2 February 2022

Prioritisation assessment results of the Candidate List substances assessed - Substances included in the Candidate List by July 2021 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 substances assessed are all substances included in the Candidate List, except those already recommended and those added to the Candidate List in the most recent update (i.e. January 2022 - these will be considered in the next 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 applied are available on ECHA's website (recommendation page).

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

The current version of the table is based on information provided as of 1 August 2021. The information on the substances which are included in this 11th draft recommendation will be updated after the recommendation is finalised, where relevant, based on the new information received via the consultation or updates of the registrations received by the end of the consultation, i.e. by 2 May 2022, and updates for other relevant REACH processes.

The substances are listed in a descending order according to their relative priority score which is based on the three criteria set out in Article 58(3). The conclusion column refers to ECHA's conclusion on the inclusion of the substance in the draft 11th recommendation. Substances proposed for inclusion in the 11th draft recommendation are highlighted in green colour. The substances highlighted with orange colour receive high priority based on the criteria set out in Article 58(3), however, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of these substances based on ongoing work on other regulatory processes that are likely to impact their priority (see column on further considerations). The priority of those substances will be re-assessed in the next prioritisation round.

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

Substance	EC no.	CAS no.	Registration status YES/INT/NO (INT=only intermediate registrations)	Scores			Verbal description			Total score (range)	Total score (middle value)	Further considerations (grouping, other)	Conclusion
				Inherent properties	Volumes	Wide-dispersive use	Inherent properties	Volumes	Wide-dispersive use				
Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP) [UVCB substances consisting of more than or equal to 80% linear chloroalkanes with carbon chain lengths within the range from C_{14} to C_{17}]	-	-	YES	15	15	12	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)	The amount of MCCP manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10,000 t/y. Some uses might not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses in fuels. Based on the registration information on volumes corresponding to these uses the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be >10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of MCCP in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. uses in the production of rubber and PVC articles and cables as well as in adhesives, sealants, paints, coatings, textile treatment and metalworking fluids) and uses by professional workers (e.g. uses in paints, coatings, adhesives and sealants). [initial score 10] Consumer uses (e.g. uses in automotive fluids) are reported in registrations at volumes below 10 t/y. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in a wide variety of articles, from which releases of the substance cannot be excluded, e.g. paper, rubber and PVC articles, treated textiles, cables and conveyor belts. [refined score 12]	42	42	The similar substance SCCP was recommended in ECHA's 1st Annex XIV recommendation. However, the European Commission in its amendment of Annex XIV (Commission Regulation (EU) No 143/2011) did not include the substance referring to the ongoing international work related to its status as persistent organic pollutant. In the meanwhile, SCCP has been listed in the Stockholm Convention and got subject to the POPs Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/1021). <u>Restriction</u> ECHA at request of the Commission is currently preparing an Annex XV restriction dossier to restrict the manufacture, use or placing on the market of MCCP with expected date of submission in July 2022. Uses of MCCP in the scope of authorisation may be in scope of this upcoming restriction, however no details are available at this stage. The progress with the restriction will be taken into account in the further work of the recommendation process. To follow the status of the restriction, see https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e18682f8e1 <u>Stockholm Convention</u> UK has submitted a proposal for listing MCCP as persistent organic pollutant in the Stockholm Convention. This may eventually lead to the listing of this substance in the POPs regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/1021).	Due to on-going work related to REACH restriction and POP identification, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of MCCP for inclusion in Annex XIV. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend MCCP for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,4-dioxane	204-661-8	123-91-1	YES	15	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of 1,4-dioxane 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 uses as laboratory reagent to the extent they meet the conditions for the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement. 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 1,4-dioxane in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as solvent). [score 5]	32	32	<u>Occupational exposure limit</u> ECHA at the request of the Commission is currently assessing the option of setting a binding occupational exposure limit (OEL) under the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (Directive 2004/37/EC). However, an OEL is not expected to have a major impact on the prioritisation. <u>Restriction</u> According to information from a call for evidence (https://echa.europa.eu/previous-calls-for-comments-and-evidence/-/substance-rev/61201/term, ran until June 2021), DE intends to submit an Annex XV restriction dossier on 1,4-dioxane. Uses of the substance in the scope of authorisation may be in the scope of this intended restriction. The progress with the restriction will be taken into account in the further work of the recommendation process.	Due to on-going work related to REACH restriction, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of 1,4-dioxane for inclusion in Annex XIV. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,4-dioxane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Ethylenediamine	203-468-6	107-15-3	YES	1	15	12-15	Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of ethylenediamine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption are met, uses in scientific research and development. Taking into account the information on the volume corresponding to those uses provided in registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be >10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of ethylenediamine in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. use as processing aid / scavenging agent in refinery streams / corrosion inhibitors; use as process additive) and uses by professional workers (e.g. use as process additive or corrosion inhibitor, use in control of odour emission). [Initial score 10] According to registrations the substance is used in plastic articles. Furthermore, the substance has been reported for use in consumer mixtures in the Nordic Product Registers (SPIN database) every year for more than 15 years (last year disseminated: 2019). The use in consumer mixtures is not confirmed in registration dossiers. [refined score 12-15]	28-31	30		On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria ethylenediamine gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend ethylenediamine for inclusion in Annex XIV.**

2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde and its individual stereoisomers	-	-	YES	1	12	15	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of 2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde and its individual stereoisomers manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. Uses by consumers will soon fall under the generic restriction of CMR substances sold to the general public (starting from 1 March 2022). Volumes corresponding to those uses are mostly unknown. Furthermore, some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as intermediate in the production of biocidal active substances. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde and its individual stereoisomers in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as fragrance in cleaning products, such as industrial spraying and treatment of articles) and uses by professional workers (e.g. washing and cleaning products, polishes and waxes). Consumer uses e.g. in cleaning and air care products are also registered. However, the recent classification of the substance as Repr. 1B will be legally binding from March 2022 onwards. Once the substance is included in the appendix relevant for the entry 30 of REACH Annex XVII, it will fall under the generic restriction on Reprotoxic substances used as substance or in mixtures sold to the general public. After that, consumer uses of the substance above the specific concentration limit should not take place anymore and are therefore not considered for the priority assessment. [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in scented articles, from which release is intended. [refined score 15]	28	28		On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria 2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde and its individual stereoisomers gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde and its individual stereoisomers for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Lead	231-100-4	7439-92-1	YES	1	15	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	The amount of lead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the use as intermediate (e.g. in the manufacture of lead oxide for stabiliser manufacturing) and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption for the use in Scientific Research and Development are met, the uses as laboratory agent and in chemical analysis. Based on use and tonnage information provided by the Lead REACH Consortium during the SVHC identification process it is estimated that more than 90% of the total amount of lead metal manufactured and/or imported into the EU is used for uses