COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

on the implementation of the Community Strategy for Endocrine Disrupters - a range of substances suspected of interfering with the hormone systems of humans and wildlife (COM (1999) 706)

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SUMMARY

Following the adoption by the Commission of a Communication to Council and European Parliament on a Community Strategy for Endocrine Disrupters in December 1999 (COM(1999)706), the Council invited the Commission to report regularly on the progress of work, and for the first time in early 2001.

A key short-term action of the Community Strategy is the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption. During 2000, a ***candidate list of 553 man-made substances and 9 synthetic/natural hormones*** has been identified. The candidate list has been divided into three separate groupings of substances depending on the level of information available, and a priority list of actions has been developed in order to further evaluate the role of these substances in endocrine disruption. Actions, timeframes and groupings of substances are presented in Annex 1 of this Communication.

Regarding other short-term actions, the Commission is planning ***a European workshop on endocrine disrupters***, with the sponsorship of the Swedish Ministry for Environment, Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate (KEMI), OECD, WHO and the European Environment Agency. The workshop will take place on 18-20 June 2001 in Sweden and will focus on monitoring, research and development, test methods/testing strategy and international cooperation. The Commission has also held meetings with WHO and the US EPA during 2000 with a view to enhancing international cooperation.

The Commission and Member States continue to participate in the OECD Endocrine Disrupter Testing and Assessment Task Force, which was set up in 1998 with the goal of ***developing agreed test methods*** for endocrine disrupters. The latest estimates are that agreed test methods for human health would be available in 2002 while tests for environmental effects are expected in the timeframe of 2003 to 2005.

Under the 5th Community Framework Programme for R&D (1999-2002), research into endocrine disruption has been prioritised in the latest revisions of the relevant workprogrammes. In addition, a ***dedicated call for research proposals*** on the health and environmental implications of endocrine disrupters was published in May 2001 with a budgetary envelope of 20 MEURO.

Finally, regarding ***legislative action***, the proposed revision of the General Product Safety Directive proposes, inter-alia, a simplification of conditions and procedures for urgent measures at Community level. In addition, the issue of endocrine disrupters is addressed specifically in the context of new and existing legislation in the field of water policy and in the recent White Paper on a strategy for a future chemicals policy.

Context

1. A range of chemical substances, designed for use in industry, agriculture and consumer products, are suspected of interfering with the endocrine systems of humans and wildlife and of causing adverse health effects such as cancer, behavioural changes and reproductive abnormalities. These substances are known as "endocrine disrupters".

2. In December 1999, the Commission adopted a Communication to the Council and European Parliament on a Community Strategy for Endocrine Disrupters. The strategy addresses the key requirements of further ***research; international co-operation; communication to the public; and appropriate policy action.*** Recommendations are made for short-, medium- and long-term actions.

3. On 30 March 2000 the Environment Council adopted Conclusions on the Commission Communication in which it stressed the **precautionary principle,** the need to develop quick and effective risk management strategies and the need for consistency with the overall chemicals policy. The Council invited the Commission to report back on the progress of the work at regular intervals, and for the first time in early 2001

4. On 26 October 2000, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution on endocrine disrupters, emphasising the application of the precautionary principle and calling on the Commission to identify substances for immediate action.

Progress on short-term action

Establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption

5. One of the first key short-term actions identified in the Communication is the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption. The priority list was to be established in two steps, first an independent review of evidence of endocrine disrupting effects and human/wildlife exposure and second a priority-setting exercise in consultation with stakeholders and the Commission Scientific Committees. The two-step process is illustrated in Figure 1 attached.

6. The *first step* resulted in a study report entitled "Towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption – preparation of a candidate list of substances as a basis for priority-setting". The study was carried out by BKH Consulting Engineers, NL, under contract to the European Commission, DG Environment. The report focused on man-made chemicals used primarily in industry, agriculture and consumer goods and was completed in June 2000.

7. The study report identified a **candidate list of 553 substances** which were grouped into three groups according to different levels of available information for four selection criteria. The selection criteria, chosen in consultation with stakeholders, were as follows:

- Production volume
- Persistence in the environment
- Evidence of endocrine disruption from scientific literature, and
- Exposure considerations

8. For the *second step*, priority-setting, the Commission Scientific Committee for Toxicity, Ecotoxicty and the Environment, in association with the Scientific Committee for Plants, was consulted on the scientific relevance of the BKH Report. The *Opinion adopted on 5 September 2000* supported the stepwise approach for the selection of substances for prioritisation and further evaluation. It concluded however that there were important scientific shortcomings in the BKH report, and identified namely the need to address dose-response/potency considerations, synthetic hormones, quantification of exposure as well as cut-off points for production volume and persistence criteria.

9. In parallel, stakeholders, including EU Member and Associated States, industry associations and non-governmental organisations were consulted. The majority view of *Member States and NGOs* was that the BKH approach was a pragmatic one which was reasonable for a first cut of the data and that it could be used as a first step in developing the priority list. At the same time, the need for additional work to improve and develop the list was emphasised.

10. The *chemical industry* expressed its concern that the BKH process might be perceived as a valid risk assessment because it appeared to combine hazard and exposure in a single assessment in a simplistic way. In addition, the chemical industry submitted a document described as "an alternative to the approach used by BKH".

11. On 8-9 November 2000, a stakeholder meeting was held in Brussels. Priority-setting was discussed in the light of the Opinion of the Scientific Committee, comments from stakeholders and an analysis of the legal status of substances under existing Community legislation. Several points relating to the BKH Report and to the list to be established were noted:

- The study carried out by BKH was designed as a *starting point* in a priority-setting exercise.
- All 553 candidate substances would be retained for further evaluation.
- A more in-depth study of specific candidate substances than that contained in the BKH Report would be necessary before any proposals for restrictions could be envisaged.
- Of 118 candidate substances deemed to have evidence of endocrine disruption or potential endocrine disruption, 109 were already subject to bans or restrictions or were being addressed under existing Community legislation, although for reasons not necessarily related to endocrine disruption.

- In addition to the man-made substances identified in the BKH Report, natural, identical to natural and synthetic hormones would also be considered as candidate substances. These substances are already subject to a ban for growth promotion in stock-farming in the European Union.

- In the context of the Community Strategy for Endocrine Disrupters, the Commission does not intend to duplicate work on candidate substances for which risk assessments are underway or due under existing Community legislation.

- The process of identifying candidate substances is iteractive and allows for inclusion and exclusion of substances as new evidence comes to light.

12. As a result of the two-step process described above, the Commission intends to implement a priority list of actions relating to specific groupings of candidate substances. These actions are listed in Annex 1, Table 1. Of particular importance are the following actions:

- Priority in the short-term (within 12-18 months) will be given to conducting an in-depth evaluation of 12 candidate substances. Nine (9) of these are industrial or other substances for which there is scientific **evidence of endocrine disruption** or **potential** endocrine disruption and which are **neither restricted nor currently being addressed under existing Community legislation** (see Annex 1, Table 2). In order to address the scientific shortcomings of the BKH Report, the evaluation will consider up-to-date ED evidence, including dose/response/potency/timing/synergy considerations, comparison with normal toxicity data, and quantitative exposure assessment where appropriate. Exposure assessment will include the identification of specific cases of consumer or ecosystem exposure which might warrant special consideration in the short-term. In addition, three (3) synthetic/natural hormones, oestrone, ethinyl oestradiol and oestradiol, will be evaluated in order to gather up-to-date evidence of environmental exposure and effects related to these substances. The Commission intends to launch a study in order to undertake this work.

- Priority will also be given in the next 12-18 months to gathering data/information on persistence, production volumes and legal status of 435 candidate substances (see Annex 1, Table 4) for which there was **insufficient data** in the BKH Report to decide on ED or potential for ED. The Commission intends to launch a second study in order to undertake this work.

- For 46 candidate substances for which there is deemed to be **evidence of ED or potential ED** and which are **subject to risk assessment** under existing Community legislation (see Annex 1, Table 3, shaded substances) the Commission will invite Member State Competent Authorities to take available evidence of endocrine disruption into account during the risk assessment process. The Commission will invite Member States Competent Authorities to speed up the risk assessments and risk reduction strategies for 15 candidate ED substances which are priority substances under Regulation 793/93 and to speed up the risk assessment and authorisation process for 31

candidate ED substances which are under review under Directive 91/414 for plant protection products. This work is estimated to require a timeframe of between 1-4 years.

- For 2 candidate substances for which there is scientific evidence of ED or potential ED and which are **neither restricted, classified nor being addressed under existing Community legislation,** (see Annex 1, Table 2, shaded substances), the Commission will invite the Member State Competent Authorities to carry out classification under Dir 67/548 using existing test results for carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity and danger to the environment. This is estimated to require a 1-2 year timeframe.

13. The Commission has recently launched a study concerning the exposure of human beings to endocrine disrupters through drinking water. This study has been launched at the request of the Council in the context of Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (Drinking Water Directive). The goal of the study is to gather evidence on which to base parametric values for endocrine-disrupting chemicals which might be used in a future revision of the Directive.

Information exchange and international cooperation

14. The Commission and WHO held a joint seminar on 19-20 September 2000 with a view to enhancing cooperation between the two organisations. Regarding endocrine disrupters, the Commission and WHO, through the International Programme for Chemical Safety, are already cooperating on the maintenance of a global research inventory which is housed at the Commission Joint Research Centre in Ispra and on the compilation of a global state-of-the-science assessment report.

