



Clean Electronics Production Network

Third Round Priority Chemical Selection

April 2026

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Introduction

This document summarizes Clean Electronics Production Network's (CEPN) process and research conducted for selection of the 3rd Round of Priority Chemicals – process chemicals to be prioritized for elimination and/or substitution in electronics manufacturing and serve as an MRSL.

CEPN's 1st Round Priority Chemical list was published in 2019, and the 2nd Round of Priority Chemicals was published in 2023, both incorporated into the Toward Zero Exposure program. Information on the selection and research conducted for the 1st Round of Priority Chemicals can be found in the [Summary of Priority Chemical Selection Report, December 2019](#) and for the 2nd Round in the [Summary of Second Round Priority Chemical Selection Report, June 2023](#).

The selection process involved CEPN members, as well as CEPN's Technical Review Board (TRB) – an advisory body to CEPN, comprised of technical experts, NGOs, industry, certifiers and chemical suppliers. In addition, feedback was also collected from a public Stakeholder Consultation process that included CEPN members, the RBA Chemical Working Group, CEPN's NGO Advisors and any other interested stakeholders. The evaluation and selection process followed the [Procedure: Selection of Priority Chemicals V2.0](#) (April 2025).

3rd Round Evaluation and Selection Process

Design Principles and Focus Area

CEPN Members developed the following design principles and focus area for Round 3:

Design Principles for Round 3:

- Reasonable number of Priority Chemicals in the final list (between 5 and 15)
- Chemicals with specific CAS numbers (not families/classes of chemicals)
- Chemicals with high hazard and inherent properties that may contribute to high exposure potential and used as, or in, chemical products
- Align with companies' MRSLs as well as process chemicals with reported use
- Availability of viable safer alternatives
- Within the scope of CEPN (process chemicals & potential worker exposure)

Focus Area for Round 3:

Solvents used as process chemicals (as defined) in electronics manufacturing (in alignment with Rounds 1 and 2)

Chemical Nomination Process

This first stage of the selection process – chemical nomination – included four nomination steps (see Figure 1):

1. CEPN staff compile available information for chemicals in industry Manufacturing Restricted Substance Lists (MRSLs).
2. CEPN staff compile aggregated and anonymized data from the Process Chemical Data Collection (PCDC) Tool
3. CEPN staff solicit other chemical nominations within the selected focus area(s), from CEPN members, NGO Advisors and TRB members.
4. CEPN staff solicit new data for select previously evaluated chemicals

STEP 1: COMPILED CHEMICALS FROM COMPANY MRSLs

CEPN staff compiled available information for chemicals from:

- 20 electronics company's MRSLs – listed one or more times (114 chemicals)
- IPC Standard 1402 RSL (10 chemicals)
- Electronics Watch "to be discontinued" list (12 chemicals)

STEP 2: COMPILED PROCESS CHEMICAL DATA

CEPN staff compiled:

- Select 2022 PCDC Tool Inventory aggregated/anonymized by RBA (77 chemicals)
- Those chemicals selected as solvents for 2nd Round evaluation (25 chemicals) & F-hazard band from 2025 ChemFORWARD evaluation (73 chemicals)
- May 2024 TCO PCDC inventory – cleaning agent ingredients (177 chemicals)
- Sept 2024 TCO PCDC inventory – BM-1 or LT-1; cleaning, adhesives, lubricant ingredients (62 chemicals)