falling in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be >>10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of lead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (such as in the production of lead batteries, lead articles or alloys, in the production and use of solder, in galvanisation, as heat transfer fluid or in formulation and use of lubricant) and uses by professional workers (e.g. use of lead solder). The consumer use of solder reported in a high number of registration dossiers has been advised against by the lead registrant and falls under a generic restriction on CMR substances used as substances or in mixtures sold to the general public above the concentration limit (REACH Annex XVII, entry 30). Therefore, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment. [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations and substance in article notifications, the substance is used in a wide variety of articles, e.g. for automotive, construction, electronic or sanitary applications (such as batteries, cast, rolled or extruded articles, screws, nuts, bolts, valves, bearings, faucets or cable sheathing). For some articles releases of the substance cannot be excluded (e.g. lead sheets in the building sector). The volume used in those articles is >10 t/y. [refined score 12]	28	28	The European Commission in its amendment of Annex XIV (Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/171) postponed the decision on the inclusion of four lead compounds, which could as well be used in battery production. Reference was made to the Chemical Agents and Industrial Emissions Directives covering lead and its compounds and to the revision of the binding occupational and biological limit values.	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria lead gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend lead for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Glutaral	203-856-5	111-30-8	YES	1	15	10-12	Respiratory sensitising properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of glutaral 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 uses as intermediate, and, to the extent they meet the conditions for the generic exemptions, uses as laboratory reagent in scientific research and development and formulation of biocidal products. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be >10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of glutaral in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. uses in leather tanning, as hardener in X-ray film developers, corrosion inhibitor, crosslinker and auxiliary for polymerisation reactions) and uses by professional workers (e.g. leather tanning, X-ray film developer, cleaning agent and corrosion inhibitor). [Initial score 10] There is uncertainty on the presence of the substance in articles. There are indications that glutaral could remain in leather articles as a result of leather tanning. Those residual amounts would, however, be limited to concentrations below 0.1% if a proposed restriction on sensitisers in textiles will be adopted (see further considerations). Presence in articles may potentially result from other registered uses e.g use as crosslinker, use as auxiliary for polymerisation reactions and use in X-Ray film developer. The substance is expected to mainly react during the use, however there is uncertainty on potential residual unreacted amount. [refined score 10-12]	26-28	27	<u>Restriction</u> FR and SE submitted in June 2019 a restriction proposal on the placing on the market of textile, leather, hide and fur articles containing skin sensitising substances. The final opinion of RAC and SEAC was sent to COM for decision making in September 2020. Glutaral has a harmonised classification as skin sens. 1A. Therefore, leather articles containing glutaral are within the scope of this proposed restriction. For current status, see https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-restriction-intentions/-/dislist/details/0b0236e182446136	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria glutaral gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend glutaral for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and its salts	-	-	YES	13	6	7	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and its salts manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of PFBS and its salts in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation, uses as catalyst, additive, antistatic agent or flame retardant in polymer production or processing and uses in the production of integrated circuits of semiconductors for electronics). [initial score 5] Also the professional use in the production of integrated circuits for electronics is registered, however, the volumes going to that use are below 10 t/y. The same use is also reported as consumer use, however it is assumed that this refers to the use of electronic articles. Furthermore, according to registration data, the substance is used in plastic articles, from which releases cannot be excluded. Releases from electrical or electronic articles seem to be negligible. [refined score 7]	26	26	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> DE, DK, NL, NO and SE are preparing a restriction on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of PFAS. This restriction is expected to be submitted by July 2022. Furthermore, ECHA on request of the European Commission is preparing a restriction on the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in fire-fighting foams. The expected date of submitting this proposal is in January 2022. The progress with these restrictions will be taken into account in the further work of the recommendation process.	Due to on-going work related to REACH restriction, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of PFBS and its salts for inclusion in Annex XIV. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend PFBS and its salts for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides (HFPO-DA)	-	-	YES	13	6	5	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57(f) - human health); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid, its salts and its acyl halides (HFPO-DA) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - 100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of HFPO-DA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (processing aid for polymerisation). [score 5]	24	24	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> DE, DK, NL, NO and SE are preparing a restriction on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of PFAS. This restriction is expected to be submitted by July 2022. Furthermore, ECHA on request of the European Commission is preparing a restriction on the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in fire-fighting foams. The expected date of submitting this proposal is in January 2022. The progress with these restrictions will be taken into account in the further work of the recommendation process.	Due to on-going work related to REACH restriction, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of HFPO-DA for inclusion in Annex XIV. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend HFPO-DA for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one	400-600-6	71868-10-5	YES	1	12	10	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of 2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. All tonnage used in the EU appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (such as formulation of inks and coatings, use as photoinitiator in UV-curable inks, coatings and adhesives) and uses by professional workers (use as photoinitiator in UV-curable inks, coatings and adhesives). [score 10]	23	23	Grouping with 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, 2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane1,3-diol (BMP); 2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol, tribromo derivative/3-bromo-2,2-bis(bromomethyl)-1-propanol (TBNPA); 2,3-dibromo-1-propanol (2,3-DBPA)	221-967-7, 253-057-0, 202-480-9	3296-90-0, 36483-57-5, 1522-92-5, 96-13-9	YES	1	9	12	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a)	The amount of BMP, TBNPA and 2,3-DBPA manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >100 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of BMP, TBNPA and 2,3-DBPA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation and use as flame retardants in the production of polymers) and by professional workers (e.g. use in one component foams in building and construction). [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registration data, the substances are used in plastic articles. Releases of the substances from these articles cannot be excluded. [refined score 12]	22	22		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 BMP, TBNPA and 2,3-DBPA is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend BMP, TBNPA and 2,3-DBPA for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety	-	-	YES	1	9	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range 100 - 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate and uses in mixtures below the concentration limit of 0.3% (tonnage for those uses unknown). However, upstream uses (e.g. formulation) of such end-uses below the concentration limit are in the scope. