

**Prioritisation assessment results of the Candidate List substances assessed - Substances included in the Candidate List by December 2015 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 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 its two most recent updates (i.e. June 2016 and January 2017 - these will always 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 dossiers 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 to the remaining substances in the Candidate List. However, potential grouping was considered.

The current version of the table is based on information provided as of **25 October 2016**.

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 8th recommendation**. Substances proposed for inclusion in the 8th draft recommendation are highlighted in colour, blue colour is used for the four phenolic benzotriazoles considered as potential group for prioritisation purpose.

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 reflects the capacity of ECHA and the Commission to handle applications in the time provided for and also considers 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					
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328)	247-384-8	25973-55-1	YES	15	9	15	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)	<p>The amount of 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - &lt;1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.</p> <p>Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - &lt;1,000 t/y.</p> <p>Registered uses of UV-328 in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation and use of preparations containing additives, formulation and use of masterbatches and compounds in the manufacture of plastics products, formulation and use of adhesives and sealants), uses by professional workers (e.g. use of additive resulting in inclusion into a matrix, including application in coatings, adhesives and plastics, use of polyurethane, use of adhesives or sealants) and uses by consumers (e.g. use of additive resulting in inclusion into a matrix, including application in coatings, adhesives and printing inks, use of polyurethane, use of adhesives or sealants).</p> <p>Furthermore, based on information from registrations and substance in article notifications the substance is used in articles (e.g. plastic articles).</p>	39	39	Grouping with other phenolic benzotriazoles (UV-320, UV-327, UV-350).	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strengthened by grouping considerations, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.  <b>Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-ditertpentylphenol (UV-328) for inclusion in Annex XIV.</b>	
5-sec-butyl-2-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [1], 5-sec-butyl-2-(4,6-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [2] [covering any of the individual stereoisomers of [1] and [2] or any combination thereof]	-	-	YES	13	>3	15	vPvB (Article 57 e)	<p>One substance of this group entry had been notified under Directive 67/548/EEC (NONS).</p> <p>A further substance covered by the group entry is pre-registered with an envisaged registration deadline of May 2018. This substance was also commented on by a further company during the public consultation indicating a volume used of &lt; 10 t/y.</p> <p>Based on the available information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is assumed to be &gt; 1 t/y.</p> <p>This group of substances covers for example, the product with the trade name "karanal". Based on public information sources the main use of karanal in the scope of authorisation is as a fragrance ingredient in applications such as fine fragrances, soaps and detergents. It is assumed that these uses cover the use types IND, PROF and CONS.</p>	>31	>31		On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 5-sec-butyl-2-(2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [1], 5-sec-butyl-2-(4,6-dimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxane [2] [covering any of the individual stereoisomers of [1] and [2] or any combination thereof] gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.  <b>Therefore, it is proposed to recommend the substance for inclusion in Annex XIV.</b>	
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)	212-828-1	872-50-4	YES	1	15	12	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)	<p>The amount of 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y.</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as in plant protection products and in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. Based on an OECD study on the world market from 2007, the volume corresponding to those uses would be ~30 %.</p> <p>Further minor uses in laboratories are also expected not to be in the scope of authorisation.</p> <p>In the absence of further information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y.</p> <p>Registered uses of 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation &amp; (re)packing of substances and mixtures, in coatings, cleaning agents, oil field drilling and production operations, as binders and release agents, as functional fluids, polymer processing, water treatment), and uses by professional workers (in coatings, cleaning agents, oil field drilling and production operations, as binders and release agents, as functional fluids, road and construction applications, polymer processing) [initial score: 10].</p> <p>Furthermore, use in plastic articles above 10 t/y has been notified (hoses of PVC). In addition, according to registration the substance may be present in coated articles. [refined score: 12]</p> <p>The consumer use in ink is registered. As CMRs are banned for supply to the general public, that use should be limited to concentrations below the concentration limit, and therefore outside the scope of authorisation.</p>	28	28	<p>Ongoing regulatory processes:</p> <p><b>CLH</b> The Annex VI entry of NMP was revised in the 9th ATP to CLP, removing the Specific Concentration Limit (SCL) of 5% for Repr. 1B (H360D) so that the Generic Concentration Limit (GCL) of 0.3% will apply. The 9th ATP entered into force 8 August 2016 and shall apply from 1 March 2018. This may have an impact on the number of industrial/professional users in the scope of authorisation.</p> <p><b>Restriction</b> In August 2013, the Netherlands submitted a restriction proposal to require users of NMP to meet an exposure limit of 5 mg/m3 and take appropriate skin protection measures. The opinions of RAC and SEAC were adopted 5 June 2014 and 25 November 2014, respectively, and were submitted to the Commission. RAC and SEAC recommended a harmonised DNEL of 10 mg/m3 and 4.8 mg/kg/day for workers inhalation and dermal exposure, respectively, for use in registrants' chemical safety assessments. However, a draft amendment to Annex XVII (list of restrictions) has so far not been produced.</p> <p>The Commission requested ECHA and SCOEL to work together to re-assess the current iOEL established by SCOEL and the DNEL set by RAC. The report of the two committees was submitted to the Commission on 30 November 2016. However, it was not possible to agree on a joint health based limit value. The suggested restriction if it is implemented may influence the level of control at industrial sites and professional settings. However, any new limit value is not foreseen to have an impact on the volume in the scope of authorisation or the wide-dispersiveness of uses.</p> <p>It should further be noted that NMP is a polar aprotic solvent that can be used (to some extent) in same applications as DMF and DMAC both of which have been already recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV, therefore also grouping considerations apply.</p>		On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. Moreover, the substance is considered for grouping with other substances already recommended.  <b>Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) for inclusion in Annex XIV.</b>
