18 November 2015

Prioritisation assessment results of the Candidate List substances assessed (November 2015) - Substances included in the Candidate List by June 2014 and not yet recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV

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

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

The substances assessed are all substances included in the Candidate List, except those already recommended and those added to the Candidate List in its two most recent updates (i.e. December 2014 and June 2015 - these will always be considered in the following prioritisation round).

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

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

The current version of the table is based on information provided as of **1 June 2015**.

The substances are listed in a descending order according to their total priority score based on the three criteria set out in Article 58(3). The conclusion column refers to ECHA's decision with regard to the inclusion of the substance in the **draft 7th recommendation**. Substances proposed for inclusion in the 7th draft recommendation are highlighted in colour, the same colour is used for substances considered as potential group for prioritisation purpose.

When recommending substances ECHA considers the substances scoring the highest or having the potential to be grouped with those highest scoring substances or with substances already included in Annex XIV. The number of substances included in each recommendation reflects the capacity of ECHA and the Commission to handle applications in the time provided for and also consider 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	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				
Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; DecaBDE)	214-604-9	1163-19-5	YES	15	15	15	PBT (Article 57 d); vPvB (Article 57 e)	The amount of decaBDE imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000-100,000 t/y. The volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10,000-100,000 t/y.	Registered uses of decaBDE in the scope of authorisation include: - uses at industrial sites (plastics/polymers/composite materials, textile industries, adhesives, sealants, coating and inks), - uses by professional workers (composite materials, coating and inks) and - uses by consumers (coating and inks). [score 15] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (e.g. wires, cables, pipes, mattress textiles, tentage) in volumes >10 t/y.	45	45	Ongoing regulatory process: Restriction The opinions of RAC and SEAC recommending to the Commission that an EU wide restriction be decided upon have been submitted to the Commission in October 2015. The Commission has three months to take its decision regarding the proposed restriction. The restriction proposes a ban on manufacture, use and placing on the market as a substance, as a constituent of substances or in mixtures ≥ 0.1 %, and of articles containing DecaBDE ≥ 0.1% (with some limited derogations, e.g. for aircraft or aircraft articles). If the restriction is adopted as proposed, this will significantly reduce the priority of the substance due to foreseen reduction in volume in the scope of authorisation. The scoring for wide-dispersiveness of uses will also be reduced.	Due to on-going REACH restriction process, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of decaBDE for inclusion in Annex XIV. **Therefore, it is proposed NOT to recommend decaBDE for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)	212-828-1	872-50-4	YES	1	15	12	Toxic for reproduction (article 57c)	The amount of 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as in plant protection products and in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. Based on an OECD study on the world market from 2007, the volume corresponding to those uses would be ~30 %. Further minor uses in laboratories are also expected not to be in the scope of authorisation. In the absence of further information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures, in coatings, cleaning agents, oil field drilling and production operations, as binders and release agents, as functional fluids, polymer processing, water treatment), and uses by professional workers (in coatings, cleaning agents, oil field drilling and production operations, as binders and release agents, as functional fluids, road and construction applications, polymer processing) [initial score: 10]. Furthermore, use in plastic articles above 10 t/y has been notified (hoses of PVC). In addition, according to registration the substance may be present in coated articles. [refined score: 12]	28	28	Ongoing regulatory processes: CLH A RAC opinion on a CLH proposal to remove the specific concentration limit of 5 % for the classification as Repr. 1B (H360D) has been submitted to the Commission. The respective update of the harmonised classification is likely to be included in the upcoming ATP of the CLP regulation. This may increase the number of industrial/professional sites/users in the scope of authorisation. Restriction In August 2013, the Netherlands submitted a restriction proposal to require users of NMP to meet an exposure limit of 5 mg/m3 and take appropriate skin protection measures. The opinions of RAC and SEAC were adopted 5 June 2014 and 25 November 2014, respectively, and have been submitted to the Commission. RAC and SEAC recommended a harmonised DNEL of 10 mg/m3 and 4.8 mg/kg/day for workers inhalation and dermal exposure, respectively, for use in registrants' chemical safety assessments. However, a draft amendment to Annex XVII (list of restrictions) has so far not been produced. The Commission has requested ECHA and SCOEL to work together to re-assess the current iOEL established by SCOEL and the DNEL set by RAC. This work should be completed by February 2016. The potential revised iOEL and/or the suggested restriction may influence the level of control at industrial sites and professional settings. However, whether any new limit value would have an impact on the volume in the scope of authorisation or the wide-dispersiveness of uses remains uncertain. It should further be noted that NMP is a polar aprotic solvent that can be used (to some extent) in same applications as DMF and DMAC both of which have been already recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV, therefore also grouping considerations apply.	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, NMP gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. Furthermore, the substance is considered to group with other substances already recommended. However, given that the Commission will need to decide how to proceed with the draft amendment of Annex XVII based on the outcome of the further work by RAC and SCOEL, **it is proposed NOT to recommend NMP for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round**.