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. use as catalyst process regulator, as additive in the production of polymers and rubber tyres, electrical wire enameling and coating) and uses by professional workers (e.g. catalyst process regulator, applications of coatings and inks). Registration dossiers also include consumer uses. However, the recent classification of the substance as repr. 1B will be legally binding from March 2022 onwards. Once the substance has then been included in the relevant appendix of REACH Annex XVII, it will fall under the generic restriction on CMR substances (entry 30 of that Annex) used as substance or in mixtures sold to the general public above the concentration limit. After that, consumer uses of the substance should not take place anymore and are therefore not considered for the priority assessment. [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registration data, the substance is used in articles (plastic, textile and leather articles), some being reported to be used by workers. Those article uses do not seem to be covered by the restriction of the use of dioctyltin compounds in certain article categories supplied to the general public (REACH Annex XVII entry 20:6). [refined score 12]	22	22	<u>Restriction</u> Some organostannic compounds are subject to restriction for some of their uses (REACH Annex XVII entry 20). <u>Grouping</u> The substance may potentially be used as part of alternative solutions to some other tin-containing substances on the Candidate List, in some of their uses (DOTE and reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE (recommended in 9th Annex XIV recommendation); Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin; Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC); Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)). Taking into account the differences in chemical structure (e.g. type of ligands) and uses, we currently do not consider grouping these substances. An in-depth assessment has however not been performed at this 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 dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin	245-152-0	22673-19-4	YES	1	9	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption are met, uses in research and development, and end-uses in mixtures below the concentration limit of 0.3%. However, upstream uses (e.g. formulation) of such end-uses below the concentration limit are in the scope. The volume corresponding to the uses falling outside the scope of authorisation is unknown. 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 dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (uses as catalyst and process regulator) and uses by professional workers (catalyst, process regulator). Registration dossiers also include consumer uses. However, supply to the general public is restricted pursuant to REACH Annex XVII entries 20:5 and 30. Therefore, consumer uses above the specified concentration limits should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment. [initial score 10] Furthermore, according to registration information, the substance is used in articles (e.g. textile and leather articles, vehicles and machinery). Those article uses do not seem to be covered by the restriction of the use of dibutyltin compounds in articles supplied to the general public (REACH Annex XVII entry 20:5) [refined score 12]	22	22	<u>Restriction</u> Some organostannic compounds are subject to restriction for some of their uses (REACH Annex XVII entry 20). <u>Grouping</u> The substance may potentially be used as part of alternative solutions to some other tin-containing substances on the Candidate List, in some of their uses (DOTE and reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE (recommended in 9th Annex XIV recommendation); Dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety; Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC); Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)). Taking into account the differences in chemical structure (e.g. type of ligands) and uses, we currently do not consider grouping these substances. An in-depth assessment has however not been performed at this 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 dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether	205-594-7	143-24-8	YES	1	9	11	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether 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 bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (uses as solvent, extracting agent and gas absorption liquid, and in welding and soldering products) and uses by professional workers (uses in inks and toners and in printing of recorded media). [score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in printed paper articles, likely at volumes <10 t/y. [refined score 11]	21	21	Potential grouping with other ethylene glycol ethers (including Diglyme, included in Annex XIV in August 2014)	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 bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone	404-360-3	119313-12-1	YES	1	9	10	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone 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 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (such as formulation of coatings and inks, use as photoinitiator in UV-curable coatings, inks and adhesives) and uses by professional workers (use as photoinitiator in UV-curable coatings, inks and adhesive). [score 10]	20	20	Grouping with 2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-4'-morpholinobutyrophenone for inclusion in Annex XIV.**

Imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol)	202-506-9	96-45-7	YES	1	12	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 data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. 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 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. formulation of masterbatches and use as a vulcanization agent in the production of rubber goods and tyres). In addition, according to information from the industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation the substance may be used in electroplating. [initial score 5] Furthermore, the article service-life might be relevant (rubber articles and tyres). [refined score 6]	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 imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium hydroxide	244-168-5	21041-95-2	YES	1	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amont of cadmium hydroxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the use as laboratory reagent and the use as intermediate in the manufacture of other cadmium compounds. Based on the registration information on volumes corresponding to these uses the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium hydroxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (production of industrial batteries) [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (use in industrial batteries). However, releases of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	18	18	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium hydroxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium hydroxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium oxide	215-146-2	1306-19-0	YES	1	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium oxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate and to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement uses as laboratory reagent. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium oxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as electrotechnical contact material and use as active material for industrial batteries). [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles, e.g. use in industrial batteries and in electrotechnical contact materials. However, releases of the substance from these articles are considered neglible.	18	18	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium oxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Hydrazine	206-114-9	302-01-2, 7803-57-8	YES	1	12	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of hydrazine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10,000 t/y. However part of this volume is directly exported, meaning the volume for uses in the EU is in the tonnage band 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the uses as monomer, intermediate and to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement some uses in scientific research and development (use as laboratory chemical, use for hot firing tests in the aerospace industry). End-uses in mixtures below the concentration limit of 0.1% are reported and appear not to be in scope of authorisation. However their upstream uses (formulation) are considered in the scope. Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from the registration dossiers, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the tonnage band 1,000 - 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of hydrazine in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites such as formulation and repacking of substances or mixtures or use as reducing agent. The substance is also registered for uses in the aerospace industry (fuel for hot firing in space crafts/satellite propellant). [score 5]	18	18		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of hydrazine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend hydrazine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol)	201-861-7	88-85-7	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dinoseb manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - 10,000 t/y. All tonnage used in the EU appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of dinoseb in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as polymerisation retarder). [score 5]	18	18		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME)	203-794-9	110-71-4	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of EGDME manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of 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, releases of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	18	18	Potential grouping with other ethylene glycol ethers (including Diglyme, included in Annex XIV in August 2014)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Lead styphnate	239-290-0	15245-44-0	YES	1	6	7-12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead styphnate manufactured and/or imported in the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – 100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead styphnate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation as component of primer mixtures (explosives)). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the registration dossier, the substance is also used by professional workers in primer ammunition and pyrotechnic articles. According to the Annex XV SVHC dossier, based on the available information, it is estimated that firearm ammunition accounts for ca. 90% of total EU consumption (with sport/hunting ammunition representing the significant majority). Among the rest of the uses, the following tonnages/share of the tonnage are assumed (i) detonator and pyrotechnics: ca. 7% of overall EU production (military detonators and igniters having a higher tonnage share compared to civilian detonators) (ii) Powder Actuated Cartridges for Power Tools: ca 4% of the total tonnage manufactured in the EU. Other identified uses (e.g. Automotive Igniters, Cartridge Actuated Devices (CAD) Performance Arts Pyrotechnics, use in Shuttles and Satellites) are assumed to concern low or very low percentages. [refined score 7-12]	14-19	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead styphnate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead styphnate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium	231-152-8	7440-43-9	YES	1	9	6	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as laboratory reagent and use as an intermediate in the production of other Cd compounds. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (manufacture of brazing products, use of cadmium containing coatings, manufacture of soldering products, use of active powders for industrial batteries, use of cadmium based targets for PVD coating, use of Cd, Ag containing alloys for moderator bars). Dossier updates were received in 2015-2016. Professional uses of cadmium based brazing products and cadmium-based soldering products have been removed from the majority of the registrations. The lead registrant's CSR no longer supports these uses. The professional use of brazing products, if still happening in the EU, is expected to be limited to applications derogated from the existing restriction under Annex XVII (derogations apply to brazing fillers used in defence and aerospace applications and to brazing fillers used for safety reasons). No restriction appears to apply to the use of cadmium based soldering products and PVD/coating. Considering the above, it is assumed that there is no professional use of cadmium in the EU. [Initial score: 5] The substance is used in articles (e.g. cadmium based brazing products, cadmium plated articles exempted from the restriction, cadmium-based soldering products, PVD/CVD coated articles). The assumed tonnage for the use in articles for which negligible release cannot be excluded is according to registration information below 10 t/y. [refined score: 6]	16	16	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-methylimidazole	211-765-7	693-98-1	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of 2-methylimidazole 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 uses as intermediate and to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement uses in laboratories. Based on information from registration dossiers on the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-methylimidazole in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation, uses as catalyst in polymerisation reactions and as processing aid in industrial chemical processes). [score 5] The substance has been reported for use in consumer products in the Nordic Product Registers (SPIN database) in the last years (last year disseminated: 2019). Tonnage indications in the SPIN database point towards very low tonnage (<1 t/y). The use in consumer products is however not included in registration dossiers. Furthermore, such uses at concentrations ≥0.3% will fall under the generic restriction on reprotoxic substances used as such or in mixtures sold to the general public (REACH Annex XVII, entry 30, once the substance has been included in the relevant appendix). Therefore, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment.	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 2-methylimidazole is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-methylimidazole for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead titanium zirconium oxide	235-727-4	12626-81-2	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead titanium zirconium oxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead titanium zirconium oxide in the scope of authorisation include use at industrial sites (production of electro-ceramic components). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (piezo-electric components in many electrical / electronic applications). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	15	15	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead titanium zirconium oxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead titanium zirconium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,3-propanesultone	214-317-9	1120-71-4	YES	1	9	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a)	The amount of 1,3-propanesultone manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 100 t/y. The majority of the volume appears not to be used in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of other substances and use as a laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3-propanesultone in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures and use as additive for electrolysis). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in lithium-ion batteries (registered as professional use and consumer use of batteries), however these uses are considered use of an article (not a use of the substance). The article service life for use in batteries is also registered, however, releases of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	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 1,3-propanesultone is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,3-propanesultone for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof]	-	-	YES	7	0-9	0-5	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 4-nonylphenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. This tonnage has to be seen as minimum as there might be more registrations falling under the Candidate List entry. Based on registration information it appears that 4-nonylphenol is mostly used as an intermediate in the manufacture of epoxy resins (i.e. further reaction of phenol formaldehyde resins in the production of coatings/inks/adhesives etc.). It is not clear whether some of it is used as a non-intermediate, e.g. as a hardening accelerator in amine based epoxy resins used in adhesives. Therefore, the volume in the scope of authorisation is roughly estimated to be in the range of 0 - 1,000 t/y.	Based on the description of the uses provided in registrations of 4-nonylphenol, they all seem to be outside the scope of authorisation. For the use in adhesives, there are some indications that there may be industrial or professional applications occurring in the EU which may be in the scope of authorisation. However, there is uncertainty if these uses indeed take place and if they are uses of the substance 4-nonylphenol. [score 0-5]	7-21	14	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof] is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend the substance for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead diazide, Lead azide	236-542-1	13424-46-9	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead diazide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead diazide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and industrial use of primary explosives for use in detonators). [initial score 5] Furthermore, the detonators containing the primary explosives might potentially be used by professional workers. [refined score 7]	14	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead diazide, lead azide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead diazide, lead azide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead(II) bis(methanesulfonate)	401-750-5	17570-76-2	YES	1	6-9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - 1,000 t/y; it is noted that the latest year reported in the notifications is more than 10 years ago. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Based on information from industry, the demand has fallen the last years due to the Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) (SVHC public consultation).	Registered uses of lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as additive for electroplating solutions mainly by electronics industry). [score 5]	12-15	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead (II) bis(methanesulfonate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead dinitrate	233-245-9	10099-74-8	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead dinitrate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals and explosives and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses based on information from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of lead dinitrate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: 'coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers' and 'fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay'; use as a non-intermediate in production of explosives, weapons and ammunition). Additionally, according to the information provided by industry, the substance may be used in precious metal recovery. [initial score 5] Furthermore, based on information in registrations, the substance may be used by professional workers in the production of explosives as a non-intermediate in volumes < 10 t/y. In addition, the substance is used in shotgun cartridges in volumes >10 t/y and may be used in articles produced during the uses listed above (e.g. use in coatings). [refined score 7]	14	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead dinitrate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead dinitrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Acetic acid, lead salt, basic	257-175-3	51404-69-4	YES	1	6	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 above 10 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate in manufacture of chemicals and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on information from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of acetic acid, lead salt, basic in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (purification processes, e.g. removing sulfur compounds of extraction solution). [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. [refined score 7]	14	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Grouping with orange lead based on indication that both substances can be used in paints has been explored during the 6th recommendation round. Information provided during the public consultation on the functions of these substances in paints and on their water solubilities led to the conclusion that there may not be sufficient reasons to group these substances on that basis.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of acetic acid, lead salt, basic is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend acetic acid, lead salt, basic for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead di(acetate)	206-104-4	301-04-2	YES	1	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 10 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. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range 10 - 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]	13	13	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead di(acetate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead di(acetate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Formamide	200-842-0	75-12-7	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	Most of the amount of formamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is registered as intermediate. Some further uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as certain uses as laboratory chemicals (to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement). The remaining volume is in the range of 10 - 100 t/y. The exact part of this volume allocated to uses in the scope of authorisation is unclear. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 100 t/y.	Registered uses of formamide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as solvent) (Registrations and SVHC public consultation in 2012). However, industrial uses as solvent for analytical/quality purposes could fall under the exemption for scientific research and development. [initial score 5].	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 formamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend formamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium sulphide	215-147-8	1306-23-6	YES	1	6	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium sulphide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in the manufacture of other cadmium compounds and inorganic pigments and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. However, the volume used as pigment in the production of frits, glass and ceramics is taken into account when allocating the volume score. It is recognized that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of this use is a complex issue, and it is also stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of substances are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in Article 3(15). Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on the registration information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium sulphide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. use in production of photovoltaic modules, additive in production of electronic components). [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (electronic components, opto-electronic equipment, photovoltaic modules). However it seems that the release from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium sulphide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium sulphide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme)	203-977-3	112-49-2	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of triglyme manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of triglyme in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as solvent or process chemical; according to the A.XV report, used mainly in the fine chemicals sector, and also in absorbing liquids in the industrial cleaning of gases etc.). [score 5]	12	12	Potential grouping with other ethylene glycol ethers (including Diglyme, included in Annex XIV in August 2014)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC)	219-514-3	2451-62-9	YES	1	6	5	Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (curing agent in the formulation of powder coatings, solder mask inks, molding resins; manufacture and application of electronic adhesive tape) [score 5] The substance may also be used in articles (e.g. electronic adhesive tapes), however, it appears that the release of the subsance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with β-TGIC	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed 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.**
Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)	237-486-0	13814-96-5	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10 - <100t/y. All the tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use for automated and manual electrolytic lead plating). [score: 5]	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead cyanamidate	244-073-9	20837-86-9	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead cyanamidate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	According to the available information from consultation with industry, uses of lead cyanamidate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites. [score 5]. Furthermore, according to the available information, the substance is used in articles. However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead cyanamidate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead cyanamidate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Lead titanium trioxide	235-038-9	12060-00-3	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead titanium trioxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead titanium trioxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (production of electrical ceramic parts and materials). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (electrical ceramic parts and materials in machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead titanium trioxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead titanium trioxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Silicic acid (H2Si2O5), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped [with lead (Pb) content above the applicable generic concentration limit for 'toxicity for reproduction' Repr. 1A (CLP) or category 1 (DSD); the substance is a member of the group entry of lead compounds, with index number 082-001-00-6 in Regulation (EC) No	272-271-5	68784-75-8	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of paints and coatings, use of coatings for glass lamps) [score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (coating in fluorescent lamps). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow	232-382-1	8012-00-8	YES	1	3	7	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 1 - <10 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). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used by professional workers (use as colouring agent/pigment in inks and glazings for decoration of ceramic articles) in volumes below 10 t/y as well as 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 7]	11	11	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Grouping with orange lead based on indication that both substances can be used as pigment has been explored during the 6th Recommendation round. Information provided on the physico-chemical properties and respective types of applications of these substances during the public consultation led to the conclusion that there may not be sufficient reasons to group these substances on that basis.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
[4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)] (C.I. Basic Violet 3) [BV3]	208-953-6	548-62-9	YES	1	3	7	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be below 10 t/y.	Registered uses of BV3 with MK or MB ≥0.1% in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of inks, production of printing cartridges and ball pens). [initial score 5] There may be uses by professional workers, however it is uncertain if those would contain MK or MB ≥0.1%. Professional uses are not registered and stated as being not applicable for professionals. On the other hand consumer uses of the above products have been registered, however consumer uses of inks with BV3 (with the impurity profile specified above) ≥0.1% fall under a generic restriction on CMR substances used as substances or in mixtures sold to the general public (REACH Annex XVII, entry 28). Therefore, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment. Furthermore, the substance is assumed to be used in printed articles in volumes <10t/y. [refined score 7]	11	11		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC)	211-670-0	683-18-1	YES	1	3	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals. Most of the total volume correspond to those uses based on information from registrations. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be < 10 t/y.	Registered uses of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (additive for the production of rubber tyres). In addition, the substance might be used in adhesives at industrial sites based on information from industry provided during the SVHC public consultation, but it is not clear whether the concentration of the substance in these mixtures is above the generic concentration limit. [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles in volumes < 10 t/y (rubber tyres). Those article uses should be limited to applications not covered by the restriction of the use of dibutyltin compounds in articles supplied to the general public (REACH Annex XVII entry 20:5) [refined score 6]	10	10	<u>Restriction</u> Some organostannic compounds are subject to restriction for some of their uses (REACH Annex XVII entry 20). Grouping The substance may potentially be used as part of alternative solutions to some other tin-containing substances on the Candidate List, in some of their uses (DOTE and reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE (recommended in 9th Annex XIV recommendation); Dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety; Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin; Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO))). Taking into account the differences in chemical structure (e.g. type of ligands) and uses, we currently do not consider grouping these substances. An in-depth assessment has however not been performed at this 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 dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Methyloxirane (Propylene oxide)	200-879-2	75-56-9	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of methyloxirane manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >1,000,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer or exported outside the EU and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Based on registration information it appears that the substance is mostly/only used for uses falling out of the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate in manufacturing of other substances, use as monomer in the manufacturing of polymers and, to the extent the conditions for the generic exemption for the use in Scientific Research and Development are met, use in laboratory). However, according to information from industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation, the substance is used as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals in very low volumes (<5 t/y). Based on information on volumes corresponding to those uses from registrations and the SVHC public consultation, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be below 10 t/y.	