15. The development of agreed test methods is addressed within the forum of the OECD. Both the Commission and WHO are committed to supporting this process, WHO in the framework of the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) and the Commission by working closely with EU Member States to coordinate EU input at OECD. In the longer-term, it is expected that both organisations could work jointly on evaluating the impact of test methods on current risk assessment approaches.

16. Endocrine disruption was also addressed at the EU-US High Level Consultation on the Environment on 10-11 May 2000. The Commission and US EPA agreed to share information on a regular basis on priority-setting, screening and testing as well as on research activities.

17. Endocrine disruption is one of the chapters within the frame of the EU-US agreement on cooperation in science and technology. In this context, a joint workshop was organized in Ispra by the Commission JRC in April 1999 at which common research priorities were identified. Recently, the US EPA published two calls for research proposals focused on ecological and human health effects of EDs and is due to publish another in 2001. In addition, the Commission launched a dedicated call for proposals on health and environmental implications of EDs on 31 May 2001.

Other short-term action

18. The use of substances having an oestrogenic, gestagenic or androgenic effect is restricted under Directive 96/22/EC concerning the prohibition on the use in stock-farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and beta-agonists. In April 1999, the Scientific Committee on Veterinary matters relating to Public Health concluded that for all six hormones endocrine, developmental, immunological, neurobiological, immunotoxic, genotoxic and carcinogenic effects could be envisaged and that of the various susceptible risk groups, prepubertal children is the group of greatest concern. Moreover, the Scientific Committee concluded that oestradiol 17 beta is a complete carcinogen. In the light of these conclusions, confirmed in May 2000, the Commission has proposed to definitively ban the use of oestradiol 17 beta and its ester-like derivatives in farm animals and to maintain provisionally the prohibition for growth promotion of all other substances having an oestrogenic, gestagenic or androgenic effect until more complete scientific information becomes available (COM (2000) 320 and COM (2001) 131).

19. The Commission is planning to hold a European workshop on endocrine disrupters on 18-20 June 2001 in Aronsborg (Bålsta), Sweden, with sponsorship from Swedish Ministry from Environment, Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate (KEMI), OECD, WHO and the European Environment Agency. The workshop is intended as a means to follow up on several elements of the Community strategy on endocrine disrupters (COM(1999)706), including the establishment of monitoring programmes, information exchange and international coordination, development of test methods/testing strategy, and research and development. Further information on the detailed objectives of the workshop are provided in Annex 2.

Progress on medium-term action

Identification and assessment of endocrine disrupters

20. As indicated in the Commission Communication, the availability of agreed test strategies/methods to identify and assess endocrine disrupting chemicals is a basic requirement for comprehensive legislative action aimed at protecting people and the environment from the potential dangers posed by these chemicals.

21. The Commission participates in the OECD Endocrine Disrupters Testing and Assessment Task Force (EDTA) which was set up in 1998 under the authority of the National Co-ordinators for the Test Guidelines Programme. The main duties of the Task Force are to develop an internationally harmonised testing strategy and to co-ordinate and oversee the work of different sub-groups charged to develop new test guidelines or revise existing ones to assess the potential endocrine disrupting properties of chemicals. The Task force has met four times and has outlined a first conceptual framework for a possible testing strategy and defined a set of test methods to be developed/validated.

22. For the development/validation of test methods for human health effects, the Task Force set up a working group in 1998. This group, which includes

Commission and Member State experts, has been focusing on the development of two new tests and the enhancement of an existing guideline and it is expected that agreed tests for human health could be available in 2002. In parallel the revision of Test Guideline 416 (Two Generation Reproductive Toxicity) and OECD TG 414 (Teratogenicity) are currently in the final phase of adoption by the Member countries. These revisions include many additions relevant to the detection of sex hormone disruption, although there is still a need in the future to consider additional endpoints, particularly those relating to the central nervous system and thyroid hormone system.

23. For the development/validation of test methods for environmental effects, a second working group was established in late 2000, in which Commission and Member State experts participate. Suitable tests regarding environmental effects are not well-developed. Tests are required which assess the effects of chemicals on a variety of key taxonomic groups from all the relevant environmental compartments (fish, avians, invertebrates, amphibians). In view of the different degrees of knowledge on each compartment and test development, it is necessary to identify relevant toxicity endpoints in order to obtain a representative picture of the effects on the environment. Due to the lack of development of these tests, it is unlikely that the first agreed methods will be available before 2003 and some of them not before 2005.

Research and Development

24. In the Fourth Community Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (1994-1998), successful projects were funded in the areas of identification and detection of endocrine disrupting substances in waste water treatment, biosensor development, the impacts of endocrine disrupters on human and ecosystems health and development of test methods. The Community funding for these projects was circa 8 million Euros. In addition the Commission (Joint Research Centre/DG Research) is funding a scientific project which aims to screen the EU high production volume existing chemicals for potential endocrine modulating chemicals.

25. In the Fifth Community Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP5) (1999-2002), ED is addressed under several key actions of the "Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources" and the "Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development" programmes. However, the calls for proposals in 1999 yielded only one project clearly dedicated to ED in the Quality of Life programme (Key Action: Environment and Health), with a European contribution of 2.45 M€. This project addresses male reproductive health.

26. For the year 2000, 4 proposals specifically dedicated to endocrine disruption have reached the funding stage in the Quality of Life Programme (Key Action: Environment and Health). These proposals address essentially male reproductive health and the effects of phytoestrogens in the human diet. The total Community contribution to these projects is around 8 M€. Several other projects in the same programme investigate human health effects of substances suspected of being endocrine disrupters (e.g. dioxins, PCB, PAH, flame retardants) without

focussing specifically on this single issue. These projects receive a total European contribution in excess of 10 M€.

27. In the Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, several projects, focusing not only on endocrine disruption but also on ecotoxicological research of possible endocrine substances in freshwater and marine ecosystems, have been selected for funding under the key actions "Sustainable management and quality of water" and " Marine ecosystems".

28. In order to better cater for the research needs related to ED, the profile of the issue has been raised throughout the relevant programmes of FP5 for years 2001 and 2002. Specific research priorities focused on endocrine disrupters have been included in the revised workprogramme of the Environment and Sustainable Development Programme to cover the last two calls for proposals in FP5. Under the key action "Sustainable management and quality of water" these priorities include research on endocrine disrupters in the following fields: ecosystem functioning, quality of drinking water, combating diffuse pollution, pre-normative and co-normative research including standardization. Under the key action "Marine ecosystems" special priority for endocrine disrupters has been emphasized in the sub-area related to the assessment of nutrient and pollutant impacts on the marine environment.

29. Additionally, to further improve the policy support and in order to create a pool of research to help resolve the large remaining uncertainties, the Commission (DG Research) has published a **dedicated call for proposals on the health and environmental implications of endocrine disrupters** on 31 May 2001 with a deadline of 14 September 2001. The allocated budget is 20 M euros.

Progress on long-term action

Legislative action

30. As outlined in Point 12 of this Communication, a key priority action in 2001 is the in-depth evaluation of 12 candidate ED substances, which will include the identification of specific cases of consumer or ecosystem exposure which might warrant special consideration in the short-term. In the context of consumer exposure, Directive 92/59/EC on **general product safety** has been identified in the Commission Communication (COM(1999)706) as a key risk management instrument for short-term emergency action. It should be noted that this Directive is under revision, with proposed amendments covering a clarification and enlargement of the scope of the Directive, a stronger role for European standards, additional obligations for producers and distributors, a ban on export of prohibited products, reinforcement of the obligations and powers of the Member States for market surveillance, collaboration between Member States and the Commission, improvement of the RAPEX system, a simplification of conditions and procedures for urgent measures at Community level and last but not least an improvement in transparency to the general public.

31. Directive 2000/60/EC, the Water Framework Directive, was adopted in September 2000. Following this, on 16 January 2001, the Commission adopted an amended Proposal for a Council/European Parliament Decision establishing

the list of priority substances in the field of **water policy** (COM(2001)17). Directive 2000/60/EC stipulates that, following adoption of this Decision, the Commission shall produce proposals for emission controls and quality standards within two years. For so-called "priority hazardous substances", the proposals for emission controls shall aim to end or phase out emissions, discharges and losses within 20 years. It should be noted that, of the 32 priority substances proposed in the field of water policy, 11 are candidate ED substances for which evidence of ED or potential ED was found in the BKH Report.

32. On 13 February 2001, the Commission adopted a **White Paper on a Strategy for a Future Chemicals Policy**. One of the key elements of the proposed strategy is an authorisation procedure for substances of very high concern, namely, substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction and substances with POPs characteristics. The procedure would require authorities to give specific permission before such a substance could be used for a particular purpose, marketed as such or as a component of a product. Given that many of the serious human health effects which have so far been associated with endocrine disrupting chemicals are testicular cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, decrease in sperm concentration and semen volume, cryptorchidism and hypospadia, it is likely that many ED candidate substances would fall under this authorisation procedure. Furthermore, adverse effects on the endocrine system of wildlife species have been causally linked to certain POPs, which would be subject to authorisation. In addition, the need for particular research efforts on endocrine disruption are highlighted in the White Paper. These include research into the development and validation of in-vivo and in-vitro test methods as well as modelling (e.g. QSAR) and screening methods, and research into the effect of low doses, long term exposure and exposure to mixtures of chemicals.