Orange lead (lead tetroxide)	215-235-6	1314-41-6	YES	1	15	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of orange lead (lead tetroxide) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 - <100,000 t/y (min. 45,000 t/y according to information submitted in the public consultation on the 6th draft recommendation (6th REC PC)). Part of the volume is for uses that appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate in manufacture of certain pigments, technical ceramic materials (PZT, PTC, PLZT), frits and glass (including crystal and special glass). It is recognized that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of some of these uses (e.g. in glass and frits) is a complex issue, and it is stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of the substance are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in article 3(15). The volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10,000 - <100,000 t/y based on registrations and further information (6th REC PC).	Registered uses of orange lead (lead tetroxide) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. use in the production of batteries, rubber and explosives, use in adsorbents) and uses by professional workers (use in paints). In addition, according to information submitted in the public consultation on 6th draft recommendation, the substance can be used in lubrication and corrosion protection products in the aerospace industry. [initial score 10] The lead registrant and most of the member registrants have updated their registrations during the spring of 2014 and they have removed the consumer use of artists' paints containing orange lead from their dossiers and CSR. Furthermore, the International Lead Association has informed that the use in artists' paints is an obsolete use and the lead registrant has asked the member registrants to update their dossiers. There are some members who have not yet updated their registrations, and the use remains in their dossiers. However, these members refer to the lead registrant's CSR which no longer supports the use. Finally, based on registration information the substance is used in articles (e.g. rubber articles and painted articles). [refined score 12]	28	28	Grouping: Lead monoxide and lead tetroxide appear to be used in similar applications as other lead substances on the Candidate list, among which pentalead tetraoxide sulphate and tetralead trioxide sulphate (applications in batteries). However, it has not been assessed whether the precise function of these substances in these applications is the same and whether or under which conditions substitution could happen in practice.	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, orange lead gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend orange lead for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt	239-172-9; 234-390-0	-	YES	1	15	10	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 - 100,000 t/y. Based on information from the industry received during the preparation of the A.XV SVHC report (and as documented in the A.XV SVHC report), the volume has decreased over the past years and was estimated to be < 40,000 t/y in year 2013. Some uses appear to be outside the scope of authorisation, such as use as laboratory chemical in SRD, use in detergents and bleaching products below the specific concentration limit (SCL), use in cosmetic products. Based on information from registration and from industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation, almost the complete volume used in the EU corresponds to uses appearing to fall in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, it is estimated that the volume in the scope of authorisation is above 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures) and uses by professional workers (use in detergents and bleaching products above SCL). The consumer use of bleaching products and detergents is also registered but the derogation for detergents from the restriction on the supply of CMRs to the general public expired in June 2013. Therefore, consumer uses of the substance in these products above the specific concentration limit are not allowed anymore. [score 10]	26	26	Grouping: with sodium peroxometaborate (CL) and with other boron substances included in the 6th A.XIV Recommendation [it could potentially replace them in some of their uses]	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Lead monoxide (lead oxide)	215-267-0	1317-36-8	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead monoxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 100,000 t/y (approx. 540,000 t/y according to information submitted in the public consultation on the 6th draft A.XIV recommendation (6th REC PC)). Part of the volume is for uses that appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate in the manufacture of PVC stabilisers, certain pigments, explosives, technical ceramics, frits and glass (including Lead special glass and Lead crystal glass) as well as some uses as laboratory reagent and in chemical analysis. Based on information provided during the 6th REC PC, the share of the total tonnage for these uses is estimated at ~6.5%. It is recognised that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of some of these uses is a complex issue (e.g. in the manufacture of glass and frits), and it is stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of the substance are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in Art. 3(15). Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100,000 - 1,000,000 t/y based on registrations and further information (6th REC PC).	Registered uses of lead monoxide which appear to be in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g. production of batteries and rubber, use in adsorbents and catalysts and as laboratory reagent). [initial score 5] In addition, according to the information submitted in the draft 6th A.XIV recommendation public consultation (6th REC PC), the substance is also used for surface treatment (plating) and in lubricant/corrosion inhibitor products in the aerospace industry. Professional uses as laboratory reagent and in chemical analysis are registered and the information provided indicates that the conditions for the generic exemption for SRD may not always be met (based on the tonnage for that use). However, based on the information provided in registrations and in the 6th REC PC it appears that the use may rather fulfil the description of an industrial use (limited to industrial facilities and does not seem to be widespread). The lead registrant and most of the member registrants have updated their registrations during the spring of 2014. They have, inter alia, removed the professional and consumer use in paints and pigments (e.g. artists' paints) from their registrations. Furthermore, the International Lead Association has informed that the use in artists' paints is an obsolete use and the lead registrant has asked the member registrants to update their dossiers. There are some members who have not yet updated their registrations, and the professional and consumer uses in paints (and professional use of adsorbents) remain in their dossiers. Other members have updated their dossiers and kept these uses. However, these members refer to the lead registrant's CSR which no longer supports these uses. Finally, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (e.g. rubber articles).[refined score 7]	23	23	Grouping: Lead monoxide and lead tetroxide appear to be used in similar applications as other lead substances on the Candidate list, among which pentalead tetraoxide sulphate, tetralead trioxide sulphate (applications in batteries). However, it has not been assessed whether the precise function of these substances in these applications is the same and whether or under which conditions substitution could happen in practice.	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, lead monoxide gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend lead monoxide for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Dioxobis(stearato)trilead	235-702-8	12578-12-0	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of Dioxobis(stearato)trilead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range 10,000 – 100,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of Dioxobis(stearato)trilead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing). [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in plastic articles in volumes > 10 t/y. [refined score 7].	23	23	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance would get low priority (Volume and WDU scores = 0)	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, dioxobis(stearato)trilead gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. However, the sole registered use of the substance is subject to an industry voluntary commitment to be phased-out by the end of this year. Based on this, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of dioxobis(stearato)trilead for inclusion in Annex XIV. Whether or not the industry fulfils its phase-out commitment on this use can be followed via the updates of the registration dossiers. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend dioxobis(stearato)trilead for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts	292-966-7	91031-62-8	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of Fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in plastic articles in volumes > 10t/y. [refined score 7]	23	23	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance would get low priority (Volume and WDU scores = 0)	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. However, the sole registered use of the substance is subject to an industry voluntary commitment to be phased-out by the end of this year. Based on this, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts for inclusion in Annex XIV. Whether or not the industry fulfils its phase-out commitment on this use can be followed via the updates of the registration dossiers. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend fatty acids, C16-18, lead salts for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate	235-067-7	12065-90-6	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of pentalead tetraoxide sulphate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data and other information sources (public consultation on the draft 6th recommendation) above 100,000. Part of the registered tonnage is claimed as being used as an intermediate (tonnage for use in lead-based battery production). However, based on available information it appears that the use described is likely not to be an intermediate use. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of pentalead tetraoxide sulphate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing, use in lead battery production). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles in volumes > 10 t/y (e.g. plastic articles). [refined score 7]	23	23	Grouping: Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate and tetralead trioxide sulphate appear to be used in similar applications as other lead substances on the Candidate list, among which lead monoxide and lead tetroxide (applications in batteries). However, it has not been assessed whether the precise function of these substances in these applications is the same and whether or under which conditions substitution could happen in practice. Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance would remain of high priority (Volume score would remain 15). In 2012 based on aggregated survey data of its member companies, EUROBAT estimated at 39,000 t/y the tonnage of pentalead tetraoxide sulphate produced during the battery manufacturing process by the European battery industry (ECHA RMOA).	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, pentalead tetraoxide sulphate gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend pentalead tetraoxide sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Tetralead trioxide sulphate	235-380-9	12202-17-4	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of tetralead trioxide sulphate manufactured and/or imported in the EU is according to registration data > 1,000,000. Part of the registered tonnage is claimed as being used as an intermediate (tonnage for use in lead-based battery production). However, based on available information it appears that the use described is likely not to be an intermediate use. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of tetralead trioxide sulphate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing, lead battery production, production and application of coatings and inks for mirror backing, use as an industrial reactant). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to the registration data the substance is used in articles (such as plastic articles). [refined score 7]	23	23	Grouping: Tetralead trioxide sulphate and pentalead tetraoxide sulphate appear to be used in similar applications as other lead substances on the Candidate list, among which lead monoxide and lead tetroxide (applications in batteries). However, it has not been assessed whether the precise function of these substances in these applications is the same and whether or under which conditions substitution could happen in practice. Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance would remain of high priority (Volume score would remain 15). In 2012 based on aggregated survey data of its member companies, EUROBAT estimated at 369,000 t/y the tonnage of pentalead tetraoxide sulphate produced during the battery manufacturing process by the European battery industry (ECHA RMOA).	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, tetralead trioxide sulphate gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend tetralead trioxide sulphate for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
Trilead dioxide phosphonate	235-252-2	12141-20-7	YES	1	15	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of trilead dioxyde phophonate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100,000 - 1,000,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume of trilead dioxyde phophonate in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of trilead dioxide phosponate in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing, use in rubber production, use in the production of coatings and application of coatings for mirror backing). In addition, one comment received during the SVHC public consultation indicates a use in greases (anti-friction coating), assumed to be limited to industrial use. [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles (plastic and rubber articles, mirror) in volumes > 10t/y. [refined score 7].	23	23	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance may get lower priority (lower score(s)).	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, trilead dioxide phosphonate gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. However, the main registered use of the substance is subject to an industry voluntary commitment to be phased-out by the end of this year. Based on this, it has been considered appropriate to postpone the recommendation of trilead dioxide phosphonate for inclusion in Annex XIV. Whether or not the industry fulfils its phase-out commitment on this use can be followed via the updates of the registration dossiers. **Therefore, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend trilead dioxide phosphonate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Trixylyl phosphate (TXP)	246-677-8	25155-23-1	YES	1	9	12	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of trixylyl phosphate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 100 t/y. Taking into account the information on volumes and uses reported in the registrations, it is estimated that the volume used in the scope of authorisation is in the range of 100-1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of trixylyl phosphate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in lubricants, lubricant additives, greases, hydraulic fluids and metal working fluids, formulation and use in polymer mixtures and compounds in plastics production) and uses by professional workers (use in lubricants, lubricant additives, greases, hydraulic fluids and metal working fluids). [initial score 10] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (plastic articles). [refined score 12]	22	22	Grouping: with tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP, EC 204-118-5) (A.XIV)	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, trixylyl phosphate gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend trixylyl phosphate for inclusion in Annex XIV.**

Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [1], cis-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [2], trans-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride [3] [The individual cis- [2] and trans- [3] isomer substances and all possible combinations of the cis- and trans-isomers [1] are covered by this entry] (HHPA)	201-604-9, 236-086-3, 238-009-9	85-42-7, 13149-00-3, 14166-21-3	YES	1	12	7	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of HHPA manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is >10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate including use as a monomer in the manufacture of thermoplastics. Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of HHPA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of preparations; hardener for epoxy resins; process regulator for polymer processes). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the SVHC public consultation, the substance is used by professional workers (use of paints) in volumes < 10t/y. [refined score 7].	20	20	Grouping: with MHHPA [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria further strenghtenend by grouping considerations, HHPA gets priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances. **Therefore, it is proposed to recommend HHPA for inclusion in Annex XIV.**
4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	209-218-2	561-41-1	YES	1	6	12	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10-100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with MK or MB ≥0.1% in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and end use of printing inks) and by professional workers (use of printing inks). [initial score 10] The substance is also used in printed articles. [refined score 12]	19	19		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with MK or MB ≥0.1% is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4''-(methylamino)trityl alcohol with MK or MB ≥0.1% for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
2-Methoxyethanol	203-713-7	109-86-4	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	The amount of 2-methoxyethanol manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as intermediate in manufacture of chemicals, monomer in imported polymers and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Based on the registration information on volumes corresponding to different uses of the substance, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-methoxyethanol in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures, use as solvent, processing aid and extraction agent). [score 5]	18	18	Potential grouping: with 2-Ethoxyethanol (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 2-methoxyethanol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-methoxyethanol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Hexahydromethylphthalic anhydride [1], Hexahydro-4-methylphthalic anhydride [2], Hexahydro-1-methylphthalic anhydride [3], Hexahydro-3-methylphthalic anhydride [4] [The individual isomers [2], [3] and [4] (including their cis- and trans- stereo isomeric forms) and all possible combinations of the isomers [1] are covered by this entry] (MHHPA)	247-094-1, 243-072-0, 256-356-4, 260-566-1	25550-51-0, 19438-60-9, 48122-14-1, 57110-29-9	YES	1	12	5	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of MHHPA manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate including use as a monomer in the manufacture of thermoplastics. However, the volume corresponding to those uses is not available from the registration dossiers. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of MHHPA in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures; hardener for epoxy resins; process regulator for polymer processes). [score 5]	18	18	Grouping: with HHPA. [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **it is proposed to recommend MHHPA for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.**
Tetraethyllead	201-075-4	78-00-2	YES	1	12	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of tetraethyllead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. The substance seems to be primarily used in aviation fuels. Registration information refers to motor fuels, however, there is no further information on this use. The professional and consumer use of aviation gasoline (volume as well unknown) appears to be outside the scope of authorisation because the substance is present in the gasoline at a concentration below the specific concentration limit. Therefore, in the absence of additional information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y.	Registered uses of tetraethyllead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use of fuel additives and fuel blends in aviation gasoline). [score 5]	18	18	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of tetraethyllead is postponed. Consequently, **it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend tetraethyllead for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
[Phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead	273-688-5	69011-06-9	YES	1	9	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registration data, the substance is used in plastic articles. [refined score 7]	17	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance would get low priority (Volume and WDU scores = 0).	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend [phthalato(2-)]dioxotrilead 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 in the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – 100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead styphnate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation as component of primer mixtures (explosives)). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the registration dossier, the substance is also used by professional workers in primer ammunition and pyrotechnic articles. According to the Annex XV dossier, based on the available information, it is estimated that firearm ammunitions accounts for ca. 90% of total EU consumption (with sport/hunting ammunition representing the significant majority). Among the rest of the uses, the following tonnages/share of the tonnage are assumed (i) detonator and pyrotechnics: ca. 7% of overall EU production (military detonators and igniters having a higher tonnage share compared to civilian detonators) (ii) Powder Actuated Cartridges for Power Tools: ca 4% of the total tonnage manufactured in the EU. Other identified uses (e.g. Automotive Igniters, Cartridge Actuated Devices (CAD) Performance Arts Pyrotechnics, use in Shuttles and Satellites) are assumed to be low or very low. [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.**
Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow	232-382-1	8012-00-8	YES	1	6	10	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures and use as colouring agent/pigment in inks and glazings for decoration of ceramic articles) and uses by professional workers (use as colouring agent/pigment in inks and glazings for decoration of ceramic articles). [score 10] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (colouring agent and pigment in ceramic articles). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	17	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Grouping with orange lead based on indication that both substances can be used as pigment has been explored during the 6th Recommendation round. Information provided on the physico-chemical properties and respective types of applications of these substances during the public consultation led to the conclusion that there may not be sufficient reasons to group these substances on that basis.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic	263-467-1	62229-08-7	YES	1	9	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic manufactured and/or imported in the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100 – 1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 – 1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser, PVC processing, formulation and use of coatings/inks for mirror backing). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to the registrations the substance is used in articles (plastic articles, mirrors). [refined score7]	17	17	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Other further consideration: The stabiliser sector has a voluntary commitment to replace lead stabilisers completely by end of 2015 across the EU-28. Would this be the case, the substance may get lower priority (lower score(s)).	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend sulfurous acid, lead salt, dibasic for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol)	202-506-9	96-45-7	YES	1	9	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration in the range of 100-1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of imidazolidine-2-thione (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of masterbatches and use as a vulcanization agent in the production of rubber goods and tyres, formulation and use in anticorrosion products). In addition, according to information from the industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation the substance may be used in electroplating. [initial score 5] Furthermore, the article service-life might be relevant (rubber articles and tyres). [refined score 6]	16	16		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of imidazolidine-2-thione; (2-imidazoline-2-thiol) is postponed. **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.**
2-Ethoxyethanol	203-804-1	110-80-5	YES	1	6-9	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)	Most of the amount of 2-ethoxyethanol manufactured and/or imported into the EU seems to be used as intermediate and therefore outside the scope of authorisation. Use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development appears also to be outside the scope of authorisation. Taking into account the volume corresponding to the above uses as reflected in registrations and the Annex XV dossier, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of 2-ethoxyethanol in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures, use as a solvent in manufacture of chemicals). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used by professional workers in uses that may also be in the scope of authorisation (use as solvent) in volumes <10t/y. [refined score 7]	14-17	16	Potential grouping: with 2-methoxyethanol (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 2-ethoxyethanol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 2-ethoxyethanol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium oxide	215-146-2	1306-19-0	YES	1	9	5-7	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of cadmium oxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate. Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from the registration dossier, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium oxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites: in use as electrotechnical contact material and use as active material for industrial batteries. [initial score 5] The lead registrant and most of the member registrants have recently updated their registrations. They have, inter alia, removed professional and consumer uses from their registrations. There are some members who have not yet updated their registrations, and the professional and consumer uses remain in their dossiers (e.g. use of CdO-containing polymers for tube & sheet articles). However, these members refer to the lead registrant's CSR which no longer supports these uses. Furthermore, the substance is used in articles produced during several of the uses listed above, e.g. electrotechnical contact materials. However, release of the substance from these articles are considered negligible. [refined score 5-7]	15-17	16	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium oxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium	231-152-8	7440-43-9	YES	1	6-9	7	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of cadmium manufactured and/or imported into the EU according to registration data is in the range of 1,000 - <10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as laboratory reagent and use as an intermediate. Based on information from registration it appears that the majority of the overall tonnage is for use as intermediate. Based on information from registrations in 2014 the tonnage in the scope of authorisation was in the range 100 - <1,000 t/y. Many registrations have been updated in the meantime, resulting in a decrease of the overall tonnage. However, it cannot be concluded if the same reduction applies to the tonnage in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered use of Cadmium in the scope of autorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation: alloying, production of "targets" by (EB) PVD, active material for industrial batteries/ industrial end-use: Manufacture of brazing