2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327)	223-383-8	3864-99-1	NO	13	3-6	7	vPvB (Article 57 e)	<p>The substance is used at industrial sites. [initial score 5]</p> <p>Furthermore, the substance is used in plastic articles. [refined score 7]</p> <p>According to one substance in article notification 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327) is used in the scope of authorisation in tonnages between &gt;0 and &lt;100 t/y.</p>	23-26	25	Grouping with other phenolic benzotriazoles (UV-320, UV-328, UV-350).	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strengthened by grouping considerations, 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.  <b>Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (UV-327) for inclusion in Annex XIV.</b>	

1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5)	271-094-0, 272-013-1	68515-51-5, 68648-93-1	YES	1	9	12-15	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) manufactured and/or imported in 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 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) include uses at industrial sites (e.g. polymer processing - production of PVC compounds, formulation and use in coatings) and uses by professional workers (e.g. use in adhesives, use in artist supply (PC 9a: Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers, PC 9b: Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay, PC 9c: Finger paints, PC 18: Ink and toners). [initial score 10]  The substance is also registered for consumer uses, e.g. lubricants and adhesives (PC 24: Lubricants, greases, release products; PC 32: Polymer preparations and compounds), building materials (PC 32: Polymer preparations and compounds), artist supply (PC 9a: Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers, PC 9b: Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay, PC 9c: Finger paints, PC 18: Ink and toners)). However, the uses of CMR substances by the general public is restricted pursuant to entries 28-30 of REACH Annex XVII, except for the use in artists' paint or the uses in mixtures in concentration lower than 0.3%. Restriction for this substance applies from 1 January 2015. Therefore consumer uses in the EU, if still existing, should be limited to those uses. Uses below the 0.3% concentration limit are exempted from authorisation. It could be assumed that the use in artists' paint in concentrations higher than 0.3% represents only a relatively low tonnage (<10t/y) but this has not been confirmed.  Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles (e.g. rubber and plastic articles, coated articles). [refined score 12-15]	22-25	24	Grouping with other phthalates already included in Annex XIV	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strengthened by grouping considerations, 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with $\geq 0.3\%$ of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.  <b>Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-10-alkyl esters; 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and hexyl and octyl diesters with <math>\geq 0.3\%</math> of dihexyl phthalate (EC No. 201-559-5) for inclusion in Annex XIV.</b>
Dioxobis(stearato)trilead	235-702-8	12578-12-0	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dioxobis(stearato)trilead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range 10,000 - 100,000 t/y. Part of that tonnage is directly exported after manufacture. All tonnage for use 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 > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of dioxobis(stearato)trilead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing). [initial score 5].  Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in plastic articles in volumes > 10t/y. [refined score 7].	23	23	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  Other further consideration:  The stabiliser sector had a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. According to Vinylplus progress report 2016, ESPA members (European Stabilisers Producers Association representing most of the registrants of lead compounds used as stabilisers) had completed the replacement of lead-based stabilisers in all their formulations sold in the EU-28 market by the end of 2015.  The use as stabiliser has not yet been removed from the registrations.  Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). The scope of the restriction is specific in that it will cover the placing on the market and use of PVC articles stabilised with lead compounds.  Would the use in PVC not happen anymore, the substance would get lower priority.	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 Dioxobis(stearato)trilead is postponed.  <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Dioxobis(stearato)trilead for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts	292-966-7	91031-62-8	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage manufactured is directly exported outside EU. All the tonnage for use 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 > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing). [initial score 5]  Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in plastic articles in volumes > 10t/y. [refined score 7]	23	23	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  Other further consideration:  The stabiliser sector had a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. According to Vinylplus progress report 2016, ESPA members (European Stabilisers Producers Association representing most of the registrants of lead compounds used as stabilisers) had completed the replacement of lead-based stabilisers in all their formulations sold in the EU-28 market by the end of 2015.  The use as stabiliser has not yet been removed from the registrations.  Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). The scope of the restriction is specific in that it will cover the placing on the market and use of PVC articles stabilised with lead compounds.  