Other issues pertinent to the issue of endocrine disruption, which are addressed in the context of the overall chemicals policy, include the rigorous testing for long-term effects of substances exceeding a production volume of 100 t and the obligation of manufacturers/importers and downstream users to carry out appropriate risk assessments.

Conclusions and next steps

33. The ***year 2000*** has been dedicated to a number of ***preparatory activities*** towards the implementation of the Community Strategy for Endocrine Disrupters as adopted by the Commission in December 1999 (COM(1999)706). These include the identification and prioritisation of a candidate list of ED substances for further evaluation, the preparation of research priorities to feed into a dedicated call for research proposals on ED under the 5th Community Framework Programme on R&D and the planning of a European workshop on endocrine disrupters. ***Ongoing activities*** during 2000 included the development of test methods in the context of the OECD Task Force for the Assessment and Testing of endocrine disrupters.

34. The ***year 2001*** will be dedicated to the ***further evaluation of the role of candidate substances in endocrine disruption***, with first priority given to those substances with evidence of ED or potential ED which are neither restricted nor currently being addressed under existing Community legislation. The evaluation

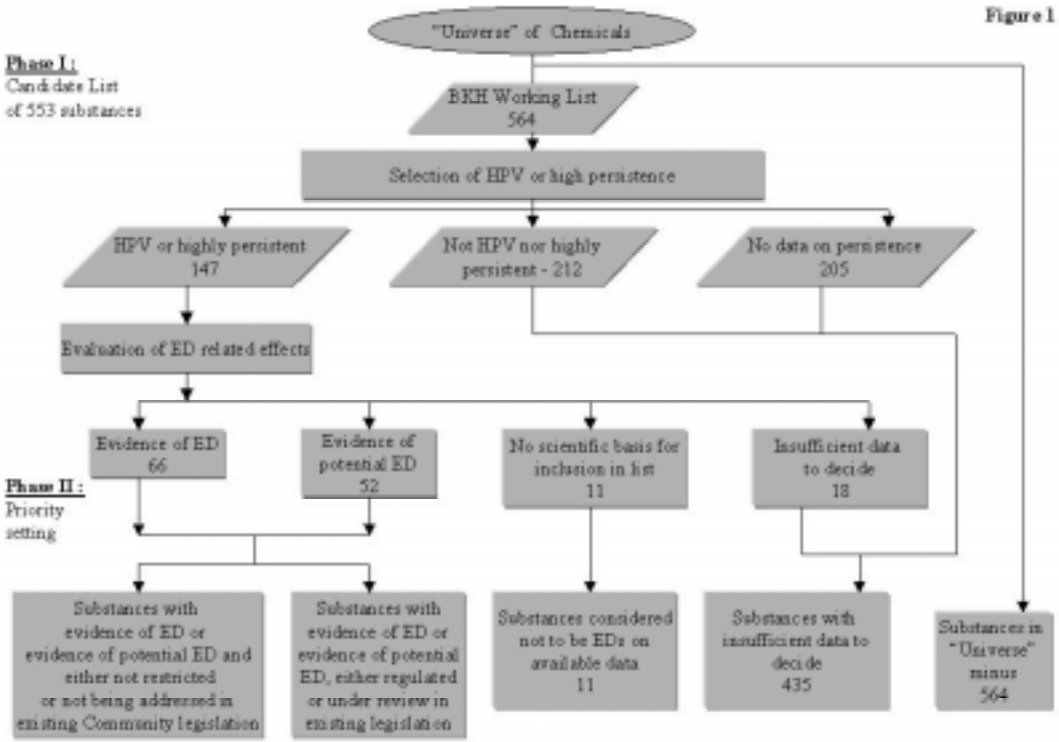
will include the identification of specific cases of consumer or ecosystem exposure which might warrant special consideration from a consumer and environmental policy point of view in the short-term.

35. Equally, priority will be given during ***2001-2002*** to ***gathering data*** on a range of candidate ED substances and to launching a series of ***research projects*** aimed at filling the gaps in knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon of endocrine disruption. In addition, the Commission invites the Member States to ***speed up the current risk assessment processes*** for existing substances and plant protection products which appear on the ED candidate list and which are being addressed under existing Community legislation.

36. A European workshop on endocrine disrupters will take place on 18-20 June 2001 in Aronsborg (Bålsta), Sweden. The workshop will address the establishment of ***monitoring*** programmes, the development of ***agreed test methods/testing strategy, international cooperation*** and ***research and development***.

37. In parallel with the above specific activities in the context of the Community Strategy for Endocrine Disrupters, the issue of endocrine disruption is also addressed, either directly or indirectly, in a new legislative proposal in the field of ***water policy***, in the recent White Paper on a strategy for a ***future chemicals policy*** and in the proposed revision of the ***General Product Safety*** Directive.

Figure 1


"Universe" of Chemicals
Phase I :
Candidate List
of 553 substances
BKH Working List
564
Selection of HPV or high persistence
HPV or highly persistent
147
Not HPV nor highly
persistent - 212
No data on persistence
205
Evaluation of ED related effects
Evidence of ED
66
Evidence of
potential ED
52
No scientific basis for
inclusion in list
11
Insufficient data
to decide
18
Phase II :
Priority
setting
Substances with
evidence of ED or
evidence of potential ED and
either not restricted
or not being addressed in
existing Community legislation
Substances with
evidence of ED or
evidence of potential
ED, either regulated
or under review in
existing legislation
Substances considered
not to be EDs on
available data
11
Substances with
insufficient data to
decide
435
Substances in
"Universe"
minus
564

Annex 1

Table 1: Priority List of Actions with groupings of substances and estimated timeframes

Groupings of substances► **Actions▼**	*Substances with evidence of ED or potential ED which are neither restricted nor currently being addressed under existing Community legislation - see Table 2*	*Substances with evidence of ED or evidence of potential ED, already regulated or being addressed under existing legislation – see Table 3*	*Substances with insufficient data in BKH Report to decide on ED evidence – see Table 4*	*Substances for which little or nothing is known*	*Substances which are deemed NOT to be EDs, on the basis of available data – see Table 5*
Conduct in-depth studies of individual substances, focusing on up-to-date ED evidence, including dose/response/potency/timing/synergy considerations, comparison with normal toxicity data, and quantitative exposure assessment where appropriate. Exposure assessment will include the identification of specific cases of consumer or ecosystem exposure which might warrant special consideration in the short-term..	Estimated timeframe 12-18 months				
Gather basic information on persistence, production volumes, legal status of substances.			Estimated timeframe 12-18 months	Estimated timeframe 2+ years	

Invite Member State Competent Authorities to speed up risk assessment under Reg 793/93 and Dir 91/414.		Estimated timeframe 1-4 years			
Invite Member State Competent Authorities to carry out classification under Dir 67/548 using existing test results for carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity and danger to the environment.	Estimated timeframe 1-2 years				
Identify candidates for screening tests			Estimated timeframe 2+years	Estimated timeframe 2+years	
Identify candidates for definitive tests	Estimated timeframe 1.5+years	Estimated timeframe 1.5+years			
Conduct further research to generate new data/information			Estimated timeframe 2+years	Estimated timeframe 2+years	
Conduct further research/develop quick and effective screening tests				Estimated timeframe 2+ years	

Table 2: Substances with evidence of ED or potential ED which are neither restricted nor currently being addressed under existing Community legislation (= 9)

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
140-66-9	4-tert-Octylphenol=1,1,3,3-Tetramethyl-4-butylphenol	Industrial						
99-99-0	4-Nitrotoluene	Other substance						T; R23/24/25; R33; N; R51-53
108-46-3	Resorcinol	Other substance						Xn; R22; Xi; R36/38; N; R50
120-83-2	2,4 Dichlorophenol	Industrial						Xn; R21/22; C; R34; N; R51-53
59-50-7	4-chloro-3-methylphenol	Industrial						Xn;R21/22;Xi;R41R43
1675-54-3	2,2'-bis(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl) propane = 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bisoxirane	Industrial						Xi; R36/38; R43;
No CAS 046	2,2',4,4'-Tetrabrominated diphenyl ether (2,2',4,4'-tetraBDE)	Industrial by-product						
90-43-7	o-phenylphenol	Industrial						Xi; R36/37/38; N;R50;
75-15-0	Carbon disulphide	Other substance						F; R11; Repr. Cat. 3; R62-63; T; R48/23

* Substances are broadly grouped into industrial chemicals, pesticides, metals, other substances and natural/synthetic hormones.