products; Use of cadmium containing coatings; Manufacturing of soldering products; Use of active powders for industrial batteries; Use of cadmium based targets for PVD coating; Use of Cd, Ag containing alloys for moderator bars). [initial score: 5] The lead registrant and most of the members have updated their dossier in 2014/2015. They have removed the professional uses from their dossier and indicated that professional (and consumer) uses are advised against. There is a small minority of registrants (representing a low total tonnage) who updated their dossier but did not remove the professional uses and still report professional use in cadmium based brazing products, cadmium-based soldering products, and PVD/coating). However these members refer to the lead registrant's CSR which 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. Furthermore the substance is used in articles (e.g. cadmium based brazing products, cadmium plated articles exempted of restriction, cadmium containing Au alloys contact material, cadmium-based soldering products, PVD/CVD coated articles). [refined score: 7]	14-17	16	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Hydrazine	206-114-9	302-01-2, 7803-57-8	YES	1	9	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of hydrazine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >10,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the uses as monomer, intermediate and to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement some uses in scientific research and development (use as laboratory chemical, use for hot firing tests in the aerospace industry). End-uses in mixtures below the concentration limit of 0.1% are reported and appear not to be in scope of authorisation. However their upstream uses are considered in the scope. Based on information on the volume corresponding to those uses from the registration dossiers, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the tonnage band 100-1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of hydrazine in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites such as formulation and repacking of substances or mixtures or use as reducing agent. The substance is also registered for uses in the aerospace industry (fuel for hot firing in space crafts/satellite propellant). [score 5]	15	15		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of hydrazine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend hydrazine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME)	203-794-9	110-71-4	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of EGDME manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to dossiers submitted by industry in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 - <1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of EGDME in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as solvent/process aid in the manufacture of fine/bulk chemicals and pharmaceuticals and in the production of batteries). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations, the substance is used in articles (solvent in [sealed] batteries). However, release of the substance from these articles are considered negligible.	15	15	Potential grouping: with Diglyme (4th A.XIV Recommendation) and TEGDME (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (EGDME) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
[4-[4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) benzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene]dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Violet 3) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	208-953-6	548-62-9	YES	1	3	11	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1-10 t/y. All registered tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of BV3 with MK or MB ≥0.1% in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of inks, production of printing cartridges and ball pens). Consumer uses of the above products have been registered, however uses of inks with BV3 (with the impurity profile specified above) ≥0.1% are considered to be banned for consumer use. Such uses are however considered to concern professional workers. [initial score 10] The substance is also assumed to be used in printed articles in volumes <10t/y [refined score 11].	15	15		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of C.I. Basic Violet 3 (BV3) with Michler's Ketone (MK) or Michler's Base (MB) ≥0.1% is postponed. **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.**
Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol)	201-861-7	88-85-7	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dinoseb manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000-10,000 t/y. According to information provided during the SVHC public consultation in 2012 and confirmed in the registration dossier the total volume manufactured is around 2,000 t/y among which 30% (600 t/y) are for use within the EU, the remainder (1,400 t/y) is exported to non-EU countries. All tonnage used in the EU appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 -<1,000 t/y.	Registered uses of dinoseb in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as process regulator in polymer formulation step). [score 5]	15	15		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Dinoseb (6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead titanium zirconium oxide	235-727-4	12626-81-2	YES	1	9	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead titanium zirconium oxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100- <1,000 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead titanium zirconium oxide in the scope of authorisation include use at industrial sites (production of electro-ceramic components). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (piezo-electric components in many electrical / electronic applications). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	15	15	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead titanium zirconium oxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead titanium zirconium oxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, covering also UVCB- and well-defined substances which include any of the individual isomers or a combination thereof]	-	-	YES	7	0-9	0-5	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f)	The amount of 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 – 100,000 t/y. This tonnage has to be seen as minimum as there might be more registrations falling under the Candidate List entry. Based on registration information it appears that 4-nonylphenol is mostly used as an intermediate in the manufacture of epoxy resins (i.e. further reaction of phenol formaldehyde resins in the production of coatings/inks/adhesives etc.). It is not clear whether some of it is used as a non-intermediate, e.g. as a hardening accelerator in amine based epoxy resins used in adhesives. The available information suggests that if uses in the scope of authorisation occur in the EU, they are minor in relation to other uses. Therefore, the volume in the scope of authorisation is roughly estimated to be in the range of 0-1,000 t/y.	Based on the description of the uses provided in registrations of 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear they all seem to be outside the scope of authorisation. [initial score 0] However, for one of those uses (use in adhesives), there are some indications that there may be industrial or professional applications occurring in the EU which may be in the scope of authorisation. [refined score 0-5]	7-21	14		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Formamide	200-842-0	75-12-7	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	Most of the amount of formamide manufactured and imported into the EU is registered as intermediate. Some further uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as certain uses as laboratory chemicals (to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement). The remaining volume is in the range of 10 - 100 t/y. The exact part of this volume allocated to uses in the scope of authorisation is unclear. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 100 t/y.	Registered uses of formamide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as solvent) (Registrations and SVHC public consultation in 2012). However, industrial uses as solvent for analytical/quality purposes could fall under the exemption for scientific research and development. [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used by professional workers in uses that fall under the scope of authorisation (as reagent chemicals) in volumes < 10 t/y. [refined score 7].	14	14		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of formamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend formamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead diazide, Lead azide	236-542-1	13424-46-9	YES	1	6	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead diazide manufactured and imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of lead diazide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and industrial use of primary explosives for use in detonators). [initial score 5] Furthermore, the detonators containing the primary explosives might potentially be used by professional workers. [refined score 7]	14	14	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead diazide, lead azide is postponed. **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	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead dinitrate manufactured/imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of >10 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals including for the purpose of production of pigments and explosives and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses based on information from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of lead dinitrate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: 'coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers' and 'fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay'; use as a non-intermediate in production of explosives, weapons and ammunition). Additionally, according to the information provided by industry, the substance may be used in precious metal recovery. [initial score 5] Furthermore, based on information in registrations, the substance may be used by professional workers in production of explosives as a non-intermediate in volumes < 10 t/y. Finally, the substance may be used in articles produced during the uses listed above (e.g. use in coatings). [refined score 6]	13	13	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	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.**
Methyloxirane (Propylene oxide)	200-879-2	75-56-9	YES	1	3-6	7	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. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate in manufacturing of other substances and as a monomer in the manufacturing of polymers. The remaining registered uses (professional use as laboratory reagent) may not to be in the scope of authorisation. However, based on information available it cannot be established whether the conditions for the generic exemptions for scientific research and development applies. Furthermore, according to information from industry submitted during public consultation, the substance is used as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals in very low volumes (<5 t/y). Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on information from registrations and further information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1t - <100 t/y.	Information provided by industry during public consultation indicates that the substance is used at industrial sites as a processing aid in the manufacture of chemicals. [initial score 5] Furthermore, methyloxirane is registered for professional use as laboratory reagent. Based on registration information, it cannot be established if the conditions for the generic exemption for scientific research and development are always met. [refined score 7]	11-14	13		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 NOT to recommend methyloxirane (propylene oxide) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Cadmium sulphide	215-147-8	1306-23-6	YES	1	6	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	The amount of cadmium sulphide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in the manufacture of other cadmium compounds and inorganic pigments and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. The volume used as pigment in the production of frits, glass and ceramics is taken into account when allocating the volume score. It is recognized that the intermediate/non-intermediate status of this use is a complex issue, and stressed that this prioritisation exercise is not taking a formal position whether certain uses of substances are regarded as uses as intermediates in accordance with the definition in article 3(15). Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses based on the registration information, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of > 10 t/y.	Registered uses of cadmium sulphide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites, e.g. use in production of PV-modules, additive in production of electronic components. [score 5] Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (electronic components, opto-electronic equipment, PV-modules). However it seems that the release from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium sulphide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend cadmium sulphide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Lead di(acetate)	206-104-4	301-04-2	YES	1	3-6	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead(di)acetate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of other substances and use as a laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1-100 t/y.	Registered uses of lead(di)acetate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: paints, coatings, thinners, paint removers / fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay). In addition, according to the information from industry submitted during the SVHC public consultation (2013), the substance can also be used in the production of semiconductors. [initial score 5] Finally, some of the uses reported above may result in the substance ending up in articles in volumes < 10 t/y (painted articles etc). [refined score 6]	10-13	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead di(acetate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead di(acetate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme)	203-977-3	112-49-2	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of triglyme manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10–100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of triglyme in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (as solvent or process chemical; according to the A.XV report, used mainly in the fine chemicals sector, and also in absorbing liquids in the industrial cleaning of gases etc.). [score 5]	12	12	Potential grouping: with Diglyme (4th A.XIV Recommendation) and EGDME (CL) [there is uncertainty as to the extent to which it could replace them in some of their uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (TEGDME; triglyme) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC)	219-514-3	2451-62-9	YES	1	6	5	Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 100 - 1,000 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the uses as intermediate. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - 100 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3,5-Tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (curing agent in the formulation of powder coatings, solder mask inks, molding resins; manufacture & application of electronic adhesive tape) [score 5] The substance may also be used in articles (e.g. electronic adhesive tapes), however it appears that the release of the subsance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with β-TGIC [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,3,5-tris(oxiran-2-ylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazinane-2,4,6-trione (TGIC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate)	237-486-0	13814-96-5	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10 - <100t/y. All the tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use for automated and manual electrolytic lead plating). [score: 5]	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend Lead bis(tetrafluoroborate) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead cyanamidate	244-073-9	20837-86-9	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead cyanamidate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	According to the available information from consultation with industry, uses of lead cyanamidate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites [score 5]. Furthermore, according to the available information, the substance is used in articles. However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead cyanamidate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead cyanamidate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead titanium trioxide	235-038-9	12060-00-3	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of lead titanium trioxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.	Registered uses of lead titanium trioxide in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (production of electrical ceramic parts and materials). [score 5] Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (electrical ceramic parts and materials in machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical/electronic articles). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead titanium trioxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead titanium trioxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Silicic acid (H2Si2O5), barium salt (1:1), lead-doped [with lead (Pb) content above the applicable generic concentration limit for 'toxicity for reproduction' Repr. 1A (CLP) or category 1 (DSD); the substance is a member of the group entry of lead compounds, with index number 082-001-00-6 in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008]	272-271-5	68784-75-8	YES	1	6	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 - <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10 - <100 t/y.	Registered uses of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation of paints and coatings, use of coatings for glass lamps) [score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (coating in fluorescent lamps). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	12	12	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend silicic acid, barium salt, lead doped for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Acetic acid, lead salt, basic	257-175-3	51404-69-4	YES	1	3	7	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of acetic acid, lead salt, basic manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data >1 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as intermediate in manufacture of chemicals and use as laboratory chemical in scientific research and development. Taking into account the volume corresponding to those uses, based on information from registrations, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 1 - <10 t/y.	Registered uses of acetic acid, lead salt, basic in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use in products belonging to the following categories: 'coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers', 'fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay' and 'ph-regulators, flocculants, precipitants and neutralisation agents'). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the public consultation, the substance is also used in the production of primary explosives and in explosive detonators for defence applications. Therefore, professional use of the substance in explosive detonators could be assumed. The substance might also be used in articles resulting from the uses of paints, coatings, fillers, putties etc. [refined score 7]	11	11	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL) Grouping with orange lead based on indication that both substances can be used in paints has been explored during the 6th recommendation round. Information provided during the public consultation on the functions of these substances in paints and on their water solubilities led to the conclusion that there may not be sufficient reasons to group these substances on that basis.	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of acetic acid, lead salt, basic is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend acetic acid, lead salt, basic for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC)	211-670-0	683-18-1	YES	1	3	6	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 100 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals. Most of the total volume correspond to those uses based on information from registrations. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be < 10 t/y.	Registered uses of dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation in materials, additive in the production of rubber tyres). In addition, the substance might be used in adhesives at industrial sites based on information from the industry provided during the SVHC public consultation, but it is not clear whether the concentration of the substance in these mixtures is above the generic concentration limit. [initial score 5]. Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles in volumes < 10 t/y (rubber tyres). [refined score 6]	10	10		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 NOT to recommend dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) 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, <100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of <10 t/y.	Registered uses of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β-TGIC) in the scope of authorisation comprise uses at industrial sites (solder-resist inks, dipped/sprayed in clean-room conditions). [score: 5]	9	9	Potential grouping: with TGIC [it could potentially replace it in some of its uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 1,3,5-tris[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (β -TGIC) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Phenolphthalein	201-004-7	77-09-8	YES	1	3	5	Carcinogenic (Article 57 a)	The amount of phenolphtalein manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10 – 100 t/y. Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation such as the uses as laboratory chemical (to the extent they fall under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement). Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be <10t/y.	Registered uses of phenolphtalein in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as processing aid in industrial manufacturing processes). [score 5]	9	9		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of phenolphtalein is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend phenolphtalein for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide	215-290-6	1319-46-6	YES	1	3	5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, in the range of 10-100t/y. All tonnage registered is used to in the preparation of PTC Ceramic Materials. This use appears to be an intermediate use and therefore not to be in the scope of authorisation. However, information from other sources indicates that there may be some minor uses in the scope of authorisation. Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0-<10t/y.	There is no registered use of trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide appearing to be in the scope of authorisation. [initial score 0] However, information arising from the SVHC public consultation indicates that the substance may be used as a lead stabiliser and in the manufacture of primary explosives. In addition, further information provided by industry indicates that this substance is used in artists paints. This use is derogated from the generic restriction on CMR substances in products sold to the general public. However, there is a specific restriction on the use of this particular substance in paints. Member States may permit the use of this substance in paints (only for use in restoration and maintenance of works of art and historic buildings and their interiors) but given the nature of the restriction it is likely that this would be for professional use only. [refined score 5]	9	9	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend trilead bis(carbonate)dihydroxide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	205-426-2	140-66-9	YES	7	0	0	Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (article 57 f)	The amount manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 10,000 t/y. Part of the tonnage registered is related to import of monomer as part of polymers. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in manufacture of other substances, use as monomer for polymer production). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses in the scope of authorisation. Professional and consumer uses are registered, however based on information available they seem not to refer to uses of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol.	7	7		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Triethyl arsenate	427-700-2	15606-95-8	YES	1	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 within first recommendation (and available on ECHA's website from 2009), 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]	4-9	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 triethyl arsenate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend triethyl arsenate for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

