

This table includes the updated prioritisation results of the substances included in the draft 6th A.XIV recommendation. The prioritisation results have been updated based on the comments received in the public consultation and registration updates submitted by 1 December 2014.

ECHA has applied the generic prioritisation approach as described in the document "General Approach for Prioritisation of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) for Inclusion in the List of Substances Subject to Authorisation", version 10 February 2014. Further information on the practical implementation of the prioritisation approach and the prioritisation results of all substances assessed in the 6th recommendation round can be found in the prioritisation results document which was published at the start of the public consultation on 1 September 2014 (available at: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/prioritisation_results_6th_rec_en.pdf).

The colours used in the table indicate the different substance groups.

| Substance | EC no. | CAS no. | Registration status YES/INT/NO (INT=only intermediate registrations) | Scores | | | Inherent properties | Verbal description | Total score | Further considerations (grouping, other) | Final conclusions |
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| | | | | Inherent properties | Volumes | Wide- dispersive use | | | | | |
| Anthracene oil | 292-602-7 | 90640-80-5 | YES | 15 | 15 | 12 | <p>Carcinogenic¹, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57d and 57e)</p> <p>The amount of anthracene oil manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 100,000 t/y .</p> <p>One sector association commenting during the public consultation on the draft 6th recommendation (ComRef, 2015) indicates an annual volume of 195,000 t/y (assumed to correspond to the annual tonnage for use in the EU).</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as intermediate in the production of carbon black.</p> <p>Based on available information in the registrations regarding the volume for uses in the scope of authorisation (e.g. formulation and use of coatings, paints, waterproofing materials and sealants, use as absorbent and as industrial solvent, uses for refractories) the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.</p> | <p>Registered uses of anthracene oil in the scope of authorisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses at industrial sites,(e.g. use in the metallurgic smelting, for refractories, use in coatings, paints, waterproofing materials and sealants, use as absorbent for industrial gas cleaning (scrubber), use as industrial solvent), and - uses by professional workers (use in coatings, paints, waterproofing materials and sealants. <p>[initial score 10]</p> <p>Furthermore, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (e.g. as component in tar paints for special application (e.g. underwater corrosion protection) and component of waterproof membranes for roofing and other sealing purposes (Annex XV report (2009)) in volumes > 10 t/y.</p> <p>[refined score 12]</p> | 42 | <p>Grouping: with CTPHT (CL)</p> <p>[could potentially replace it in some of its uses such as binding agents in the production of anodes/electrodes in the metal industry, in refractories, and as anti-corrosion agents in (specialty) coatings, paints and adhesives). There is uncertainty regarding the potential grouping with further coal-stream-substances in the Candidate List.]</p> | <p>On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, anthracene oil gets high priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.</p> <p>Therefore, anthracene oil is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV.</p> |
| Pitch, coal tar, high temp. | 266-028-2 | 65996-93-2 | YES | 15 | 15 | 12 | <p>Carcinogenic, PBT and vPvB (articles 57a, 57d and 57e)</p> <p>The amount of CTPHT manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the lower part of the range 1,000,000 - 10,000,000 t/y . A small share of the tonnage is reported as being exported outside the EU .</p> <p>One sector association commenting during the public consultation on the draft 6th recommendation (ComRef, 2015) indicates an actual tonnage manufactured and/or imported in EU of approximately 800,000 - 900,000 t/y, of which 320,000 t are directly exported (data collection from year 2013).</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as the use as intermediate in the manufacture of carbon black.</p> <p>Based on registrations and further information sources the volume for uses in the scope of authorisation (e.g. formulation of mixtures, uses in clay targets, uses in mixtures for corrosion protection, uses in metallurgic smelting, uses in refractory products) is estimated to be >10,000 t/y.</p> | <p>Registered uses of CTPHT in the scope of authorisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses at industrial sites (formulation of mixtures; use as binding agent in metallurgic smelting, refractories and for clay pigeons; formulation and use as anti-corrosion agent in (specialty) coatings, paints and adhesives), and - uses by professional workers (e.g. use as anti-corrosion agent in (specialty) coatings, paints, adhesives and sealants). <p>[initial score 10]</p> <p>Furthermore, the substance is used in articles (e.g. clay targets, coated articles) in volumes > 10 t/y.</p> <p>[refined score 12]</p> | 42 | <p>Grouping: with Anthracene oil (CL)</p> <p>[could potentially replace it in some of its uses such as binding agents in the production of anodes/electrodes in the metal industry, in refractories, and as anti-corrosion agents in (specialty) coatings, paints and adhesives). There is uncertainty regarding the potential grouping with further coal-stream-substances in the Candidate List.]</p> | <p>On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, pitch, coal tar, high temp. gets high priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.</p> <p>Therefore, pitch, coal tar, high temp. is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV.</p> |