Would the use in PVC not happen anymore, the substance would get lower priority.	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 Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts is postponed.  <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Trilead dioxide phosphonate	235-252-2	12141-20-7	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of trilead dioxide phosphonate 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 is directly exported after manufacture. All tonnage used in the EU appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume of trilead dioxide phosphonate in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of trilead dioxide phosphonate in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing, use in rubber production, use in the production of coatings and application of coatings for mirror backing). In addition, one comment received during the SVHC public consultation indicates a use in greases (anti-friction coating), assumed to be limited to industrial use. [initial score 5].  Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles (plastic and rubber articles) in volumes > 10t/y. [refined score 7].	23	23	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  Other further consideration:  The stabiliser sector had a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. According to Vinylplus progress report 2016, ESPA members (European Stabilisers Producers Association representing most of the registrants of lead compounds used as stabilisers) had completed the replacement of lead-based stabilisers in all their formulations sold in the EU-28 market by the end of 2015.  The use as stabiliser has not yet been removed from the registrations.  Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). The scope of the restriction is specific in that it will cover the placing on the market and use of PVC articles stabilised with lead compounds.  Would the use in PVC not happen anymore, the substance may potentially get lower priority (lower score(s)). However no information is available on the exact tonnage used in other applications than PVC (rubber production, mirror backing).	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 trilead dioxide phosphonate is postponed.  <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend trilead dioxide phosphonate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate and 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4-[[2-(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl]thio]-4-octyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE)	-	-	YES (under the mono-constituent substances DOTE and MOTE respectively)	1	12	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of DOTE:MOTE reaction mass manufactured and/or imported in the EU is, according to registration data, estimated at > 1,000 t/y. Some registrants have made use of the option allowing the registration of individual constituents for multi-constituent substances and have submitted registration dossiers for DOTE and MOTE as individual substances.  The European Tin Stabilisers Association (ETINSA) representing most of DOTE and MOTE's registrants provided information to the Authorities in 2013 indicating that DOTE and MOTE are used as multi-constituent substances in almost all of their applications (Annex XV report). All the uses appear to be in the scope of authorisation, apart from the use in food packaging. 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 DOTE:MOTE reaction mass in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (Production of dry-blend of DOTE, Production of dry-blend of MOTE, Processing of polymers containing DOTE as a stabiliser through calendaring, extrusion, injection and low energy manipulation of plastic articles, Processing of polymers containing MOTE as a stabiliser through calendaring, extrusion, injection and low energy manipulation of plastic articles) [initial score 5]  Furthermore according to some registrations the substance is used in articles (plastic articles) in volumes > 10 t/y. [refined score: 7]	20	20	Grouping: with DOTE Potential grouping: with other tin-containing Candidate List substances (DBTC, TBTO)  Other further consideration: According to Registry of Intentions (RoI), DE intends to submit in December 2016 a CLH dossier to remove the classification of DOTE as Repr. 1B, H360D from Annex VI of the CLP Regulation.	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 DOTE:MOTE reaction mass is postponed.  <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend DOTE:MOTE reaction mass for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE)	239-622-4	15571-58-1	YES	1	9-12	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of DOTE manufactured and/or imported into the EU is estimated at > 1,000 t/y based on registration information. Registrants have made use of the option allowing the registration of individual constituents for multi-constituent substances and have submitted registration dossiers for DOTE and MOTE as individual substances.  The European Tin Stabilisers Association (ETINSA) representing most of DOTE's registrants provided information to the Authorities in 2013 indicating that DOTE is not manufactured, imported or marketed as mono-constituent (Annex XV report) but only in reaction mass with MOTE. This could not be confirmed based on registration information. All the uses appear to be in the scope of authorisation, apart from possible use in food packaging (unknown tonnage). Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of DOTE in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (Production of dry-blend of DOTE, Processing of polymers containing DOTE as a stabiliser through calendaring, extrusion, injection and low energy manipulation of plastic articles) [initial score 5]  In previous registrations and other sources of information the substance was reported to be used in articles (plastic articles) in volumes > 10 t/y. All the registrations have been updated in 2016 and the references to the use in articles have been removed, however, the information provided does not allow to reliably conclude that there is no use in articles anymore. [refined score 7]	17-20	19	Grouping: with DOTE:MOTE reaction mass Potential grouping: with other tin-containing Candidate List substances (DBTC, TBTO)  Other further consideration: According to Registry of Intentions (RoI), DE intends to submit in December 2016 a CLH dossier to remove the classification of DOTE as Repr. 1B, H360D from Annex VI of the CLP Regulation.	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 DOTE is postponed.  <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend DOTE for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	209-218-2	561-41-1	YES	1	6	12	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol 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 10-100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with MK or MB ≥0.1% in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and end use of printing inks) and by professional workers (use of printing inks). [initial score 10]  The substance is also used in printed articles. [refined score 12]	19	19		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 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with MK or MB ≥0.1% is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with MK or MB ≥0.1% for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