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Dir 76/769 = Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
Reg 793/93 =Regulation (EEC) No.793/93 for Risk Assessment of Existing Substances
Dir 91/414 = Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing on the market of Plant Protection Products
Dir 67/548 = Directive 67/548/EEC on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

Table 3: Substances with evidence of ED or evidence of potential ED, already regulated or being addressed under existing legislation (= 115)

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
12789-03-6	Chlordane	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE in EU	
57-74-9	Chlordane (cis- and trans-)	Pesticide				As for Chlordane	As for Chlordane	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R21/22; N; R50-53
143-50-0	Kepone (Chlordecone)	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; T; R24/25; N; R50-53
2385-85-5	Mirex	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	Carc. Cat. 3; R40;Repr. Cat. 3; R62-63; R64
8001-35-2	Toxaphene = Camphechlor	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; T; R25; Xn; R21
50-29-3	DDT (technical) = clofenotane	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE	T; R25-48/25; Carc. Cat. 3; R40; N; R50-53
50-29-3	p,p'-DDT = clofenotane	Pesticide					OBSOLETE	T; R25-48/25; Carc. Cat. 3; R40; N; R50-53
3563-45-9	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane (tetrachloro DDT)	Pesticide					OBSOLETE	

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
50471-44-8	Vinclozolin	Pesticide				IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-DE-AU-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	
12427-38-2	Maneb	Pesticide				SF-DK-IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-DE-AU-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Xi; R37; R43;
137-42-8	Metam Natrium	Pesticide				IRL-UK-NL-BE-DE-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Not a priority substance in first or second list Notified for the third stage of the review prog. under Reg 451/2000.	Xn; R22; R31; C; R34
137-26-8	Thiram	Pesticide				SF-DK-IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-DE-AU-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Muta. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R20/22; Xi; R36/37
12122-67-7	Zineb	Pesticide				IRL-UK-NL-BE-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Xi; R37; R43;
58-89-9	Gamma-HCH (Lindane)	Pesticide				IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Withdrawal decided in Decision 2000/801/EC.	T; R23/24/25; Xi; R36/38; N; R50-53
330-55-2	Linuron (Lorox)	Pesticide				SF-DK-IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-AU-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R22-48/22; N; R50-53

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
61-82-5	Amitrol = Aminotriazol	Pesticide				All MS except DK, SE, SF, A, I	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R48/22; N; R51-53
1912-24-9	Atrazine	Pesticide				IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; Muta. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R20/22
34256-82-1	Acetochlor	Pesticide				ES	Not a priority substance in first or second list. Notified for the third stage of the review prog. under Reg 451/2000	Xn; R20; Xi; R37/38; R43
15972-60-8	Alachlor	Pesticide				FR-ES-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R22; R43
1836-75-5	Nitrofen	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	Carc. Cat. 2; R45; Repr. Cat. 2; R61; Xn; R22
100-42-5	Styrene	Industrial		1	HH discussion ongoing; ENV finished			R10; Xn; R20; Xi; R36/38
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	Industrial				NO	OBSOLETE in EU	Carc. Cat. 2; R45; T; R48/25; N; R50-53
25154-52-3	Phenol, nonyl-	Industrial	Proposal to restrict	2	Final report September 1999			Xn;R22; C;R34; N;50-53

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate (BBP)	Industrial	Proposal to restrict	3	Discussion starting end of 2000			[Repr.Cat.2;R61]; [Repr.Cat. 3;R62];
117-81-7	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	Industrial	Proposal to restrict	2	Final report 2001			Repr.Cat.2:R60-61; R53?
84-74-2	Di-n-butylphthalate (DBP)	Industrial	Proposal to restrict	1	Final report October 2000			Rep.Cat 2;R61; Rep.Cat 3;R62; N;R50
80-05-7	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propan = 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol = Bisphenol A	Industrial		3	RA Report due June 2001			Xi; R36/37/38; R43;
1336-36-3	PCB	Industrial	Ban					R33; N; R50-53;
35065-27-1	PCB 153 (2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
32774-16-6	PCB 169 (3,3',4,4',5,5'-Hexachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
2437-79-8	PCB 47 (2,2',4,4'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
32598-13-3	PCB 77 (3,3',4,4'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
53469-21-9	PCB Aroclor 1242	Industrial	Ban					
12672-29-6	PCB Aroclor 1248	Industrial	Ban					
11097-69-1	PCB Aroclor 1254	Industrial	Ban					
11096-82-5	PCB Aroclor 1260 (Clophen A60)	Industrial	Ban					
No CAS 004	PBBs = Brominated Flame retardants = PBB (mixed group of 209 Congeners)	Industrial	Restricted					
40321-76-4	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzodioxin	By-product of waste incineration						
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	By-product of waste incineration						
57117-31-4	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF)	By-product of waste incineration						
No CAS	Tributyltin compounds	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn;

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
050								R21; Xi; R36/38
688-73-3	Tributyltin hydride	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn; R21; Xi; R36/38
56-35-9	Tributyltin oxide = bis(tributyltin) oxide	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn; R21; Xi; R36/38
26354-18-7	2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester = Stannane, tributylmeacrylate	Metal	Restricted					
No CAS 100	Methoxyetylacrylate tinbutyltin, copolymer	Metal	Restricted					
4342-30-7	Phenol, 2-[[(tributylstannyl)oxy]carbony	Metal	Restricted					
4342-36-3	Stannane, (benzoyloxy)tributyl-	Metal	Restricted					
4782-29-0	Stannane, [1,2-phenylenebis(carbonyloxy)	Metal	Restricted					
36631-23-9	Stannane, tributyl = Tributyltin naphtalate	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn; R21; Xi; R36/38
85409-	Stannane, tributyl-, mono(naphthenoyloxy	Metal	Restricted					

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
17-2								
24124-25-2	Stannane, tributyl[(1-oxo-9,12-octadecad	Metal	Restricted					
3090-35-5	Stannane, tributyl[(1-oxo-9-octadecenyl)	Metal	Restricted					
26239-64-5	Stannane, tributyl[[[1,2,3,4,4a,4b,5,6,1	Metal	Restricted					
1983-10-4	Stannane, tributylfluoro-	Metal	Restricted					
2155-70-6	Tributyl[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]stannane	Metal	Restricted					
No CAS 099	Tributyltincarboxylate	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn; R21; Xi; R36/38
26636-32-8	Tributyltinnaphthalate	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn; R21; Xi; R36/38
No CAS 101	Tributyltinpolyethoxylate	Metal	Restricted					T; R25-48/23/25; Xn; R21; Xi; R36/38
2279-76-	Tri-n-propyltin (TPrT)	Metal	Restricted					

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
7								
1461-25-2	Tetrabutyltin (TTBT)	Metal	Restricted					
No CAS 051	Triphenyltin	Metal	Restricted					T;R23/24/25;N;R5053;
900-95-8	Fentin acetate = triphenyltin acetate	Metal				IRL-UK-NL-BE-LUXX-DE-AU-FR-PT-IT-GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	T+; R26; T; R24/25; Xi; R36/38
95-76-1	3,4-Dichloroaniline	Other substance		1	Final report end of 2000			T; R23/24/25; R33; N; R50-53
10605-21-7	Carbendazim	Pesticide				All MS except SF	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Muta. Cat. 3; R40
309-00-2	Aldrin	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	T; R24/25-48/24/25; Carc. Cat. 3; R40; N; R50-53
60-57-1	Dieldrin	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	T+; R27; T; R25-48/25; Carc. Cat. 3; R40
115-29-7	Endosulfan	Pesticide				All MS except SE, DK, NL, DE	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	T; R24/25; Xi; R36; N; R50-53
959-98-8	Endosulfan (alpha)	Pesticide				As for	As for Endosulfan	

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
						Endosulfan		
33213-65-9	Endosulfan (beta)	Pesticide				As for Endosulfan	As for Endosulfan	
72-20-8	Endrin	Pesticide				NO	OBSOLETE, suspended worldwide	T+; R28; T; R24; N, R50-53
27304-13-8	Oxychlordane	Pesticide				As for chlordane	As for chlordane	
39801-14-4	Photomirex	Pesticide				As for Mirex	As for Mirex	
94-75-7	2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	Pesticide				ALL MS, except SE	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Xn; R22; Xi; R36/37/38;
67747-09-5	Prochloraz	Pesticide				All MS	Not a priority substance in first or second list. Notified for the third stage of the review prog. under Reg 451/2000	Xn; R22; N; R50-53;
115-32-2	Dicofol = Kelthane	Pesticide				IR, UK, NL, BE, LUX, AU, FR, ES, IT, PT	Not in first or second list. Notified for the third stage of the review prog under Reg 451/2000	Xn; R21/22; Xi; R38; R43
36734-19-7	Iprodione	Pesticide				All MS	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
137-30-4	Ziram	Pesticide				All MS except SF, SE, IRL, DE	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Muta. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R22; Xi; R36/37/38
330-54-1	Diuron	Pesticide				All MS except SE, SF	Second list of priority substances under Regulation 451/2000	Carc. Cat. 3; R40; Muta. Cat. 3; R40; Xn; R22-48/22
333-41-5	Diazinon	Pesticide				All MS	Second list of priority substances under Regulation 451/2000	Xn; R22; N; R50-53;
60-51-5	Dimethoate	Pesticide				All MS	Second list of priority substances under Regulation 451/2000	Xn; R21/22
121-75-5	Malathion	Pesticide				All MS except SE, DE, AU	Second list of priority sub under Reg. 451/2000	Xn; R22
298-00-0	Methylparathion	Pesticide				NL, LUXX, DE, AU, FR, ES, IT, GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	T+; R28; T; R24;
56-38-2	Parathion = Parathion(-ethyl)	Pesticide				NL, BE, LUXX, DE, FR, ES, IT, GR	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	T+; R27/28; N; R50-53;
122-34-9	Simazine	Pesticide				All MS except SE and DE	Review ongoing under Reg 3600/92	Carc. Cat. 3; R40
43121-43-3	Triadimefon	Pesticide				All MS except DK	Not a priority substance in first or second list. Notified for the third stage of the review prog.	Xn; R22; N; R51-53;