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| 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated [substances with a linear and/or branched alkyl chain with a carbon number of 9 covalently bound in position 4 to phenol, ethoxylated covering UVCB- and well-defined substances, polymers and homologues, which include any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof] | | | YES | 7 | 15 | 15 | Equivalent level of concern having probable serious effects to the environment (Article 57 f) ED | <p>According to registration information, the amount of 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated (4-NPnEO) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is in the range of 1,000 – 10,000 t/y . In addition, some of the commercially available ethoxylates of 4-nonylphenol are expected to fulfil the REACH definition of polymers and therefore are exempted from registration. Based on indications about the fraction of 4-Nonylphenol (4-NP) used to manufacture its ethoxylates (in registrations of 4-Nonylphenol) and the estimated average contribution to the molecular weight of its ethoxylates, a further volume of ethoxylates manufactured in the EU is roughly estimated to be in the range of 10,000 – 50,000 t/y . Finally, import of 4-NPnEO cannot be excluded.</p> <p>All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation, apart from (minor) uses in Scientific Research and Development (RCOM, 2013). Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10,000 – 50,000 t/y .</p> | <p>Based on registration information (for 4-NP and for 4-NPnEOs) and information from the Annex XV report (2013) uses of 4-NPnEO in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (e.g., formulation and use as floating agent in mining applications; formulation and use of paints; emulsion polymerisation; and potentially as reducing agent in surface treatment), and professional and consumer uses of products such as paints containing 4-NPnEO.</p> <p>[score 15]</p> <p>Furthermore, the substances are used in articles (e.g. when the article is painted with a paint that includes the substance).</p> | 37 | <p>Grouping: with 4-tert-OPnEO (5th A.XIV Recommendation)</p> <p>[it could potentially replace it in some of its uses such as in paints and in emulsion polymerisation]</p> | <p>On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated gets high priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.</p> <p>Therefore, 4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV.</p> |
| Orange lead (lead tetroxide) | 215-235-6 | 1314-41-6 | YES | 1 | 15 | 12 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>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 6th draft recommendation).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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 (ComRef, 2015) .</p> | <p>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).</p> <p>[initial score 10]</p> <p>In addition, according to the information from the industry (ComRef, 2015) the substance can be used in lubrication and corrosion protection products in the aerospace industry. Also uses in graphite containing dispersion pastes, machining, scraping compounds, friction breaks are mentioned by the industry (RCOM, 2012). There is no further information on these (non-registered) uses and therefore it is not possible to conclude whether the uses take place at industrial sites or whether some of them could be carried out by professional workers.</p> <p>The lead registrant and most of the member registrants have recently updated their registrations 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.</p> <p>Finally, based on registration information the substance is used in articles (e.g. rubber articles and painted articles).</p> <p>[refined score 12]</p> | 28 | <p>Grouping:</p> <p>Lead monoxide and lead tetroxide appears 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.</p> | <p>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 orange lead is postponed.</p> <p>Consequently, orange lead is not recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</p> |
| Boric acid | 233-139-2, 234-343-4 | 10043-35-3, 11113-50-1 | YES | 1 | 15 | 12 | Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c) | <p>The amount of boric acid manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 – 100,000 t/y . This assessment is based on registration data submitted by the lead registrant - on behalf of the co-registrants - in the latest update of the registration data in 2014. These include also figures collected by European Borates Association (EBA) that reflect the market situation of 2012 which represent the most up-to-date information available.</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate in the manufacture of other substances (including in the glass and ceramic/frit sectors, production of fluoroboric acid and other boron compounds), uses of mixtures below the specific concentration limit (SCL) for classification, uses in cosmetic / medicinal / biocidal products, and uses in SRD. Taking into account the above referred to information by EBA, which reflects also allocation of volume per use, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 10,000 – 100,000 t/y .