6	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of Cadmium sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Cadmium sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium fluoride	232-222-0	7790-79-6	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of Cadmium fluoride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Cadmium fluoride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Calcium arsenate	231-904-5	7778-44-1	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of calcium arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend calcium arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dimethyl sulphate	201-058-1	77-78-1	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of dimethyl sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend dimethyl sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Furan	203-727-3	110-00-9	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of furan is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend furan for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead dipicrate	229-335-2	6477-64-1	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of lead dipicrate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead dipicrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead hydrogen arsenate	232-064-2	7784-40-9	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (Articles 57 a and 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of lead hydrogen arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead hydrogen arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Trilead diarsenate	222-979-5	3687-31-8	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (Articles 57 a and 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of trilead diarsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend trilead diarsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Methoxyacetic acid	210-894-6	625-45-6	INT	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of methoxyacetic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend methoxyacetic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
o-aminoazotoluene	202-591-2	97-56-3	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of o-aminoazotoluene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend o-aminoazotoluene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) (C6-PFSA)	-	-	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction NO submitted a restriction proposal for manufacture, use and placing on the market of PFHxS, its salts and related substances as substances, constituents of other substances, mixtures and articles or parts thereof (April 2019). Currently the opinion forming process is ongoing. Stockholm Convention The POPs Review Committee adopted in October 2019 the risk management evaluation on perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds and recommended to the Conference of the Parties to consider listing in Annex A to the Convention without specific exemptions.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) (C6-PFSA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) (C6-PFSA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) (C8-PFCA)	223-320-4	3825-26-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction DE & NO submitted a restriction proposal for manufacture, use and placing on the market of PFOA, its salts (including APFO) and its precursors (PFOA related substances) as substances on their own, constituents, in mixtures and in articles (October 2014). The restriction was added as entry 68 of Annex XVII of REACH in 2017. Stockholm Convention Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds are listed in Annex A (elimination) to the Convention with specific exemptions. Inclusion to the EU POPs Regulation is planned to take effect 4 July 2020.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (C8-PFCA)	206-397-9	335-67-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction DE & NO submitted a restriction proposal for manufacture, use and placing on the market of PFOA, its salts (including APFO) and its precursors (PFOA related substances) as substances on their own, constituents, in mixtures and in articles (October 2014). The restriction was added as entry 68 of Annex XVII of REACH in 2017. Stockholm Convention Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds are listed in Annex A (elimination) to the Convention with specific exemptions. Inclusion to the EU POPs Regulation is planned to take effect 4 July 2020.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFCA)	206-801-3	375-95-1; 21049-39-8; 4149-60-4	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction RAC and SEAC have provided their opinion on the restriction proposal by DE & SE (submitted October 2017) that covers the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substances, constituents of other substances and mixtures of a number of long chain PFCAs (C9-C14 PFCAs) including their salts and precursors. The placing on the market of articles or any parts thereof containing one of the substances is also intended to be restricted. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18195edb3	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFCA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFCA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) [1] and its sodium [2] and ammonium [3] salts (C10-PFCA)	206-400-3 [1], Not applicable [2], 221-470-5 [3]	335-76-2 [1], 3830-45-3 [2], 3108-42-7 [3]	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction RAC and SEAC have provided their opinion on the restriction proposal by DE & SE (submitted October 2017) that covers the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substances, constituents of other substances and mixtures of a number of long chain PFCAs (C9-C14 PFCAs) including their salts and precursors. The placing on the market of articles or any parts thereof containing one of the substances is also intended to be restricted. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18195edb3	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) [1] and its sodium [2] and ammonium [3] salts (C10-PFCA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) [1] and its sodium [2] and ammonium [3] salts (C10-PFCA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Henicosafluoroundecanoic acid (C11-PFCA)	218-165-4	2058-94-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acid (PFSA) on the Candidate List. Restriction RAC and SEAC have provided their opinion on the restriction proposal by DE & SE (submitted October 2017) that covers the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substances, constituents of other substances and mixtures of a number of long chain PFCAs (C9-C14 PFCAs) including their salts and precursors. The placing on the market of articles or any parts thereof containing one of the substances is also intended to be restricted. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18195edb3	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of henicosafluoroundecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend henicosafluoroundecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Tricosafluorododecanoic acid (C12-PFCA)	206-203-2	307-55-1	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction RAC and SEAC have provided their opinion on the restriction proposal by DE & SE (submitted October 2017) that covers the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substances, constituents of other substances and mixtures of a number of long chain PFCAs (C9-C14 PFCAs) including their salts and precursors. The placing on the market of articles or any parts thereof containing one of the substances is also intended to be restricted. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18195edb3	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of tricosafluorododecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend tricosafluorododecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid (C13-PFCA)	276-745-2	72629-94-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction RAC and SEAC have provided their opinion on the restriction proposal by DE & SE (submitted October 2017) that covers the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substances, constituents of other substances and mixtures of a number of long chain PFCAs (C9-C14 PFCAs) including their salts and precursors. The placing on the market of articles or any parts thereof containing one of the substances is also intended to be restricted. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18195edb3	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid (C14-PFCA)	206-803-4	376-06-7	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> RAC and SEAC have provided their opinion on the restriction proposal by DE & SE (submitted October 2017) that covers the manufacture, use and placing on the market as substances, constituents of other substances and mixtures of a number of long chain PFCAs (C9-C14 PFCAs) including their salts and precursors. The placing on the market of articles or any parts thereof containing one of the substances is also intended to be restricted. https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18195edb3	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**