Registered uses of methyloxirane appear to fall outside the scope of authorisation. Information provided by industry during the SVHC public consultation indicates that the substance is used at industrial sites as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals. [score 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of methyloxirane (propylene oxide) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend methyloxirane (propylene oxide) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC)	423-400-0	59653-74-6	YES	1	3	5	Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, <10 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of <10 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC) in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (application of solder-resist inks). [score: 5]	9	9	Potential grouping: with TGIC	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts	202-977-0	101-80-4	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, above 10 t/y. The majority of the tonnage registered is related to import of monomer as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. A reported use as monomer is considered as use as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the tonnage in the scope of authorisation is < 10 t/y.	Registered uses of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (enamelling, production of computer, electronic and optical products and electronical equipment). [score: 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4,4'-oxydianiline is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-oxydianiline for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Phenolphthalein	201-004-7	77-09-8	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a)	The amount of phenolphthalein manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – 100 t/y. Part of the tonnage reported in registrations relates to the monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the uses as laboratory chemical (to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement). Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be <10t/y.	Registered uses of phenolphthalein in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as processing aid in industrial manufacturing processes). [score 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of phenolphtalein is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend phenolphtalein for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Phenol, alkylation products (mainly in para position) with C12-rich branched alkyl chains from oligomerisation, covering any individual isomers and/ or combinations thereof (PDDP)	-	-	YES	7	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health); Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of PDDP manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. All uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in the manufacture of other substances and 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 PDDP falling in the scope of authorisation.	7	7	Potential grouping with 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of PDDP is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend PDDP for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	202-318-7	94-26-8	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health)	There are currently no active registrations for butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). [score 0]	7	7		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 butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-tert-butylphenol	202-679-0	98-54-4	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 4-tert-butylphenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The 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). Some uses reported in registration dossiers seem to relate to the use of polymers rather than 4-tert-butylphenol as such. 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 for the substance itself. Article service life reported in some registrations seems to refer to the use of polymers. As 4-tert-butylphenol reacts during polymer production, releases from those articles are considered unlikely.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4-tert-butylphenol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4-tert-butylphenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium carbonate	208-168-9	513-78-0	YES	1	0-6	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of Cadmium carbonate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All registered uses may fall outside the scope of authorisation: the use as laboratory reagent (to the extent it falls under the generic exemptions for authorisation requirement for scientific research and development) and the uses in the production of frits, glass and ceramics to the extent they fulfil the intermediate use criteria. Based on the information available, ECHA is not in a position to assess whether the criteria are met for all the uses and/or for which part of the tonnage. It is recognized that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of these uses is a complex issue, and it is also stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of substances are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in Article 3(15). Therefore, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <100 t/y. Score [0-6]	Registered uses of cadmium carbonate in the scope of authorisation may include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures, manufacture of glass, ceramics and frits) to the extent they are non-intermediate uses. [score 0-5]	1-12	7	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium carbonate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium carbonate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (4-tert-octylphenol)	205-426-2	140-66-9	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of a polymer and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in manufacture of other substances, use as monomer for polymer production). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses in the scope of authorisation. Professional and consumer uses are registered, however based on information available they seem not to refer to uses of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol itself.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations the recommendation of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol (4-tert-pentylphenol)	201-280-9	80-46-6	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The amount of p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage reported in registrations relates to the monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as monomer in production of polymers (phenolic resins), use as intermediate in the production of perfumes & fragrances). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol falling in the scope of authorisation.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol (4-tert-pentylphenol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol (4-tert-pentylphenol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-heptylphenol, branched and linear	-	-	YES	7	0	0	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)	The total tonnage registered for 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear relates to import of monomer as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear falling in the scope of authorisation.	7	7	Potential grouping with other 4-alkylphenols on the CL	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Triethyl arsenate	427-700-2	15606-95-8	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of triethyl arsenate manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data (notifications under NONS) is <10t/y but these data are from 1998. In a background document developed in 2009 in the context of the first recommendation (and available on ECHA's website), the tonnage imported (no manufacture) is given as < 0.1 t/y. Based on available information on use, part of its volume may be used as intermediate, but whether this is the case and the corresponding volume is unknown. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <10t/y.	According to available information, triethyl arsenate is used at industrial sites in specialised doping applications in semi-conductors. Based on available information it is not possible to conclude whether this is a use as an intermediate. [score 0-5]	1-9	5		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of triethyl arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend triethyl arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium chloride	233-296-7	10108-64-2	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	According to registration information, cadmium chloride is no longer manufactured and/or imported into the EU. However, the registration status of the substance is still active, and uses in the scope of authorisation are still registered. Therefore, some uses of the substance may remain in the EU. In conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <10 t/y.	Uses of the substance at industrial sites in the scope of authorisation (in the formulation of mixtures and use in the production of PV-modules) are still registered. [score 0 - 5]	1-9	5	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium chloride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium chloride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

1-vinylimidazole	214-012-0	1072-63-5	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of 1-vinylimidazole manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1 t/y. All uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as monomer in the production of polymers, as intermediate and in laboratories). 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-vinylimidazole falling in the scope of authorisation. The substance has been reported for use in consumer products in the Nordic Product Registers (SPIN database) in the last years (last year disseminated: 2019). Tonnage data reported in the SPIN database is close to 0. The use in consumer products is however not included in registration dossiers. Furthermore, such uses at concentrations ≥0.3% fall under the generic restriction on reprotoxic substances used as such or in mixtures sold to the general public (REACH Annex XVII, entry 30). Therefore, consumer uses of the substance should not take place and are not considered for the priority assessment.	1	1		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-vinylimidazole is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1-vinylimidazole for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