</p> | <p>Registered uses of boric acid in the scope of authorisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses at industrial sites, including, formulation, uses of mixtures, incorporation into articles, and use as processing aid. Such uses take place in a high number of sectors; main fields of application include, e.g., cellulose insulation, metallurgy, construction materials, adhesives, refractories, industrial fluids, paints and coatings, photographic solutions, abrasives, metal treatment, detergents, and uses by professional workers, e.g., formulation/use of fertilisers, use in cellulose insulation, construction materials, swimming pool tablets, photographic solutions, coatings, detergents/cleaners. <p>[initial score 10]</p> <p>In the above examples, where the substance is used in mixtures, part of the mixtures supplied to the end use may contain the substance in concentrations below the SCL. For the professional uses listed there is information (in the EBA data reported in registration, in CSRs, or information from public consultation) that the respective mixtures are not limited to concentrations below the SCL. The same applies also for many of the industrial uses listed: most of them do not refer only to formulation, but also end uses in the scope of authorisation (including mixtures ≥SCL).</p> <p>Furthermore, article service life is relevant for several of the uses listed above, e.g. cellulose insulation, construction materials, refractories, coatings, metallic equipment, etc.</p> <p>[refined score 12]</p> | 28 | <p>Grouping: with disodium tetraborate anhydrous and diboron trioxide (CL)</p> <p>[it could potentially replace them in many of their uses, based on structural similarities and almost identical pattern of registered uses]</p> | <p>On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, boric acid gets high priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.</p> <p>Therefore, boric acid is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV.</p> |

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| Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous | 215-540-4 | 1303-96-4, 1330-43-4, 12179-04-3 | YES | 1 | 15 | 12 | Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c) | <p>The amount of disodium tetraborate, anhydrous manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 100,000 – 1,000,000 t/y. This assessment is based on registration data submitted by the Lead Registrant - on behalf of the co-registrants - in the latest update of the registration data in 2014. These include also figures collected by European Borates Association (EBA) that reflect the market situation of 2012 which represent the most up-to-date information available.</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate in the manufacture of other substances (including in the glass and ceramic/frit sectors) and uses of mixtures below the specific concentration limit (SCL) for classification, uses in cosmetic / medicinal / biocidal products and laboratory uses. Taking into account the above referred to information by EBA, which reflects also allocation of volume per use, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y .</p> | <p>Registered uses of disodium tetraborate, anhydrous in the scope of authorisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses at industrial sites, including, formulations, uses of some mixtures, incorporation into articles, and use as processing aid. Such uses take place in a high number of sectors; main fields of application include, e.g., cellulose insulation, metallurgy, adhesives, construction materials, detergents, refractories, industrial fluids, paints and coatings, abrasives, swimming pool tablets, metal treatment, nuclear system, cement, and uses by professional workers, including formulation/use of fertilisers, use in cellulose insulation, construction materials, coatings, swimming pool tablets, detergents/cleaners, and potentially further registered uses. [initial score 10] <p>In the above examples, where the substance is used as mixture, part of the mixtures supplied to the end use may contain the substance in concentrations below the SCL. For the professional uses listed there is information (in the EBA data reported in registration, in CSRs, or information from public consultation) that the respective mixtures are not limited to concentrations below the SCL. The same applies also for many of the industrial uses listed: most of them do not refer only to formulation, but also end uses in the scope of authorisation (including mixtures ≥SCL).</p> <p>Furthermore, article service life is relevant for several of the uses listed above, e.g. cellulose insulation, refractories, construction materials, coatings, metallic equipment, etc.</p> <p>[refined score 12]</p> | 28 | <p>Grouping: with boric acid and diboron trioxide (CL)</p> <p>[it could potentially replace them in many of their uses, based on structural similarities and almost identical pattern of registered uses]</p> | <p>On the basis of Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, disodium tetraborate, anhydrous gets high priority for inclusion in Annex XIV among the Candidate List substances.</p> <p>Therefore, disodium tetraborate, anhydrous is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV.</p> |