2-Methoxyethanol	203-713-7	109-86-4	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	The amount of 2-methoxyethanol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as intermediate in manufacture of chemicals, monomer in imported polymers and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Based on the registration information on volumes corresponding to different uses of the substance, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-methoxyethanol in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures, use as solvent, processing aid and extraction agent). [score 5]	18	18	Potential grouping: with 2-Ethoxyethanol (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 2-methoxyethanol is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-methoxyethanol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [1], cis-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [2], trans-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [3] [The individual cis- [2] and trans- [3] isomer substances and all possible combinations of the cis- and trans-isomers [1] are covered by this entry] (HHPA)	201-604-9, 236-086-3, 238-009-9	85-42-7, 13149-00-3, 14166-21-3	YES	1	12	5	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of HHPA manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is >10,000 t/y.  Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate including use as a monomer in the manufacture of thermoplastics.  Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from registrations the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of HHPA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures; hardener for epoxy resins; process regulator for polymer processes). [score 5]	18	18	Grouping: with MHPHA [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	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 HHPA is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend HHPA for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Hexahydromethylphthalic anhydride [1], Hexahydro-4-methylphthalic anhydride [2], Hexahydro-1-methylphthalic anhydride [3], Hexahydro-3-methylphthalic anhydride [4] [The individual isomers [2], [3] and [4] (including their cis- and trans-stereo isomeric forms) and all possible combinations of the isomers [1] are covered by this entry] (MHPHA)	247-094-1, 243-072-0, 256-356-4, 260-566-1	25550-51-0, 19438-60-9, 48122-14-1, 57110-29-9	YES	1	12	5	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of MHPHA 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 use as intermediate including use as a monomer in the manufacture of thermoplastics. However, the volume corresponding to those uses is not available from the registration dossiers.  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 MHPHA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures; hardener for epoxy resins; process regulator for polymer processes). [score 5]	18	18	Grouping: with HHPA. [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	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 MHPHA is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend MHPHA for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Tetraethyllead	201-075-4	78-00-2	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of tetraethyllead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. The substance seems to be primarily used in aviation fuels. Registration information refers to motor fuels, however, there is no further information on this use. The professional and consumer use of aviation gasoline (volume as well unknown) appears to be outside the scope of authorisation because the substance is present in the gasoline at a concentration below the specific concentration limit. Therefore, in the absence of additional information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of tetraethyllead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of fuel additives and of fuels with additives). [score 5]	18	18	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 tetraethyllead is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend tetraethyllead for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 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 dossier, based on the available information, it is estimated that firearm ammunitions 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 be 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> According to Registry of Intentions (RoI), ECHA at request of the Commission intends to submit in April 2017 a restriction dossier on the use of lead shots over wetlands. The current potential scope of the restriction focuses on lead (metal) and lead alloys. Any potential impact (if any) on the priority of some of the lead compounds can only be seen at a later stage.	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead styphnate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. [refined score 10]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic	263-467-1	62229-08-7	YES	1	9	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic manufactured and/or imported in the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage is exported directly after manufacture. All tonnage for use 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 100 - 1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing, formulation and use of coatings/inks for mirror backing). [initial score 5]  Furthermore, according to the registrations the substance is used in articles (plastic articles, mirrors). [refined score 7]	17	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  Other further consideration:  The stabiliser sector had a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. According to Vinylplus progress report 2016, ESPA members (European Stabilisers Producers Association representing most of the registrants of lead compounds used as stabilisers) had completed the replacement of lead-based stabilisers in all their formulations sold in the EU-28 market by the end of 2015.  The use as stabiliser has not yet been removed from the registrations.  Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). The scope of the restriction is specific in that it will cover the placing on the market and use of PVC articles stabilised with lead compounds.  Would the use in PVC not happen anymore, the substance would get lower priority. However no information is available on the exact tonnage used in other applications than PVC (mirror backing).	