Cadmium chloride	233-296-7	10108-64-2	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b); Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c); Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to human health (Article 57 f)	According to recently updated registration information, cadmium chloride is no longer manufactured and/or imported into the EU. However, the registration status of the substance is still active, and uses in the scope of authorisation are still registered. Therefore, some uses of the substance may remain in the EU. In conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <10 t/y.	Uses of the substance at industrial sites in the scope of authorisation (in the formulation of mixtures and use in the production of PV-modules) are still registered. [score 0- 5]	1-9	5	Potential grouping: with some other cadmium compounds [it could potentially replace some of them in some of the uses]	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of cadmium chloride is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend cadmium chloride for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Lead oxide sulfate	234-853-7	12036-76-9	YES	1	0-3	0-5	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	According to recently updated registration information, lead oxide sulphate is no longer manufactured and/or imported into the EU. Furthermore, industry has communicated to ECHA that the substance is practically in the phase out. However, the registration status of the substance is still active, and uses in the scope of authorisation are still registered. Therefore, some use of the substance may remain in the EU. In conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 0 - <10 t/y.	Industry has informed ECHA that the substance is practically in the phase out. However, uses of the substance at industrial sites in the scope of authorisation (in the production of coatings and inks and application of coatings and inks for mirror backing) are still registered. [score 0- 5] Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles (mirror coatings). However, it appears that the release of the substance from these articles might be negligible.	1-9	5	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of lead oxide sulphate is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend lead oxide sulphate 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).	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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of silicic acid, lead salt is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend silicic acid, lead salt for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
N-methylacetamide	201-182-6	79-16-3	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	The amount of N-methylacetamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1 t/y. The registered uses of the substance appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (use as intermediate), based on information from registrations. Therefore, in conclusion, there seems to be no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of N-methylacetamide falling in the scope of authorisation [score 0].	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of N-methylacetamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend N-methylacetamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine	421-150-7	143860-04-2	YES	1	0	0	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)	There are currently no active registrations for 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine, under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	There are currently no active registrations for 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine, under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).	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 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	202-486-1	96-18-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (articles 57 a and 57 c)	The amount of 1,2,3-trichloropropane manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 1,000 t/y. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in manufacture of other substances, use as monomer for polymer production). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of 1,2,3-trichloropropane falling in the scope of authorisation [score: 0].	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 1,2,3-trichloropropane is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend 1,2,3-trichloropropane for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts	202-977-0	101-80-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)	The amount of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts manufactured and/or imported into the EU is, according to registration data, above 10 t/y. Part of the tonnage registered is related to import of monomer as part of polymers. The registered uses of the substance appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate), based on information from registrations. Therefore, in conclusion, there seems to be no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appear to be no registered uses of 4,4'-oxydianiline and its salts falling in the scope of authorisation.	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**
Acrylamide	201-173-7	79-06-1	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic and mutagenic (Articles 57 a and 57 b)	The amount of acrylamide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. Part of the registered tonnage is related to monomer imported as part of polymers. The registered uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate, use as monomer for polymerisation process at industrial sites, to the extent it falls under the generic exemptions from authorisation requirement uses as laboratory reagent, and professional use as monomer in polymerisation process for grouting application). Due to the existing restriction under Annex XVII, this last use should be limited to use in concentration below 0.1%, which is exempted from authorisation requirement. Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of acrylamide falling in the scope of authorisation. [score 0]	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of acrylamide is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed <u>NOT</u> to recommend acrylamide for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**