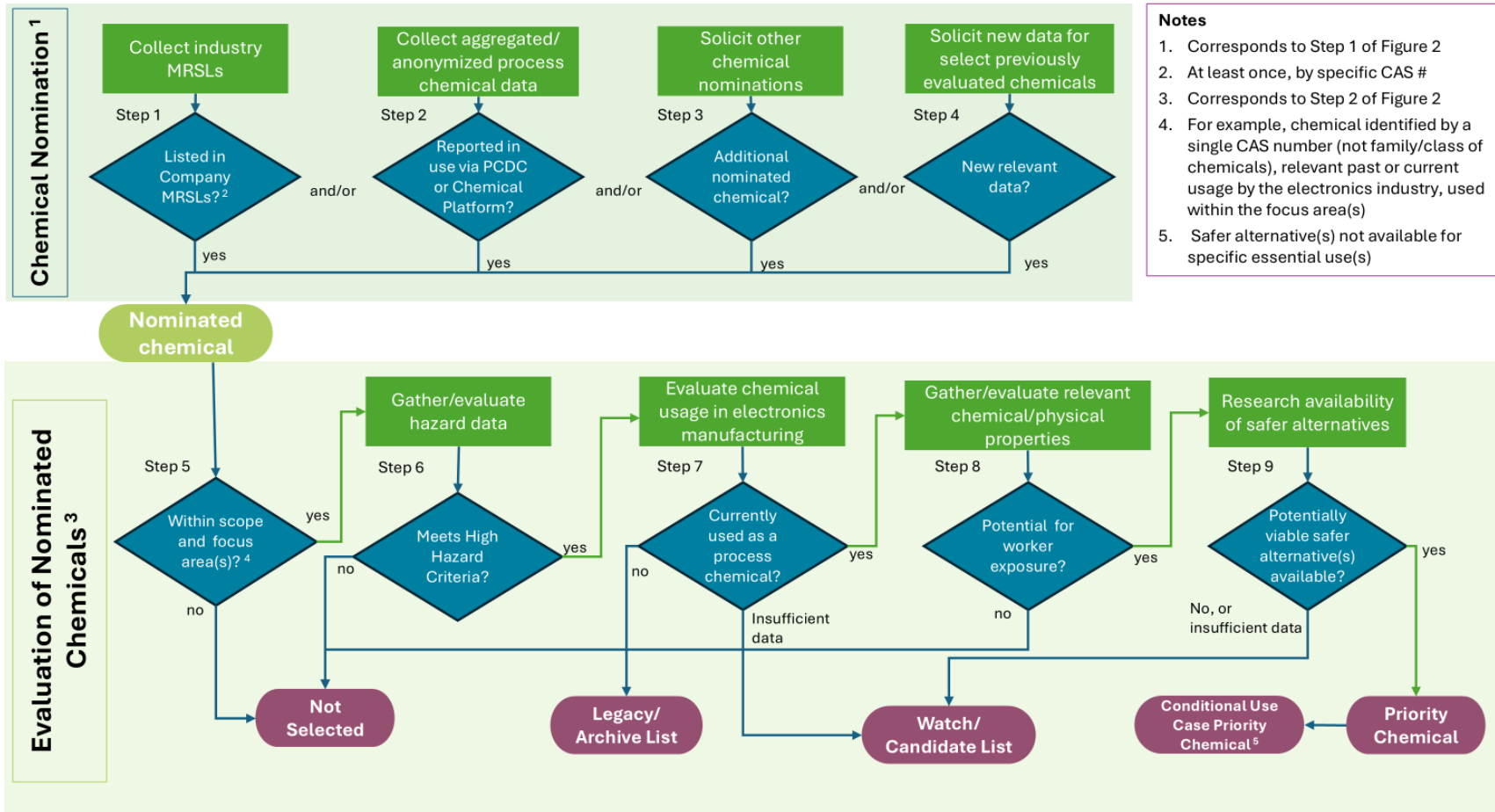
STEP 3: SOLICITED OTHER CHEMICAL NOMINATIONS

CEPN staff solicited other chemical nominations from CEPN members, NGO Advisors and TRB members. No additional chemical nominations were received.

STEP 4: SOLICITED NEW RELEVANT DATA FOR SELECT PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED CHEMICALS

CEPN staff reviewed the status of individual xylene isomers vs mixed xylenes (one of the 2nd Round Priority Chemicals) and noted that the hazard data for o-xylene changed from LT-P1 to BM-1 (since the 2nd Round evaluation). Given the update, o-xylene was included to be evaluated with the new hazard data for Round 3.

Figure 1 - Chemical Nomination and Evaluation Process¹



¹ Based on *Procedure: Selection of Priority Chemicals V2.0* (April 2025)

➔ **Steps 1 through 4 generated a list of 346 nominated chemicals.**

Preliminary Screening

A preliminary screening step was conducted to remove Rounds 1 and 2 Priority Chemicals, and chemicals unlikely to be used as solvents: inorganics, metals or strong acids, and solid/powder or gas at ambient temperature and pressure, and one pigment/dye.