[4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	219-943-6	2580-56-5	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	There are currently no active registrations forC. I. Basic Blue 26 under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for C. I. Basic Blue 26 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 [[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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.**
Diethyl sulphate	200-589-6	64-67-5	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of diethyl sulphate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is >10 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate). Therefore, in conclusion, there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of diethyl sulphate falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of diethyl sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend diethyl sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium nitrate	233-710-6	10022-68-1, 10325-94-7	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)	The amount of cadmium nitrate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data ≥ 0 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of cadmium nitrate falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium nitrate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium nitrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Silicic acid, lead salt	234-363-3	11120-22-2	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	There are currently no active registrations for silicic acid, lead salt under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for silicic acid, lead salt under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). [score 0]	1	1	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of silicic acid, lead salt is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend silicic acid, lead salt for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine	421-150-7	143860-04-2	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	There are currently no active registrations for 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine, under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine, under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	202-486-1	96-18-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)	The amount of 1,2,3-trichloropropane manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in manufacture of other substances, use as monomer for polymer production). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of 1,2,3-trichloropropane falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 1,2,3-trichloropropane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,2,3-trichloropropane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Acrylamide	201-173-7	79-06-1	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic and mutagenic (Articles 57 a and 57 b)	The amount of acrylamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of polymers and is therefore not considered for priority assessment. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate, use as monomer for polymerisation process at industrial sites, to the extent it falls under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement uses as laboratory reagent, and professional use as monomer in polymerisation process for grouting application). Due to the existing restriction under Annex XVII, this last use should be limited to use in concentration below 0.1%, which is exempted from authorisation requirement. Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of acrylamide falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of acrylamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend acrylamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
o-Toluidine	202-429-0	95-53-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of o-toluidine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. Part of this tonnage is exported outside the EU. All uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate and use as laboratory reagent in scientific research and development). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of o-toluidine falling in the scope of authorisation [score 0].	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of o-toluidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend o-toluidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Orthoboric acid, sodium salt	237-560-2	13840-56-7	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Grouping with other borates recommended in the 6th and 10th Annex XIV recommendations.	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **orthoboric acid, sodium salt is recommended** for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.
4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol	201-025-1	77-40-7	NO	7	-	-	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - human health); Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)			-	-	<u>Possible restriction</u> DE is currently preparing an Annex XV restriction dossier for 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (Bisphenol A) and structurally related bisphenols (including derivatives) of similar concern for the environment to restrict uses in mixtures and articles including the presence of unreacted monomer in articles and introducing release rates from articles. It is not yet clear whether 4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol could be covered by this restriction proposal. The progress with the restriction will be taken into account in the further work of the recommendation process.	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'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-(1-methylpropylidene)bisphenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Diisohexyl phthalate	276-090-2	71850-09-4	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Grouping with other phthalates already recommended for or included in Annex XIV.	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **diisohexyl phthalate is recommended** for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.
N-methylacetamide	201-182-6	79-16-3	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 N-methylacetamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend N-methylacetamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-methoxyethyl acetate	203-772-9	110-49-6	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2-methoxyethyl acetate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-methoxyethyl acetate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP)	-	-	NO	7	-	-	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched and linear) phosphite (TNPP) with ≥ 0.1% w/w of 4-nonylphenol, branched and linear (4-NP) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor)	239-139-9	15087-24-8	NO	7	-	-	Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane	401-720-1	6807-17-6	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; DecaBDE)	214-604-9	1163-19-5	YES	15	0	0	PBT (Article 5 d); vPvB (Article 57e)	There is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There are no uses in the scope of authorisation.	-	-	<u>POPs Regulation and Stockholm Convention</u> DecaBDE is restricted under Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 with some specific exemptions. It is listed as persistent organic pollutant in the Stockholm Convention.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of decaBDE is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend decaBDE for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Nitrobenzene	202-716-0	98-95-3	INT	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of nitrobenzene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend nitrobenzene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Disodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis(4-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonate) (C.I. Direct Red 28)	209-358-4	573-58-0	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of C.I. Direct Red 28 is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Direct Red 28 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Disodium 4-amino-3-[[4'-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo] -5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate (C.I. Direct Black 38)	217-710-3	1937-37-7	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of C.I. Direct Black 38 is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend C.I. Direct Black 38 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	229-851-8	6786-83-0	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)] is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend α,α-Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-4 (phenylamino)naphthalene-1-methanol (C.I. Solvent Blue 4) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)] for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone)	202-027-5	90-94-8	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base)	202-959-2	101-61-1	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline (Michler's base) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-Diethoxyethane	211-076-1	629-14-1	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 1,2-diethoxyethane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,2-diethoxyethane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	203-839-2	111-15-9	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2-ethoxyethyl acetate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 2-ethoxyethyl acetate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-Methoxyaniline; o-Anisidine	201-963-1	90-04-0	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 2-methoxyaniline; o-anisidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 2-methoxyaniline; o-anisidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine	212-658-8	838-88-0	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-Aminoazobenzene	200-453-6	60-09-3	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4-aminoazobenzene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-aminoazobenzene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine)	202-453-1	95-80-7	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine (toluene-2,4-diamine) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine)	204-419-1	120-71-8	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of 6-methoxy m-toluidine (p-cresidine) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 6-methoxy-m-toluidine (p-cresidine) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7	INT	13	-	-	PBT (article 57d)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of anthracene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	292-603-2	90640-81-6	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	295-275-9	91995-15-2	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights	295-278-5	91995-17-4	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	292-604-8	90640-82-7	INT	15	-	-	Carcinogenic[1], mutagenic[1], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	[1] The classification is conditional on the presence of benzo[a]pyrene (EC 200-028-5) and/or benzene (EC 200-753-7) above defined concentration limits.