o-Toluidine	202-429-0	95-53-4	YES	1	0	0	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)	The amount of o-toluidine manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data above 10,000 t/y. All uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation (uses as intermediate in the manufacture of fine and bulk chemicals and use as laboratory reagent in scientific research and development). Therefore, in conclusion, it is estimated that there is no volume in the scope of authorisation.	There appears to be no registered uses of o-toluidine falling in the scope of authorisation [score 0].	1	1		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of o-toluidine is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend o-toluidine 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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 NOT 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.**
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear	271-093-5	68515-50-4	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Grouping: with other phthalates already in A.XIV or included in the 6th A.XIV Recommendation	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **it is proposed to recommend 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.**
Dihexyl phthalate	201-559-5	84-75-3	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Grouping: with other phthalates already in A.XIV or included in the 6th A.XIV Recommendation	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **it is proposed to recommend 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester, branched and linear for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.**
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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of C.I. Direct Red 28 is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of C.I. Direct Black 38 is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend C.I. Direct Black 38 for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Sodium peroxometaborate	231-556-4	7632-04-4	NO	1	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c)			-	-	Grouping: with Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt (CL) and with other boron substances included in the 6th A.XIV Recommendation [it could potentially replace them in some of their uses]	Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, **it is proposed to recommend sodium peroxometaborate for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations.**
[4-[[4-anilino-1-naphthyl][4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methylene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene] dimethylammonium chloride (C.I. Basic Blue 26) [with ≥ 0.1% of Michler's ketone (EC No. 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC No. 202-959-2)]	219-943-6	2580-56-5	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**