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 sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Cadmium	231-152-8	7440-43-9	YES	1	9	6	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	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. Based on information from registration it appears that the majority of the overall tonnage is for use as intermediate.  Based on information from registrations in 2016 the tonnage in the scope of authorisation was in the range 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered use of Cadmium in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation: alloying, production of "targets" by (EB) PVD, active material for industrial batteries/ industrial end-use: Manufacture of brazing products; Use of cadmium containing coatings; Manufacturing 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). [initial score: 5]  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 (i.e. PROF not considered for WDU).  The substance is used in articles (e.g. cadmium based brazing products, cadmium plated articles exempted of restriction, cadmium containing Au alloys contact material, cadmium-based soldering products, PVD/CVD coated articles). The assumed tonnage for the use in articles for which negligible release cannot be concluded is below 10 t/y. [refined score: 6]	16	16	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds  [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of masterbatches and use as a vulcanization agent in the production of rubber goods and tyres, formulation and use in anticorrosion products). 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. <b>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.</b>
2-Ethoxyethanol	203-804-1	110-80-5	YES	1	6-9	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	Most of the amount of 2-ethoxyethanol manufactured and/or imported into the EU seems to be used as intermediate and therefore outside the scope of authorisation. Use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development appears also to be outside the scope of authorisation. Taking into account the volume corresponding to the above uses as reflected in registrations and the Annex XV dossier, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-ethoxyethanol in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures, use as a solvent in manufacture of chemicals). [initial score 5]  Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used by professional workers in uses that may also be in the scope of authorisation (use as solvent) in volumes <10t/y. [refined score 7]	14-17	16	Potential grouping: with 2-methoxyethanol (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 2-ethoxyethanol is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-ethoxyethanol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 10,000-100,000 t/y.  After the restriction comes into force (see "Further considerations" column), there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	After the restriction comes into force (see "Further considerations" column), there are no uses in the scope of authorisation.	15	15	Other regulatory processes:  <u>Restriction</u> In February 2017 the REACH restriction of decaBDE was published in the OJ banning the manufacture, use and placing on the market as a substance, as a constituent of substances or in mixtures $\geq 0.1\%$ , and of articles containing DecaBDE $\geq 0.1\%$ . Some time limited exemptions were granted for production of aircrafts and certain vehicles as well as production of certain spare parts. The provisions will come into force in March 2019.  <u>Stockholm Convention</u> DecaBDE (and its degradation products) has been identified under the Stockholm Convention as fulfilling the criteria for persistent organic pollutants (POPs). It is currently considered for global risk reduction measures under the Convention - an international treaty that requires countries to eliminate or restrict POP substances.	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend decaBDE for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

Cadmium oxide	215-146-2	1306-19-0	YES	1	9	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of cadmium oxide 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 use as an intermediate. Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from the registration dossier, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium oxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites: in use as electrotechnical contact material and use as active material for industrial batteries. [initial 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 negligible. [refined score 5]	15	15	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds  [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Hydrazine	206-114-9	302-01-2, 7803-57-8	YES	1	9	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of hydrazine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >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 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 100-1,000 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]	15	15		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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend hydrazine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
[4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	208-953-6	548-62-9	YES	1	3	11	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 1-10 t/y.  All registered tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	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). Consumer uses of the above products have been registered, however uses of inks with BV3 (with the impurity profile specified above) ≥0.1% are considered to be banned for consumer use. Such uses are however considered to concern professional workers. [initial score 10]  The substance is also assumed to be used in printed articles in volumes <10t/y [refined score 11].	15	15		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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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.</b>
Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol)	201-861-7	88-85-7	YES	1	9	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 100-1,000 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 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of dinoseb in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as polymerisation retarder). [score 5]	15	15		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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead titanium zirconium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