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene-low is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene-low for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benz[a]anthracene	200-280-6	56-55-3, 1718-53-2	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of benz[a]anthracene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend benz[a]anthracene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzo[def]chrysene (Benzo[a]pyrene)	200-028-5	50-32-8	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of benzo[def]chrysene (benzo[a]pyrene) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend benzo[def]chrysene (benzo[a]pyrene) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Chrysene	205-923-4	218-01-9, 1719-03-5	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of chrysene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend chrysene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Pyrene	204-927-3	129-00-0	INT	15	-	-	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of pyrene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pyrene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	205-916-6	207-08-9	NO	15	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of benzo[k]fluoranthene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend benzo[k]fluoranthene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Fluoranthene	205-912-4	206-44-0, 93951-69-0	NO	13	-	-	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of fluoranthene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend fluoranthene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Phenanthrene	201-581-5	85-01-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of phenanthrene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend phenanthrene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2	NO	15	-	-	PBT (Article 57d); vPvB (Article 57e)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of benzo[ghi]perylene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend benzo[ghi]perylene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	202-177-1	92-67-1	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of biphenyl-4-ylamine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend biphenyl-4-ylamine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO)	200-268-0	56-35-9	INT	13	-	-	PBT (article 57d)			-	-	Restriction Some organostannic compounds are subject to restriction for some of their uses (REACH Annex XVII entry 20). Grouping The substance may potentially be used as part of alternative solutions to some other tin-containing substances on the Candidate List, in some of their uses (DOTE and reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE (recommended in 9th Annex XIV recommendation); Dioctyltin dilaurate, stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs., and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety; Dibutylbis(pentane-2,4-dionato-O,O')tin; Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC))). Taking into account the differences in chemical structure (e.g. type of ligands) and uses, we currently do not consider grouping these substances. An in-depth assessment has however not been performed at this stage.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend bis(tributyltin)oxide (TBTO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium sulphate	233-331-6	10124-36-4, 31119-53-6	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of cadmium sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium fluoride	232-222-0	7790-79-6	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a); Mutagenic (Article 57 b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure (Article 57(f) - human health)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of cadmium fluoride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium fluoride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Calcium arsenate	231-904-5	7778-44-1	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 calcium arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend calcium arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dimethyl sulphate	201-058-1	77-78-1	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of dimethyl sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend dimethyl sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Furan	203-727-3	110-00-9	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of furan is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend furan for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead dipicrate	229-335-2	6477-64-1	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of lead dipicrate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead dipicrate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead hydrogen arsenate	232-064-2	7784-40-9	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (Articles 57 a and 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of lead hydrogen arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend lead hydrogen arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Trilead diarsenate	222-979-5	3687-31-8	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (Articles 57 a and 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of trilead diarsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend trilead diarsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Methoxyacetic acid	210-894-6	625-45-6	INT	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of methoxyacetic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend methoxyacetic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
o-aminoazotoluene	202-591-2	97-56-3	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of o-aminoazotoluene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend o-aminoazotoluene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) (C6-PFSA)	-	-	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> NO submitted a restriction proposal for manufacture, use and placing on the market of PFHxS, its salts and related substances as substances, constituents of other substances, mixtures and articles or parts thereof. Final opinions of RAC and SEAC (June 2020) were sent to COM for decision making. <u>Stockholm Convention</u> The POPs Review Committee adopted in October 2019 the risk management evaluation on perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds and recommended to the Conference of the Parties to consider listing in Annex A to the Convention without specific exemptions.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) (C6-PFSA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS) (C6-PFSA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) (C8-PFCA)	223-320-4	3825-26-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII. <u>POP</u> Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds have been identified as persistent organic pollutants and included in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, which prohibits their manufacturing, placing on the market and use on their own, in mixtures or in articles.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (C8-PFCA)	206-397-9	335-67-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII. <u>POP</u> Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds have been identified as persistent organic pollutants and included in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, which prohibits their manufacturing, placing on the market and use on their own, in mixtures or in articles.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFCA)	206-801-3	375-95-1; 21049-39-8; 4149-60-4	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. <u>Restriction</u> The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFCA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Perfluorononan-1-oic-acid and its sodium and ammonium salts (PFNA) (C9-PFCA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) [1] and its sodium [2] and ammonium [3] salts (C10-PFCA)	206-400-3 [1], Not applicable [2], 221-470-5 [3]	335-76-2 [1], 3830-45-3 [2], 3108-42-7 [3]	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) [1] and its sodium [2] and ammonium [3] salts (C10-PFCA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend Nonadecafluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) [1] and its sodium [2] and ammonium [3] salts (C10-PFCA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Henicosafluoroundecanoic acid (C11-PFCA)	218-165-4	2058-94-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acid (PFSA) on the Candidate List. Restriction The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of henicosafluoroundecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend henicosafluoroundecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Tricosafluorododecanoic acid (C12-PFCA)	206-203-2	307-55-1	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of tricosafluorododecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend tricosafluorododecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid (C13-PFCA)	276-745-2	72629-94-8	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid (C14-PFCA)	206-803-4	376-06-7	NO	13	-	-	vPvB (Article 57 e)			-	-	Potential grouping with other perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCAs) and perfluorinated sulfonic acids (PFSAs) on the Candidate List. Restriction The manufacture, use and placing on the market as substance, constituent of other substances and mixtures as well as in articles of the substance are restricted according to entry 68 of REACH Annex XVII.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, the recommendation of heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**