➔ **This resulted in a list of 237 nominated chemicals for further evaluation.**

Evaluation of Nominated Chemicals

This next stage of the selection process – evaluation of nominated chemicals – included five evaluation steps (see Figure 1):

5. Determine chemicals within scope and focus area
6. Screen using CEPN's high hazard criteria and focus area
7. Evaluate chemical usage in electronics manufacturing
8. Evaluate inherent potential for worker exposure
9. Research availability of potentially viable safer alternatives

Detailed information on each of the 237 pre-screened nominated chemicals, including evidence of use in the electronics industry (direct or indirect evidence and relative order of magnitude reported use volume), toxicity profiles, regulatory restrictions and standards, industry use, criticality and applications, as well as a high-level literature review of potentially viable alternatives was collected from CEPN members, CEPN NGO Advisors, TRB members and publicly-available information.

It is important to note that the potentially viable safer alternatives listed in this document were not screened for performance, cost, specific application or global availability on a market scale. A full Alternatives Assessment would need to be conducted to assess specific applicability.

Key information is summarized in Appendix A, and additional information available upon request for each chemical.

STEP 5. DETERMINED CHEMICALS WITHIN SCOPE AND FOCUS AREA

Technical uses of the nominated of chemicals were researched by looking for broad technical/ industrial use as a solvent. The main source of information was [PubChem](#) profiles e.g., use and manufacturing data, supplemented with broader online searches when necessary to determine if each nominated chemical is/can be used as a solvent.

The criteria for solvent use was broader in this step, based on mentioned industrial use of the chemical as a solvent, for any type of manufacturing. Step 7 looked more specifically at whether the chemical is or was used as a solvent specifically in electronics manufacturing.

Of the 237 nominated chemicals evaluated in this step, **138 were found to have some solvent use** and therefore within the scope and focus area for the 3rd Round.

STEP 6. SCREENED USING CEPN'S HIGH HAZARD CRITERIA

Chemicals for consideration were screened against CEPN's High Hazard Criteria (see Table 1 below) and the focus area (solvents), and those chemicals meeting the criteria (are high hazard and potentially used as solvents in electronics manufacturing) were nominated for further evaluation.

Table 1 – CEPN's High Hazard Criteria (V2.0)

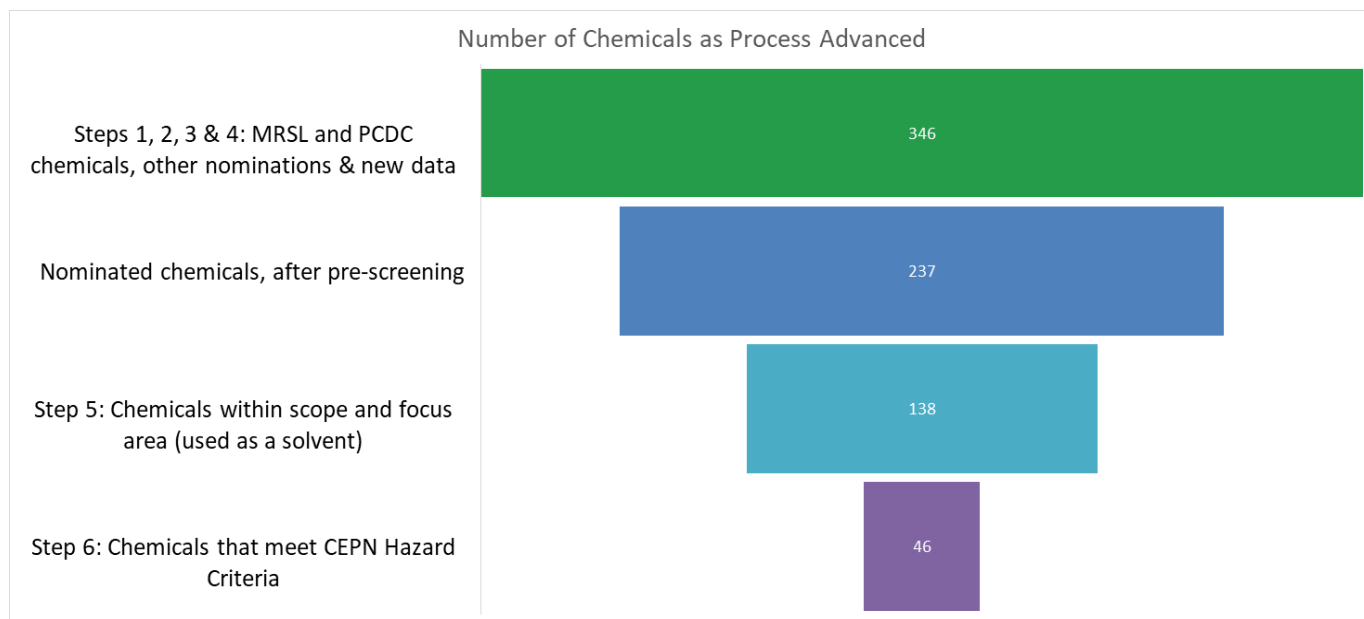
CEPN's High Hazard Criteria	A chemical is considered High Hazard if <i>any one or more of the following are met</i> :
California Proposition 65	
GreenScreen	LT-1 or BM-1 *
GHS Health Hazard End Point	Harmonized GHS Category
Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, gases, vapours, dust and mist)	1, 2 or 3
Respiratory or skin sensitization	1A
Germ cell mutagenicity	1A or 1B
Carcinogenicity	1A or 1B
Reproductive Toxicity	1A or 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single dose	1
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated dose	1
ChemFORWARD Hazard Band	F *
* <i>GreenScreen LT-1 or BM-1 and ChemFORWARD Hazard Band F ratings will be excluded if those rankings are based solely on ecotoxicity hazards.</i>	