| Lead monoxide (lead oxide) | 215-267-0 | 1317-36-8 | YES | 1 | 15 | 7 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>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). 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. 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).</p> <p>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 (ComRef, 2015) .</p> | <p>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 10]</p> <p>In addition, according to the information submitted in the SVHC and draft A.XIV recommendation public consultations, the substance is also used for surface treatment (plating) and in lubricant/corrosion inhibitor products in the aerospace industry, in graphite containing dispersion pastes, machining, scraping compounds, friction breaks and sealants. There is no further information on some of these (non-registered) uses and therefore it is not possible to conclude whether the uses take place at industrial sites or whether some of them could be carried out by professional workers.</p> <p>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 draft A.XIV recommendation public consultation 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).</p> <p>The lead registrant and most of the member registrants have recently updated their registrations. 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.</p> <p>Finally, according to registrations the substance is used in articles (e.g. rubber articles).</p> <p>[refined score 12]</p> | 23 | <p>Grouping:</p> <p>Lead monoxide and lead tetroxide appears 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.</p> | <p>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 monoxide is postponed. Consequently, lead monoxide is not recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</p> |
| Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate | 235-067-7 | 12065-90-6 | YES | 1 | 15 | 7 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>The amount of pentalead tetraoxide sulphate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 10,000 – 100,000 t/y.</p> <p>Part of the registered tonnage is claimed as being used as an intermediate . However, based on available information it appears that the uses described are likely not to be intermediate uses. It is stressed that the 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).</p> <p>Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y .</p> | <p>Registered uses of pentalead tetraoxide sulphate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser in PVC processing, use in lead battery production). [initial score 5]</p> <p>Furthermore, according to registration data the substance is used in articles in volumes above 10 t/y (e.g. plastic articles). [refined score 7]</p> | 23 | <p>Pentalead tetraoxide sulphate appears to be used in similar applications (batteries) as other lead substances (lead monoxide, lead tetroxide, tetralead trioxide sulphate). 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.</p> | <p>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 pentalead tetraoxide sulphate is postponed. Consequently, pentalead tetraoxide sulphate is not recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</p> |
| Tetralead trioxide sulphate | 235-380-9 | 12202-17-4 | YES | 1 | 15 | 7 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>The amount of tetralead trioxide sulphate manufactured and/or imported in the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000,000 - 10,000,000 t/y.</p> <p>Part of the registered tonnage is claimed as being used as an intermediate. However, based on available information it appears that the uses described are likely not to be intermediate uses. It is stressed that the 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).</p> <p>Therefore, in conclusion, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be > 10,000 t/y.</p> | <p>Registered uses of tetralead trioxide sulphate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use as stabiliser in PVC processing, lead battery production, production and application of coatings and inks for mirror backing, use as an industrial reactant). [initial score 5]</p> <p>Furthermore, according to the registration data the substance is used in articles (such as plastic articles). [refined score 7]</p> | 23 | <p>Tetralead trioxide sulphate appears to be used in similar applications (batteries) as other lead substances (lead monoxide, lead tetroxide, pentalead tetraoxide sulphate). 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.</p> | <p>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 tetralead trioxide sulphate is postponed. Consequently, tetralead trioxide sulphate is not recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</p> |

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| Diboron trioxide | 215-125-8 | 1303-86-2 | YES | 1 | 9 | 12 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>The amount of diboron trioxide manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data in the range of 1,000-10,000 t/y. This assessment is based on registration data submitted by the Lead Registrant - on behalf of the co-registrants - in the latest update of the registration data in 2014. These include also figures collected by European Borates Association (EBA) that reflect the market situation of 2012 which represent the most up-to-date information available.</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as uses as intermediate in the manufacture of other substances (including in the glass and ceramic sectors, manufacture of other borates) and uses of mixtures below the specific concentration limit (SCL) for classification, uses in cosmetic / medicinal / biocidal products, and uses in SRD. Taking into account the above referred to information by EBA, which reflects also allocation of volume per use, the volume in the scope of authorisation is estimated to be in the range of 100 – 1,000 t/y.