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
							under Reg 451/2000	
76-44-8	Heptachlor	Pesticide				NO	Obsolete in EU	T; R24/25; Carc. Cat. 3; R40; R33
74-83-9	Methylbromide (bromomethane)	Pesticide				All MS except LUXX	Not a priority substance in first or second list. Notified for the third stage of the review prog. under Reg 451/2000	Muta. Cat. 3; R40; T; R23/25; Xn; R48/20
709-98-8	Propanil	Pesticide				FR, IT, ES, PT, GR	Not a priority substance in first or second list. Notified for the third stage of the review prog. under Reg 451/2000	Xn; R22
1570-64-5	4-chloro-2-methylphenol	Industrial		1	Final report August 1999			T; R23; C; R35; N; R50
98-54-4	4-tert-Butylphenol	Industrial		4				
26761-40-0	Diisodecyl phthalate	Industrial	Proposal to restrict	2	Final report first half 2001			
28553-12-0	diisononyl phthalate = 1,2-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, diisononyl ester (DINP)	Industrial	Proposal to restrict	2	Final report first half 2001			
38411-	PCB 136 (2,2',3,3',6,6'-Hexachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
22-2								
38380-08-4	PCB 156 (2,3,3',4,4',5-Hexachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
70362-47-9	PCB 48 (2,2',4,5-Tetrachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
33284-53-6	PCB 61 (2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
32598-12-2	PCB 75 (2,4,4',6-Tetrachlorobiphenyl)	Industrial	Ban					
No CAS 044	Decabrominated diphenyl ether (decaBDE)	Industrial		1				
No CAS 043	Octabrominated diphenyl ether (octaBDE)	Industrial		1				
No CAS 045	Pentabrominated diphenyl ether (pentaBDE)	Industrial	Proposed ban	2				
107555-93-1	1,2,3,7,8-Pentabromodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
57117-41-6	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						
83704-53-4	1,2,3,7,9-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						
58802-20-3	1,2,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						
71998-72-6	1,3,6,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						
67733-57-7	2,3,7,8-Tetrabromodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						
51207-31-9	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	By-product of waste incineration						
106340-44-7	Tetrabromodibenzofuran (TeBDF)	By-product of waste incineration						
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene	Other substance		1	HH discussion ongoing. ENV finished.			Carc. Cat. 3; R40; N; R51-53; [Repr. Cat.3;R62]

CASNR	Name	Type chem*	Status under Dir 76/769**	Reg 793/93** List 1-4	Status under Reg 793/93	Dir 91/414** Authorised in EU	Status of review under Dir 91/414	Dir 67/548** Classification
	Oestradiol 17 beta and its ester-like derivatives***	Natural or identical to natural hormone						
	Progesterone***	As above						
	Testosterone***	As above						
	Melengestrol acetate (MGA)***	Synthetic hormone						
	Trenbolone***	Synthetic hormone						
	Zeranol***	Synthetic hormone						

* Substances are broadly grouped into industrial chemicals, pesticides, metals, other substances and natural/synthetic hormones.

**
Dir 76/769 = Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
Reg 793/93 =Regulation (EEC) No.793/93 for Risk Assessment of Existing Substances
Dir 91/414 = Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing on the market of Plant Protection Products
Dir 67/548 = Directive 67/548/EEC on classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

*** Restricted under Directive 96/22/EEC concerning the prohibition on the use in stock-farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and beta-agonists.

Table 4: Substances with insufficient data in the BKH Report (= 435)

29082-74-4	Octachlorostyrene (chemno 190)
11081-15-5	Phenol, isooctyl- (chemno 253)
119-61-9	Benzophenone (chemno 541)
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide (DMFA) (chemno 545)
106-93-4	Dibromoethane (EDB) (chemno 169)
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane) (chemno 348)
35693-99-3	PCB 52 (2,2';5,5'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 419)
3734-48-3	Chlordene (chemno 13)
39765-80-5	Trans-Nonachlor (chemno 25)
1024-57-3	Heptachlor-epoxide (chemno 177)
4685-14-7	Paraquat = 1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium (chemno 183)
103-23-1	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (chemno 277)
84-61-7	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP) (chemno 280)
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate (DEP) (chemno 281)
92-52-4	Diphenyl (chemno 370)
38380-07-3	PCB 128 (2,2',3,3',4,4'-Hexachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 405)
135-19-3	2-Naphthol (chemno 444)
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate (chemno 564)
17804-35-2	Benomyl (chemno 1)
116-06-3	Aldicarb (chemno 3)
63-25-2	Carbaryl (chemno 5)
1563-66-2	Carbofuran (chemno 6)
72490-01-8	Fenoxycarb (chemno 7)
16752-77-5	Methomyl (chemno 8)
93-76-5	2,4,5-T = 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyaceticacid (chemno 26)
69806-50-4	Fluazifop-butyl (chemno 28)
76578-14-8	Quizalofop-ethyl (chemno 30)
2971-22-4	1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane (chemno 31)
34113-46-7	o,p'-DDA (chemno 46)
53-19-0	o,p'-DDD (chemno 48)
3424-82-6	o,p'-DDE (chemno 49)

14835-94-0	o,p'-DDMU (chemno 50)
789-02-6	o,p'-DDT (chemno 51)
72-54-8	p,p'-DDD (chemno 53)
72-55-9	p,p'-DDE (chemno 54)
3563-45-9	Tetrachloro DDT = 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane (chemno 58)
32809-16-8	Procymidon (chemno 62)
40487-42-1	Pendimethalin (chemno 64)
29091-21-2	Prodiamine (chemno 65)
1582-09-8	Trifluralin (chemno 66)
79-44-7	Dimethyl carbamyl chloride (chemno 67)
8018-01-7	Mancozeb (chemno 68)
9006-42-2	Metiram (Metiram-complex) (chemno 71)
142-59-6	Nabam (chemno 72)
319-85-7	Beta-HCH (chemno 76)
319-86-8	Delta-HCH (chemno 77)
608-73-1	Hexachlorocyclohexane = HCH mixed (chemno 79)
1689-84-5	Bromoxynil (chemno 80)
1689-83-4	Ioxynil (chemno 81)
3567-62-2	1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-methylurea (chemno 83)
35367-38-5	Diflubenzuron (chemno 84)
96-45-7	Ethylene Thiourea (ETU) (chemno 86)
14868-03-2	Bis-OH-MDDE (chemno 90)
2971-36-0	Bis-OH-Methoxychlor = 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane (HTPE) (chemno 91)
2132-70-9	MDDE (chemno 92)
72-43-5	Methoxychlor (chemno 93)
72-43-5	p,p'-Methoxychlor (chemno 96)
30560-19-1	Acephate (chemno 98)
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos (chemno 99)
2921-88-2	Chlorpyrifos (chemno 100)
50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide (chemno 101)
682-80-4	Demefion (chemno 102)
919-86-8	Demeton-s-methyl (chemno 103)

62-73-7	Dichlorvos (chemno 105)
2597-03-7	Elsan = Dimephenthoate (chemno 107)
122-14-5	Fenitrothion (chemno 108)
2540-82-1	Formothion (chemno 110)
51276-47-2	Glufosinate (chemno 111)
7786-34-7	Mevinphos = Phosdrin (chemno 116)
1113-02-6	Omethoate (chemno 117)
301-12-2	Oxydemeton-methyl (chemno 118)
13171-21-6	Phosophamidon (chemno 120)
13593-03-8	Quinalphos = Chinalphos (chemno 121)
299-84-3	Ronnel = fenchlorfos (chemno 122)
22248-79-9	Tetrachlorvinphos = Gardona (chemno 123)
52-68-6	Trichlorfon = Dipterex (chemno 124)
82657-04-3	Bifenthrin (@Talstar) (chemno 126)
584-79-2	Bioallethrin = d- trans allethrin (chemno 127)
91465-08-6	Cyhalothrin (@Karate) (chemno 128)
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin (chemno 129)
52918-63-5	Deltamethrin (chemno 130)
66230-04-4	Esfenvalerate (chemno 131)
26002-80-2	Fenothrin = sumithrin (chemno 132)
51630-58-1	Fenvalerate (chemno 133)
69409-94-5	Fluvalinate (chemno 134)
52645-53-1	Permethrin (chemno 135)
10453-86-8	Resmethrin (chemno 136)
314-40-9	Bromacil (chemno 138)
60168-88-9	Fenarimol (chemno 139)
1918-02-1	Picloram (chemno 140)
21725-46-2	Cyanazine (chemno 144)
94361-07-6	Cyproconazole (chemno 145)
119446-68-3	Difenoconazole (chemno 146)
2593-15-9	Etridiazole (chemno 149)
65277-42-1	Ketoconazol (chemno 152)