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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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'-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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone (Michler's ketone) 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**

Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO)	223-320-4	3825-26-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-		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 ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate (APFO) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7	INT	13	-	-	PBT (article 57d)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of anthracene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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[2], mutagenic[3], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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[2], mutagenic[3], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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[2], mutagenic[3], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene paste,distn. lights is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT 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[2], mutagenic[3], PBT and vPvB (Articles 57a, 57b, 57d and 57e)			-	-	Potential grouping: there is uncertainty as to whether and to which extent it could substitute further coal-stream-substances included in the 6th A.XIV recommendation	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of anthracene oil, anthracene-low is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend anthracene oil, anthracene-low 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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)			-	-		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(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.**

Calcium arsenate	231-904-5	7778-44-1	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (article 57 a)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**
Diethyl sulphate	200-589-6	64-67-5	INT	1	-	-	Carcinogenic (Article 57a); Mutagenic (Article 57b)			-	-		Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**
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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of furan is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend furan for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Henicosafluoroundecanoic acid	218-165-4	2058-94-8	NO	13	-	-	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 henicosafluoroundecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend henicosafluoroundecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid	206-803-4	376-06-7	NO	13	-	-	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 heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend heptacosafluorotetradecanoic acid 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**

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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of methoxyacetic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend methoxyacetic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**
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, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, the recommendation of o-aminoazotoluene is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend o-aminoazotoluene for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid	276-745-2	72629-94-8	NO	13	-	-	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 pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pentacosafluorotridecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	206-397-9	335-67-1	NO	15	-	-	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); PBT (Article 57 d)			-	-		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 pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Tricosafluorododecanoic acid	206-203-2	307-55-1	NO	13	-	-	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 tricosafluorododecanoic acid is postponed. **Consequently, it is proposed NOT to recommend tricosafluorododecanoic acid for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.**
Trilead diarsenate	222-979-5	3687-31-8	NO	1	-	-	Carcinogenic and toxic for reproduction (Articles 57 a and 57 c)			-	-	Potential grouping: with some other lead substances (CL)	Given that other substances assessed for this recommendation round have higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria or grouping considerations, and taking into account ECHA's capacity to handle the applications for authorisation, 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.**