</p> | <p>Registered uses of diboron trioxide in the scope of authorisation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses at industrial sites, including formulation, uses of some mixtures, incorporation into articles, and use as processing aid. Such uses take place in a high number of sectors; main fields of application include, e.g., refractories, metallurgy, semiconductors and coatings; further registered uses include nuclear systems, soldering mixtures, flux agents for alloys and/or ceramic glazings, adhesive powders, abrasives, industrial fluids, construction materials, detergent cleaners, machinery and transport equipment, and uses by professional workers (seem to include uses in metallurgy, uses of coatings, soldering mixtures, flux agents for alloys and/or ceramic glazings, adhesive powders, fertilisers. There are further registered uses such as in abrasives, fluids, construction materials, and detergent cleaners. According to information from the SPIN database reported during the public consultation, diboron trioxide is potentially also used in other applications, e.g. in photo-chemicals, however for all these further uses no information regarding the concentration of diboron trioxide in the mixtures was available). <p>[initial score 10]</p> <p>In the above examples, where the substance is used in mixtures, part of the mixtures supplied to the end use therefore may contain the substance in concentrations below the SCL.</p> <p>Furthermore, article service life is relevant for several of the uses listed above, e.g. refractories, coatings, abrasives, metallic equipment, etc. [refined score 12]</p> | 22 | <p>Grouping: with boric acid and disodium tetraborate anhydrous (CL)</p> <p>[it could potentially replace them in many of their uses, based on structural similarities and almost identical pattern of registered uses]</p> | <p>Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, diboron trioxide is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV based on grouping considerations and its relatively high priority.</p> |
| 1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide) | 203-445-0 | 106-94-5 | YES | 1 | 12 | 7 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>The amount of 1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide) manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data > 1,000 t/y.</p> <p>Some uses appear not to be in the scope of authorisation, such as use as an intermediate in manufacture of chemicals. Furthermore, according to information from the industry (RCOM, 2012), the substance may also be used in some laboratory analyses but this use seems to fall outside the scope of authorisation due to the generic exemption on scientific development and research. Taking into account the information in the registrations on the volume 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.</p> | <p>Registered uses of 1-bromopropane (n-propyl bromide) in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (formulation and use as a solvent in mixtures for vapour degreasing and surface cleaning). [initial score 5]</p> <p>In the public consultation on the draft 6th recommendation, industry claimed that the substance is only used at industrial sites. However, in the registrations, there are indications that the substance is potentially also used by professional workers in uses that fall in the scope of authorisation (use as a solvent in mixtures for vapour degreasing and surface cleaning). [refined score 7].</p> | 20 | <p>Grouping : with trichloroethylene (Annex XIV)</p> <p>[based on information from the industry received during the SVHC public consultation, the substance may be used to substitute it in some of its uses]</p> | <p>Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 1-bromopropane is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV based on grouping considerations and its relatively high priority.</p> |
| Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow | 232-382-1 | 8012-00-8 | YES | 1 | 6 | 10 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>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. 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.</p> | <p>Registered uses of pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow in the scope of authorisation include formulation of mixtures at industrial sites and use as colouring agent/pigment in inks and glazings for decoration of ceramic articles at industrial sites and by professional workers. [score 10]</p> <p>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.</p> | 17 | <p>Potential grouping: with other lead substances (CL)</p> | <p>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, pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow is not recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round.</p> |
| Diisopentylphthalate | 210-088-4 | 605-50-5 | YES | 1 | 6 | 7 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | <p>The amount of diisopentylphthalate manufactured and/or imported into the EU is according to registration data at the lower end of the band of 10 - 100 t/y. All tonnage appears to be in the scope of authorisation.</p> | <p>Registered use of diisopentylphthalate in the scope of authorisation include uses at industrial sites (use in the production of propellants and explosives and to coat them to regulate the rate of burn) [initial score 5].</p> <p>Uses of DIPP by consumers to coat the propellant and regulate rate of burn is also reported but is expected to be limited to applications where the concentration is below the concentration limit specified in the generic restriction on the use of CMRs by the general public and therefore appear not to be in the scope of authorisation. The use reported as consumer use might however also apply to professionals, based on information from the Annex XV dossier. The tonnage for that use is expected to be very low. Furthermore, according to the Annex XV dossier propellant containing DIPP is used in articles (ammunition) [refined score 7].</p> | 14 | <p>Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV</p> <p>[Due to similar structure and physical-chemical properties as other low molecular weight phthalates of carbon backbone lengths of C4-C6 (e.g. DBP) DIPP can be used in similar applications. Examples include use in propellants in manufacture of ammunition (registered use of DIPP) and use as plasticiser for PVC products and other polymers (non registered use but confirmed as potential application of DIPP).]</p> | <p>On the basis of Art 58(3) prioritisation criteria diisopentylphthalate did not get high priority for this round among the Candidate List substances. However, on the basis of grouping considerations diisopentylphthalate is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV.</p> |