21087-64-9	Metribuzin (chemno 153)
66246-88-6	Penconazole (chemno 154)
60207-90-1	Propiconazole (chemno 155)
107534-96-3	Tebuconazole (chemno 157)
886-50-0	Terbutryn (chemno 158)
123-88-6	Triadimenol (chemno 160)
33089-61-1	Amitraz (chemno 165)
6164-98-3	Chlordimeform (chemno 166)
74115-24-5	Clofentezine = chlorfentezine (chemno 167)
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (chemno 168)
25550-58-7	Dinitrophenol (chemno 170)
88-85-7	Dinoseb (chemno 171)
80844-07-1	Ethofenprox (chemno 172)
76674-21-0	Flutriafol (chemno 174)
2439-99-8	Glyphosate (chemno 175)
2212-67-1	Molinate (chemno 180)
88671-89-0	Myclobutanil (chemno 181)
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) (chemno 184)
51-03-6	Piperonyl butoxide (chemno 185)
7287-19-6	Prometryn (chemno 186)
104-51-8	n-Butylbenzene (chemno 189)
12002-48-1	Trichlorobenzene (chemno 193)
25167-81-1	Dichlorophenol (chemno 197)
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene (chemno 199)
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) (chemno 200)
87-26-3	2-sec-Pentylphenol = 2-(1-Methylbutyl)phenol (chemno 201)
1131-60-8	4-Cyclohexylphenol (chemno 203)
1009-11-6	4-Hydroxy-n-butyrophenone (chemno 205)
70-70-2	4-Hydroxypropiophenone (chemno 206)
104-40-5	4-Nonylphenol (4-NP) (chemno 208)
20427-84-3	4-Nonylphenoldiethoxylate (NP2EO) (chemno 209)
3115-49-9	4-nonylphenoxy acetic acid (chemno 211)

99-71-8	4-sec-Butylphenol = 4-(1-Methylpropyl)phenol (chemno 213)
94-06-4	4-sec-Pentylphenol = 4-(1-Methylbutyl)phenol = p-sec-amylphenol (chemno 214)
7786-61-0	4-vinylguaiacol (4-VG) (chemno 218)
2628-17-3	4-vinylphenol (4-VP) (chemno 219)
27986-36-3	Ethanol, 2-(nonylphenoxy)- (chemno 220)
1322-97-0	Ethanol, 2-(octylphenoxy)- = Octylphenolethoxylate (chemno 221)
9036-19-5	Glycols, polyethylene, mono((1,1,3,3-tet = Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-.omega.-hydroxy- (chemno 223)
9002-93-1	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-(1,1,3,3-t = Octoxynol = Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(4-(1.1.3.3.-tetramethyl-butyl)phenyl)-omega-hydroxy- (chemno 224)
26027-38-3	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylpheny (chemno 225)
9016-45-9	Nonylphenolethoxylate (chemno 229)
27193-28-8	Phenol, (1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- = Octylphenol (chemno 238)
27985-70-2	Phenol, (1-methylheptyl)- (chemno 239)
3884-95-5	Phenol, 2-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- (chemno 241)
17404-44-3	Phenol, 2-(1-ethylhexyl)- (chemno 242)
18626-98-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylheptyl)- (chemno 243)
37631-10-0	Phenol, 2-(1-propylpentyl)- (chemno 244)
949-13-3	Phenol, 2-octyl- (chemno 245)
3307-00-4	Phenol, 4-(1-ethylhexyl)- (chemno 247)
1818-08-2	Phenol, 4-(1-methylheptyl)- (chemno 248)
3307-01-5	Phenol, 4-(1-propylpentyl)- (chemno 249)
1806-26-4	Phenol, 4-octyl- (chemno 251)
51811-79-1	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-forgrenet (chemno 262)
9014-90-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-sulfo-omega-nonylphenoxy (chemno 267)
25013-16-5	tert.-Butylhydroxyanisole (BHA) (chemno 271)
117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester (chemno 276)
84-75-3	Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP) = Dihexylphthalate (DHP) (chemno 287)
131-18-0	Di-n-pentylphthalate (DPP) = Dipentylphthalate (chemno 289)
131-16-8	Di-n-propylphthalate (DprP) = Dipropylphthalate (chemno 290)
4376-20-9	Mono 2 ethyl hexylphthalate (MEHP) (chemno 291)
131-70-4	Mono-n-butylphthalate (chemno 292)
33204-76-1	2,6-cis-Diphenylhexamethylcyclotetrasiloxane - 2,6-cis-[(PhMeSiO)2(Me2SiO)2][(chemno

	295)
30026-85-8	Diphenylhexamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [(PhMeSiO)2(Me2SiO)2] (chemno 297)
56-33-7	Diphenyltetramethyldisiloxane PhMe2-SiOSiMe2Ph (chemno 299)
10448-09-6	Phenylheptamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [(PhMeSiO)(Me2SiO)3] (chemno 301)
28994-41-4	Phenyl-2-hydroxyphenylmethane = 2-Benzylphenol = o-Benzylphenol (chemno 304)
101-53-1	Phenyl-4-hydroxyphenylmethane = 4-Benzylphenol = p-Benzylphenol (chemno 305)
2081-08-5	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane (chemno 308)
2081-32-5	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-iso-pentane (chemno 310)
4731-84-4	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-butane (chemno 311)
3373-03-3	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-heptane (chemno 312)
24362-98-9	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-hexane (chemno 313)
1576-13-2	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-propane (chemno 314)
25036-25-3	2,2'-bis(2-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-propane (chemno 317)
6807-17-6	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methyl-n-pentane (chemno 320)
77-40-7	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-butan = Bisphenol B (chemno 321)
14007-30-8	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-hexane (chemno 323)
131-54-4	2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenon (chemno 327)
52479-85-3	2,3,4,3',4',5'-Hexahydroxybenzophenon (chemno 328)
131-56-6	2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenon = Resbenzophenone (chemno 330)
611-99-4	4,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenon (chemno 335)
620-92-8	Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane (chemno 340)
25085-99-8	Bisphenol A-diglycidylether polymer (mw<700) (chemno 343)
81-92-5	2-[Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]benzylalkohol = Phenolphthalol (chemno 355)
77-09-8	3,3'-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)phthalid = Phenolphthaleine (chemno 356)
4081-02-1	Bis(4-Hydroxyphenyl)phenylmethane (chemno 360)
1806-29-7	2,2'-Dihydroxybiphenyl = 2,2'-Biphenol (chemno 367)
92-88-6	4,4'-Dihydroxybiphenyl = 4,4'-Biphenol (chemno 368)
92-69-3	4-Hydroxybiphenyl = 4-Phenylphenol (chemno 369)
53905-30-9	2-Hydroxy-2',5'-dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 374)
53905-29-6	3-Hydroxy-2',5'-dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 378)
53905-28-5	4-Hydroxy-2',5'-dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 385)
23719-22-4	4-Hydroxy-2-chlorobiphenyl (chemno 387)

4400-06-0	4-Hydroxy-3,4',5-trichlorobiphenyl (chemno 389)
28034-99-3	4-Hydroxy-4'-chlorobiphenyl (chemno 391)
2051-60-7	PCB 1 (2-Chlorobiphenyl) (chemno 397)
2050-67-1	PCB 11 (3,3'-Dichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 400)
2050-68-2	PCB 15 (4,4'-Dichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 407)
37680-65-2	PCB 18 (2,2',5-Trichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 411)
2051-61-8	PCB 2 (3-Chlorobiphenyl) (chemno 412)
55702-46-0	PCB 21 (2,3,4-Trichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 413)
2051-62-9	PCB 3 (4-Chlorobiphenyl) (chemno 415)
13029-08-8	PCB 4 (2,2'-Dichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 416)
34883-43-7	PCB 8 (2,4'-Dichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 423)
11104-28-2	PCB Aroclor 1221 (chemno 425)
11141-16-5	PCB Aroclor 1232 (chemno 426)
90-15-3	1-Naphthol (chemno 442)
1125-78-6	5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-2-naphthol = 6-Hydroxytetralin (chemno 445)
15231-91-1	6-Bromo-2-naphthol (chemno 446)
530-91-6	Tetrahydronaphthol-2 (chemno 449)
56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene (chemno 455)
57-97-6	7,12-Dimethyl-1,2-benz(a)anthracene (chemno 457)
56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene (chemno 461)
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene (chemno 462)
53-96-3	n-2-fluorenylacetamide (chemno 464)
109333-34-8	1,2,3,7,8-PeBDD (chemno 466)
50585-46-1	1,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 470)
50585-41-6	2,3,7,8-TeBDD (chemno 471)
50585-40-5	2,3-Dibromo-7,8-dichlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 473)
103456-39-9	TeBDD (chemno 481)
303-38-8	2,3-dihydroxybenzoicacid (2,3-DHBA) (chemno 533)
94-82-6	2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid = 2,4-DB (chemno 534)
490-79-9	2,5-dihydroxybenzoicacid (2,5-DHBA) (chemno 535)
106-47-8	4-chloroaniline (chemno 537)
57-12-5	Cyanide (chemno 544)