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	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)	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. 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. The available information suggests that if uses in the scope of authorisation occur in the EU, they are minor in relation to other uses. 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].  However, for one of those uses (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. [refined score 0-5]	7-21	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 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend the substance for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend formamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 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. 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 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead diazide, lead azide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Lead dinitrate	233-245-9	10099-74-8	YES	1	6	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead dinitrate manufactured/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 including for the purpose of production of pigments 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 production of explosives as a non-intermediate in volumes < 10 t/y. Finally, the substance may be used in articles produced during the uses listed above (e.g. use in coatings). [refined score 6]	13	13	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  <u>Other further consideration:</u> According to Registry of Intentions (RoI), ECHA at request of the Commission intends to submit in April 2017 a restriction dossier on the use of lead shots over wetlands. The current potential scope of the restriction focuses on lead (metal) and lead alloys. Any potential impact (if any) on the priority of some of the lead compounds can only be seen at a later stage.	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead dinitrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Cadmium sulphide	215-147-8	1306-23-6	YES	1	6	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of cadmium sulphide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 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. 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 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 PV-modules, additive in production of electronic components. [score 5]  Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (electronic components, opto-electronic equipment, PV-modules). However it seems that the release from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds  [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium sulphide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

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 above 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead di(acetate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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) [there is uncertainty as to the extent to which it could replace them in some of their uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 the 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 & 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 substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with β-TGIC [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead cyanamidate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead titanium trioxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

Silicic acid (H <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub> ), 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. 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 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. Some uses appear not to be 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 in the electrolyte fluid in the production of lithium ion batteries). [score 5].	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,3-propanesultone for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
[Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead	273-688-5	69011-06-9	YES	1	0-6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1000 t/y. Part of the tonnage manufactured is directly exported outside EU. All the tonnage for use 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 0-100 t/y.	Registered uses of [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registration data, the substance is used in plastic articles. [refined score 7]	8-14	11	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) <u>Other further consideration:</u> The stabiliser sector had a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. According to Vinylplus progress report 2016, ESPA members (European Stabilisers Producers Association representing most of the registrants of lead compounds used as stabilisers) had completed the replacement of lead-based stabilisers in all their formulations sold in the EU-28 market by the end of 2015. The use as stabiliser has not yet been removed from the registrations. Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). The scope of the restriction is specific in that it will cover the placing on the market and use of PVC articles stabilised with lead compounds. Would the use in PVC not happen anymore, the substance would get lower priority.	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 [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 1 - <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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend acetic acid, lead salt, basic for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 100 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use 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 the 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. 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 a 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). 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). Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on information from registrations and further information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1 - <10 t/y.	Registered uses of Methyloxirane appear to fall outside the scope of authorisation. Information provided by industry during public consultation indicates that the substance is used at industrial sites as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals (very low tonnage) [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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend methyloxirane (propylene oxide) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

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, <100 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 (solder-resist inks, dipped/sprayed in clean-room conditions). [score: 5]	9	9	Potential grouping: with TGIC [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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.</b>