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| 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 coatings, paints, thinners, paint removers, fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay, pH-regulators, flocculants, precipitants and neutralisation agents). [initial score 5] Furthermore, according to information from the SVHC public consultation (RCOM, 2012), 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. Finally, the substance might be used in articles produced during several of the above listed uses, e.g. use of paints, coatings and fillers. [refined score 7]. | 11 | Potential grouping: with 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 acetic acid, lead salt, basic is postponed. Consequently, acetic acid, lead salt, basic is not recommended 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 | Potential grouping: with 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, silicic acid, lead salt is not recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV in this recommendation round. |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich | 276-158-1 | 71888-89-6 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (article 57c) | | | 1 | Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV [DIHP has not been registered however, for some of its confirmed past applications it could be used as a complete or partial replacement for phthalates already on Annex XIV (e.g. use as plasticiser in PVC: complete or partial replacement of DEHP/BBP blends)] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C6-8-branched alkyl esters, C7-rich is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters | 271-084-6 | 68515-42-4 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (article 57c) | | | 1 | Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV [DHNUP has not been registered. However, in the past it has been used in similar applications as other phthalates already on Annex XIV (e.g. use as plasticiser in the production of certain cable types, use in adhesives, paints and lacquers (same types of application as e.g. DEHP)).] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear | 284-032-2 | 84777-06-0 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | | | 1 | Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV. [1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear has not been registered. However it has similar physico-chemical properties to other transitional phthalates of carbon backbone lengths of C4-C6 (e.g. similar density with di-n-butylphthalate (DBP)) and can be used in similar applications (e.g. plasticisers in plastic material).] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |

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| Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate | 204-212-6 | 117-82-8 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c) | | | 1 | Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV [DMEP has not been registered. However, its general global applications have included many uses similar to uses of e.g. DBP (plasticisers in PVC products, use in paints, lacquers, varnishes, adhesives, printer inks, film coatings).] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |
| Dipentyl phthalate (DPP) | 205-017-9 | 131-18-0 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c); | | | 1 | Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV [Dipentyl phthalate (DPP) has not been registered. However, it has structural similarities with other phthalates and can be used in similar applications (plasticiser in PVC, potential use in paints, lacquers, varnishes, adhesives, printer inks, film coatings)] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, dipentyl phthalate (DPP) is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |
| N-pentyl-isopentylphthalate | - | 776297-69-9 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (Article 57 c) | | | 1 | Grouping with phthalate(s) already on Annex XIV. [n-Pentyl-isopentyl phthalate has not been registered. However, it has similarities in terms of structure and physico-chemical properties with other transitional phthalates of carbon backbone lengths of C4-C6, and there are indications on the potential for using the substances in the same types of application (e.g. plasticisers in plastic material)] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, n-pentyl-isopentyl phthalate is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |
| Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate | 235-541-3 | 12267-73-1 | NO | 1 | 0 | 0 | Toxic for reproduction (article 57 c) | | | 1 | Grouping: with boric acid, disodium tetraborate anhydrous, and diboron trioxide (CL) [it could potentially replace them in many of their uses, based on structural similarities] | Although other substances on the Candidate List assessed in this recommendation round get higher priority based on Art. 58(3) prioritisation criteria, tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate is recommended for inclusion in Annex XIV on the basis of grouping considerations. |

[1] Does not meet the criteria for identification as a carcinogen if it contains < 0.005 % (w/w) benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5).