482-49-5	Doisynolic acid (chemno 546)
64529-56-2	Ethiozin (chemno 547)
537-98-4	Ferulic acid (FA) (chemno 549)
533-73-3	Hydroxyhydroquinone (chemno 551)
72-33-3	Mestranol (chemno 553)
19044-88-3	Oryzalin (chemno 555)
7400-08-0	p-Coumaric acid (PCA) (chemno 556)
23950-58-5	Pronamide (chemno 559)
463-56-9	Thiocyanate (chemno 563)
No CAS 001	Carbamate (chemno 4)
2597-11-7	1-Hydroxychlordene (chemno 9)
No CAS 002	Cis-Nonachlor (chemno 14)
65148-76-7	3-MeO-o,p'-DDA (chemno 32)
65148-80-3	3-MeO-o,p'-DDE (chemno 33)
43216-70-2	3-OH-o,p'-DDT (chemno 34)
65148-81-4	4-MeO-o,p'-DDE (chemno 35)
65148-72-3	4-MeO-o,p'-DDT (chemno 36)
65148-77-8	5-MeO-o,p'-DDA (chemno 37)
65148-75-6	5-MeO-o,p'-DDD (chemno 38)
65148-82-5	5-MeO-o,p'-DDE (chemno 39)
65148-74-5	5-MeO-o,p'-DDT (chemno 40)
65148-73-4	5-OH-o,p'-DDT (chemno 41)
No CAS 003	DDT metabolites (chemno 43)
4329-12-8	m,p'-DDD (chemno 45)
65148-83-6	o,p'-DDA-glycinat = N-[(2-chlorophenyl)(4-chlorophenyl)acettyl]glycin (chemno 47)
No CAS 084	p,p'-DDA (chemno 52)
No CAS 085	p,p'-DDMU (chemno 55)
88378-55-6	3,5-Dichlorophenylcarbaminacid-(1-carboxy-1-methyl)-allyl (chemno 59)
83792-61-4	N-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methyl-3-butenacidamid (chemno 61)
17356-61-5	1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-methoxyurea (chemno 82)
No CAS 096	1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane (HPTE) (chemno 88)
30668-06-5	1,3-Dichloro-2,2-bis(4-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)propane (chemno 89)

75938-34-0	Mono-OH-MDDE (chemno 94)
28463-03-8	Mono-OH-Methoxychlor (chemno 95)
No CAS 108	1-methyl-2-methylcarbamoylvinyldimethyl phosphate (chemno 97)
70393-85-0	Glufosinate-ammonium (chemno 112)
No CAS 122	Metalodemeton (chemno 114)
No CAS 005	Pyrethrin (chemno 125)
No CAS 123	Synthetic pyrethroids (chemno 137)
No CAS 120	Bitertanol (chemno 143)
No CAS 121	Epiconazol (chemno 147)
No CAS 008	Epoxiconazole (chemno 148)
No CAS 130	Febuconazole (chemno 150)
No CAS 009	Indole(3.2-b)carbazole (ICZ) (chemno 151)
No CAS 007	Triazines (e.g. atrazine) (chemno 161)
71751-41-2	Abamectin (chemno 162)
No CAS 132	Fipronil (chemno 173)
3555-44-0	Imazalil (chemno 178)
NO CAS 129	Thiazopyr (chemno 188)
No CAS 010	Styrenes (e.g. dimers and trimers) (chemno 192)
53792-11-3	4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylcyclohexanecarbonacid (chemno 202)
No CAS 133	4-hydroxy alkylphenol (chemno 204)
1805-61-4	4-iso-Pentylphenol = 4-(3-Methylbutyl)phenol (chemno 207)
14409-72-4	4-Nonylphenolnonaethoxylat (Tergitol NP 9) (chemno 210)
No CAS 016	4-Nonylphenoxycarboxylic acid (NP1EC) (chemno 212)
No CAS 013	4-tert-Pentylphenol = p-tert-Amylphenol (chemno 217)
9040-65-7	Formaldehyde, polymere with nonylphenol (chemno 222)
2717-05-5	Heptaoctatrikosan-1-ol, 23-(nonylphenoxy)3,6,9,12,15,18,21-nonylphenolmonoethoxylate (chemno 226)
No CAS 102	malein..anhydride, monoester with ethoxylated nonylphenol, nutrilized with reaction products like dipropylenetriamine (chemno 227)
No CAS 015	Nonylphenolcarboxylic acid (chemno 228)
No CAS 017	Nonylphenolethoxylate carboxylic acid (chemno 230)
No CAS 104	nonylphenolethoxylate with 9<EO<19 (chemno 231)
No CAS 103	nonylphenolethoxylate with EO<9 (chemno 232)

No CAS 105	nonylphenolethoxylate with EO>19 (chemno 233)
No CAS 106	nonylphenolethyleneoxyphosphate (chemno 234)
No CAS 014	Octylphenol-5-ethoxylate (chemno 235)
9004-87-9	OP-7 = Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(iso-octylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy- (chemno 236)
No CAS 012	Penta to Nonyl-Phenols (chemno 237)
1331-54-0	Phenol, (2-ethylhexyl)- (chemno 240)
26401-75-2	Phenol, 2-sec-octyl- (chemno 246)
27013-89-4	Phenol, 4-isooctyl- (chemno 250)
27214-47-7	Phenol, 4-sec-octyl- (chemno 252)
67554-50-1	Phenol, octyl- (chemno 255)
93891-78-2	Phenol, sec-octyl- (chemno 256)
52623-95-7	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-((1.1.3.3.-tetramethyl-butyl)phenyl)-omega-hydroxy-phosphate (chemno 257)
81642-15-1	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(3-octylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy (chemno 258)
51651-58-2	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(4-isooctylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy- (chemno 259)
68891-21-4	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(dinonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-forgrenet (chemno 260)
37205-87-1	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(iso-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-phosphate (chemno 261)
68412-54-4	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-forgrenet (chemno 263)
9036-89-2	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(octylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy- (chemno 264)
68987-90-6	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(octylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy-forgrenet (chemno 265)
60864-33-7	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(phenylmethyl)-omega-((1.1.3.3.-tetramethyl-butyl)-phenoxy) (chemno 266)
55348-40-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-sulpho-omega-((1.1.3.3.-tetramethyl-butyl)-phenoxy) (chemno 268)
109909-39-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-sulpho-omega(2,4,6-tris(1-methylpropyl)phenoxy)-sodium salt (chemno 269)
69011-84-3	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-sulpho-omega-(octylphenyl)-forgrenet, sodium salt (chemno 270)
No CAS 020	Intermediate chain chlorinated parafins (chemno 272)
No CAS 021	Long chain chlorinated parafins (chemno 273)
No CAS 019	Short chain chlorinated parafins (chemno 274)
89-69-5	Diisobutylphthalate (chemno 282)
No CAS 024	Dioctylphthalate (DOP) (chemno 285)
No CAS 022	Di-n-octylphthalate (DnOP) (chemno 288)
No CAS 023	Phthalates (chemno 293)

31751-59-4	2,4-trans-Diphenyltetramethylcyclotrisiloxane - 2,4-trans-[(PhMeSiO)2(Me2SiO)] (chemno 294)
33204-77-2	2,6-trans-Diphenylhexamethylcyclotetrasiloxane - 2,6-trans-[(PhMeSiO)2(Me2SiO)2] (chemno 296)
51134-25-9	Diphenyltetramethylcyclotrisiloxane [(PhMeSiO)2(Me2SiO)] (chemno 298)
35964-76-2	o-Tolylheptamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [(o-TolylMeSiO)(Me2SiO3)] (chemno 300)
17156-72-8	Phenylhexamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [(PhHSiO)(Me2SiO)3] (chemno 302)
17964-44-2	PhMe[SiCH2CH2SiMePhO] (chemno 303)
92569-29-4	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-ethyl-n-butane (chemno 306)
No CAS 025	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-n-propylpentane (chemno 307)
1844-00-4	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-iso-butane (chemno 309)
7615-24-9	2,2,5,5-Tetra(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-hexane (chemno 315)
No CAS 027	2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-heptan (chemno 316)
3555-19-9	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-methyl-n-butane (chemno 319)
41709-94-8	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-heptane (chemno 322)
6052-90-0	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-octane (chemno 324)
4204-58-4	2,2-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-pentane (chemno 325)
31127-54-5	2,3,4,4'-Tetrahydroxybenzophenon (chemno 329)
10196-77-7	3,3-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-hexane (chemno 331)
3600-64-4	3,3-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-pentane (chemno 332)
7425-79-8	4,4-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-heptane (chemno 333)
No CAS 026	4,4-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-octane (chemno 334)
21388-77-2	4-Hydroxyphenyl-4'-methoxyphenylmethane (chemno 336)
57547-76-9	5,5-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-nonane (chemno 337)
59176-75-9	6,6-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-n-undekane (chemno 338)
10193-50-7	Bis(3-hydroxyphenyl)methane (chemno 339)
36425-15-7	Bisphenol A-(epichlorhydrin) .. metacrylate polymer (chemno 341)
25068-38-6	Bisphenol A-(epichlorhydrin) polymer (chemno 342)
105839-18-7	C16 or C18 polymerized bisphenol-A, butylglydiocylether, epichlorhydrine or 1AN,N'-bis(2aminoethyl)ethane-1,2-diamin (chemno 344)
No CAS 098	cresol-bisphenol-A formaldehyde polymer (chemno 345)
66070-77-7	Dehydrated Castor oil polymere with bisphenol-=A of epichlorhydrine (chemno 346)
98824-88-5	Epichlorhydrin-bisphenol A/F, reactionproducts, C12-C14 aliphatic ... (DER 353) (chemno 347)