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. 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 phenolphthalein is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend phenolphthalein for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide	215-290-6	1319-46-6	YES	1	3	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10-100 t/y. All tonnage registered is used to in the preparation of PTC Ceramic Materials. This use appears to be an intermediate use and therefore not to be in the scope of authorisation. However, information from other sources indicates that there may be some minor uses in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of above 0 - <10t/y.	There is no registered use of trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide appearing to be in the scope of authorisation. [initial score 0]  However, information arising from the SVHC public consultation indicates that the substance may be used as a lead stabiliser and in the manufacture of primary explosives. In addition, further information provided by industry indicates that this substance is used in artists paints. This use is derogated from the generic restriction on CMR substances in products sold to the general public. However, there is a specific restriction on the use of this particular substance in paints. Member States may permit the use of this substance in paints (only for use in restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors) but given the nature of the restriction it is likely that this would be for professional use only. [refined score 5]	9	9	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  <u>Other further consideration:</u> Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). Even though the restriction may cover the use of trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide as stabiliser, this should have no impact on the score as the substance has not been registered for that use.	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 trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	205-426-2	140-66-9	YES	7	0	0	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (article 57 f)	The amount manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage registered is related to import of monomer as part of polymers.  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.	7	7		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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 2009 within 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend triethyl arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	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 [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium chloride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Lead oxide sulfate	234-853-7	12036-76-9	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	Lead oxide sulphate is no longer manufactured and/or imported into the EU. Furthermore, industry has communicated to ECHA that the substance is practically in the phase out. However, the registration status of the substance is still active, and uses in the scope of authorisation are still registered. Therefore, some use 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.	Industry has informed ECHA that the substance is practically in the phase out. However, uses of the substance at industrial sites in the scope of authorisation (in the production of coatings and inks and application of coatings and inks for mirror backing) are still registered. [score 0- 5]  Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles (mirror coatings). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	1-9	5	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)  <u>Other further consideration:</u> Furthermore ECHA at the request of the Commission submitted a restriction dossier on lead compounds used as stabilisers in PVC in December 2016 ( <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term">https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-submitted-restriction-proposal-intentions/-/substance-rev/15539/term</a> ). T. Even though the restriction may cover the use of lead oxide sulfate as stabiliser, this should have no impact on the score as the substance has not been registered for that use.	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 oxide sulphate is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead oxide sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

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).	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend silicic acid, lead salt for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
N-methylacetamide	201-182-6	79-16-3	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The full amount of N-methylacetamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data seems to be used as intermediate and therefore outside the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that no volume is in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of N-methylacetamide 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 N-methylacetamide is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend N-methylacetamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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).	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,2,3-trichloropropane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts	202-977-0	101-80-4	YES	1	0	0	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. Part of the tonnage registered is related to import of monomer as part of polymers. The registered uses of the substance appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate), based on information from registrations. Therefore, in conclusion, there seems to be no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appear to be no registered uses of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts falling in the scope of authorisation.	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 4,4'-oxydianiline is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4,4'-oxydianiline for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend acrylamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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 in the manufacture of fine and bulk chemicals 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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend o-toluidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend nitrobenzene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>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.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Direct Red 28 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Direct Black 38 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
[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	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-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride is postponed. <b>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.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-diethoxyethane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350)	253-037-1	36437-37-3	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)						Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, <b>it is proposed to recommend 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)-6-(sec-butyl)phenol (UV-350) for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.</b>