25085-75-0	Formaldehyde, polymer with 4,4’-(1-methylidene)bis(phenol) (chemno 349)
93572-41-9	Linseed oil, reaction products with 1-[[2-[(2-aminoethyl)amin)-3-phenoxy-2-propanol, bisphenol A-diglycidylether, formaldehyde or pentaethylenehexamnine (chemno 350)
No CAS 028	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBP-A) (chemno 351)
115489-12-8	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane (chemno 352)
1571-75-1	1,1-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylethane (chemno 353)
No CAS 029	2,4-Dihydroxytriphenylmethancarbonacidlacton (chemno 354)
135505-63-4	4-Hydroxyphenyl-di-a-naphthylmethane (chemno 357)
791-92-4	4-Hydroxy-triphenylmethane (chemno 358)
115481-73-7	Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)[(2-phenoxysulfonyl)phenyl]methane (chemno 359)
630-95-5	Diphenyl-a-naphthylcarbinol (chemno 361)
4865-83-2	1,3-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)pentane (chemno 362)
2549-50-0	1,3-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (chemno 363)
85-95-0	2,4-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-ethylhexane (chemno 364)
No CAS 030	2,4-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-ethylpentane (chemno 365)
140131-31-3	3,5-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)heptane (chemno 366)
No CAS 127	2,4-6-trichlorobiphenyl (chemno 372)
No CAS 124	2,5-Dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 373)
No CAS 128	3,4’,5-trichlorobiphenyl (chemno 375)
No CAS 125	3,5-Dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 376)
67651-37-0	3-Hydroxy-2’,3’,4’,5’-tetrachlorobiphenyl (chemno 377)
100702-98-5	4,4’-Dihydroxy-2,3,5,6-tetrachlorobiphenyl (chemno 379)
56858-70-9	4,4’-Dihydroxy-2’-chlorobiphenyl (chemno 380)
13049-13-3	4,4’-Dihydroxy-3,3’,5,5’-tetrachlorobiphenyl (chemno 381)
53905-33-2	4-Hydroxy-2,2’,5’-trichlorobiphenyl (chemno 382)
67651-34-7	4-Hydroxy-2’,3’,4’,5’-tetrachlorobiphenyl (chemno 383)
14962-28-8	4-Hydroxy-2’,4’,6’-trichlorobiphenyl (chemno 384)
79881-33-7	4-Hydroxy-2’,6’-dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 386)
No CAS 040	4-Hydroxy-3’,3’,4’,5’-tetrachlorobiphenyl (chemno 388)
No CAS 126	4-hydroxy-3,5-dichlorobiphenyl (chemno 390)
No CAS 097	4-OH-2,2’,4’,5,5’-pentachlorobiphenyl (chemno 392)
54991-93-4	Clophen A30 (chemno 393)

8068-44-8	Clophen A50 (chemno 394)
No CAS 038	Mixture of 2,3,4,5-tetrachlorobiphenyl (PCB 61), 2,2',4,5,5'-octachlorobiphenyl (PCB 101) and 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5'-octachlorobiphenyl (PCB 194) (chemno 395)
No CAS 039	PCB 104 (2,2',4,6,6'-Pentachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 398)
No CAS 041	PCB 105 (2,3,3',4,4' -Pentachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 399)
No CAS 092	PCB 114 (2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 401)
No CAS 111	PCB 118 (2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 402)
No CAS 042	PCB 122 (2,3,3',4,5 -Pentachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 403)
No CAS 037	PCB 126 (3,3',4,4',5-Pentachlorobiphenyl) (chemno 404)
No CAS 110	PCB 28 (2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl) (chemno 414)
No CAS 036	PCB Aroclor 1016 (chemno 424)
No CAS 035	PCB hydroxy metabolites (chemno 431)
No CAS 087	PCB138 (chemno 432)
No CAS 088	PCB180 (chemno 433)
No CAS 134	Polychlorinated diphenyl ether (chemno 434)
12642-23-8	PCT Aroclor 5442 (chemno 440)
617883-33-8	Polychlorinated terphenyls PCT (mixture) (chemno 441)
553-39-9	2-Hydroxy-6-naphthylpropionacid (chemno 443)
No CAS 031	Halowax 1014 (chemno 447)
No CAS 032	Mixture of 1,2,3,5,6,7-hexachloronaphthalene and 1,2,3,6,7-hexachloronaphthalene (chemno 448)
20291-73-0	1,9-Dimethylphenanthrene (chemno 450)
573-22-8	1-Oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophenanthrene (chemno 451)
58024-06-9	2,8-Dihydroxy-4b,5,6,10b,11,12-hexahydrochrysene (chemno 452)
No CAS 089	2,8-dihydroxy-5,6,11,12,13,14-hexahydrochrysene (chemno 453)
56614-97-2	3,9-Dihydroxybenz(a)anthracene (chemno 454)
7099-43-6	5,6-Cyclopento-1,2-benzanthracene (chemno 456)
No CAS 047	9,10-Dihydroxy-9,10-diethyl-9,10-dihydro-1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (chemno 458)
63041-53-2	9,10-Dihydroxy-9,10-di-n-butyl-9,10-dihydro-1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (chemno 459)
63041-56-5	9,10-Dihydroxy-9,10-di-n-propyl-9,10-dihydro-1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (chemno 460)
5684-12-8	Dehydrodoisynolacid = Bisdehydrodoisynolacid (chemno 463)
No CAS 048	PAHs (chemno 465)
No CAS 112	1,2,4,7,8-PeCDD (chemno 468)

No CAS 115	1,3,7,8-TeBCDD (chemno 469)
109333-32-6	2,8-Dibromo-3,7-dichlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 474)
131167-13-0	2-Bromo-1,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 475)
No CAS 093	2-Bromo-3,7,8-trichlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 476)
97741-74-7	7-Bromo-2,3-dichlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 477)
112344-57-7	8-Methyl-2,3,7-trichlorodibenzodioxin (chemno 478)
No CAS 049	Dioxins/Furans = PCDDs/PCDFs (chemno 479)
No CAS 113	TeBCDD (chemno 480)
125652-16-6	6-Ethyl-1,3,8-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 490)
125652-13-3	6-i-Propyl-1,3,8-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 491)
118174-38-2	6-Methyl-1,3,8-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 492)
139883-51-5	6-Methyl-2,3,4,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran (chemno 493)
172485-97-1	6-Methyl-2,3,8-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 494)
125652-14-4	6-n-Propyl-1,3,8-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 495)
125652-12-2	6-t-Butyl-1,3,8-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 496)
103124-72-7	8-Bromo-2,3,4-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 497)
139883-50-4	8-Methyl-1,2,4,7-tetrachlorodibenzofuran (chemno 498)
172485-96-0	8-Methyl-1,3,6-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 499)
172485-98-2	8-Methyl-1,3,7-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 500)
172486-00-9	8-Methyl-2,3,4,7-tetrachlorodibenzofuran (chemno 501)
172485-99-3	8-Methyl-2,3,7-trichlorodibenzofuran (chemno 502)
No CAS 052	Allenolic acid (chemno 539)
No CAS 056	Azadirachtin (chemno 540)
No CAS 055	Biochanin A (chemno 542)
No CAS 054	Formononetin (chemno 550)
No CAS 135	Iodine, radioactive (chemno 552)
No CAS 091	methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (chemno 554)
No CAS 109	TEPA (chemno 561)
No CAS 136	Tetrachloro benzyltoluenes (chemno 562)

Table 5: Substances which are deemed NOT to be EDs, on the basis of available information (=11)

108-95-2	Phenol (chemno 558)
55-38-9	Fenthion (chemno 109)
68515-49-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich (DIDP) (chemno 275)
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol (ethane-1,2-diol) (chemno 548)
7429-90-5	Aluminum (chemno 504)
7440-43-9	Cadmium (chemno 505)
1332-40-7	Copper oxychlor (chemno 506)
7758-98-7	Copper sulfate (chemno 507)
7439-92-1	Lead (chemno 508)
7439-97-6	Mercury (chemno 509)
22967-92-6	Methylmercury (chemno 510)

Annex 2

European Workshop on Endocrine Disrupters
18-20 June 2001, Aronsborg (Bålsta), Sweden

Objectives of the Workshop

- *Information exchange and international coordination*
  - To exchange information and to stocktake on areas where international coordination can speed up and make efficient use of resources
  - To identify ways and means to facilitate international coordination
- *Development of test methods/testing strategy*
  - To review progress on test method development in the framework of OECD
  - To discuss with EU Member and Associated States an appropriate testing strategy in the light of existing EU legislation and the current discussions on a future EU chemicals policy
  - To identify research requirements to underpin the development of test methods/testing strategies at OECD
- *Research and Development*
  - To review recent findings on the range of effects associated with endocrine disruption
  - To share results/help create synergies and coordinate work amongst European researchers involved in national and Community research projects as well as in industry-funded research work.
- *Establishment of monitoring programmes*
  - To define monitoring objectives, information needs, and design requirements for monitoring programmes, in relation to both human health/wildlife effects and to specific substances
  - To review available information from Member States/organisations/inventories
  - To review availability and identify research/development/validation requirements for appropriate environmental tools and models for estimation of exposure.