2-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320)	223-346-6	3846-71-7	NO	15	-	-	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)						Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, <b>it is proposed to recommend 2-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (UV-320) for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.</b>

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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 2-ethoxyethyl acetate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
4,4'-methylene-di-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'-methylene-di-o-toluidine is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4,4'-methylene-di-o-toluidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-Aminoazobenzene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) (C8-PFOA)	223-320-4	3825-26-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together.  In addition, DE & NO have submitted a restriction proposal for manufacture, use and placing on the market of PFOA, its salts (including APFO) and its precursors as substances on their own, constituents, in mixtures and in articles (October 2014). RAC and SEAC finalised their opinions in 2015. The opinions were sent to the Commission in January 2016.  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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7	INT	13	-	-	PBT (article 57d)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation  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 is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend anthracene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	292-603-2	90640-81-6	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic <sup>2</sup> , mutagenic <sup>3</sup> , PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	295-275-9	91995-15-2	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic <sup>2</sup> , mutagenic <sup>3</sup> , PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights	295-278-5	91995-17-4	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic <sup>2</sup> , mutagenic <sup>3</sup> , PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	292-604-8	90640-82-7	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic <sup>2</sup> , mutagenic <sup>3</sup> , PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene-low for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend biphenyl-4-ylamine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)			-	-	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Cadmium sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

Cadmium fluoride	232-222-0	7790-79-6	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)			-	-	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Cadmium fluoride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend calcium arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Diethyl sulphate	200-589-6	64-67-5	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)			-	-		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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend diethyl sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend dimethyl sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend furan for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Henicosfluoroundecanoic acid (C11-PFCA)	218-165-4	2058-94-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together. According to PACT, DE is currently working on an RMOA for C9-C14 PFCAs including their salts and precursors.	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 henicosfluoroundecanoic acid is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend henicosfluoroundecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Heptacosfluorotetradecanoic acid (C14-PFCA)	206-803-4	376-06-7	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together. According to PACT, DE is currently working on an RMOA for C9-C14 PFCAs including their salts and precursors.	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 heptacosfluorotetradecanoic acid is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend heptacosfluorotetradecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead dipicrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead hydrogen arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>

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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend methoxyacetic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>	
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>	
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend o-aminoazotoluene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>	
Pentacosfluorotridecanoic acid (C13-PFOA)	276-745-2	72629-94-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together. According to PACT, DE is currently working on an RMOA for C9-C14 PFCAs including their salts and precursors.	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 pentacosfluorotridecanoic acid is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pentacosfluorotridecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (C8-PFOA)	206-397-9	335-67-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together. In addition, DE & NO have submitted a restriction proposal for manufacture, use and placing on the market of PFOA, its salts (including APFO) and its precursors as substances on their own, constituents, in mixtures and in articles (October 2014). RAC and SEAC finalised their opinions in 2015. The opinions were sent to the Commission in January 2016.	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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Perfluorononan-1-oic acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFOA)	206-801-3	375-95-1; 21049-39-8; 4149-60-4	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together. According to PACT, DE is currently working on an RMOA for C9-C14 PFCAs including their salts and precursors.	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-PFOA) is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Perfluorononan-1-oic acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFOA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
Tricosfluorododecanoic acid (C12-PFOA)	206-203-2	307-55-1	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	There are further perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) on the Candidate List (none of which currently registered) which could potentially be grouped together. According to PACT, DE is currently working on an RMOA for C9-C14 PFCAs including their salts and precursors.	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 tricosfluorododecanoic acid is postponed. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend tricosfluorododecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>
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. <b>Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend trilead diarsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</b>