References for hazard data included:

- Prop 65: [Proposition 65 List of Carcinogens or Reproductive Toxicants](#), January 3, 2025
- Green Screen: Pharos June, 2025
- GHS categories: Pharos June, 2025
- ChemFORWARD Hazard Band (only noted if F): hazard evaluation performed June 2025 by ChemFORWARD on the nominated chemicals

The MRSL & PCDC Tool screened chemicals combined **resulted in 46 nominated chemicals** (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 – Steps 1 Through 6



STEP 7. EVALUATED CHEMICAL USAGE IN ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

The Technical Review Board (TRB) was included in the process for Steps 7 onward; their role is described in more detail in the *Technical Review Board* section, below.

The 46 high-hazard chemicals were evaluated specifically for usage as process chemicals in electronics manufacturing.

Sources of usage information included:

- Inclusion on 2022 or 2024 PCDC Tool Inventories
- Responses from the *Nominated Chemicals Input Form*, sent to CEPN members and other stakeholders, about awareness of use as a solvent in the electronics supply chain and whether a chemical is used as a process chemical, as defined by CEPN
- Input received from other sources

STEP 8. EVALUATED INHERENT POTENTIAL FOR WORKER EXPOSURE

Inherent exposure potential was considered by reviewing vapor pressure and concern for skin absorption

- ACGIH *Skin* notation (Source: 2025 TLV book)
- DFG *H* Flag (Source: [Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft \(DFG\) List of MAK and BAT Values 2024](#))

Details are shown in Table 2, below.

Table 2 –Inherent Exposure Potential

Inherent Exposure Potential	Vapor Pressure (mmHg at 20 -25 C)	Skin Notation <i>Skin or H flag</i>	Next Step
Higher inherent exposure potential	VP> 25 mmHg	With or without skin notation	Higher priority for further consideration (13 chemicals)
	Low or very low VP	With skin notation	
Lower inherent exposure potential	VP <25 mmHg	Without skin notation	Lower priority for further consideration (7 chemicals)
Very low inherent exposure potential	< 0.075 mmHg (EU VOC cutoff)	No skin absorption flag	Move to Nominated/Not Selected List (8 chemicals)

Other specific situations: At this stage, three additional chemicals were moved to the Nominated/Not Selected List for the following reasons:

- Presence on other safer chemical lists, i.e., a ChemForward C Hazard Band or/or listing on TCO Certified's Accepted Substance List
- Primarily used as a fuel

This evaluation resulted in 20 chemicals moving on to Step 9.

STEP 9. RESEARCHED AVAILABILITY OF POTENTIALLY VIABLE SAFER ALTERNATIVES

The availability of potentially viable safer alternatives was evaluated for the 20 chemicals determined to have some degree of inherent exposure potential. Sources of this alternatives information included:

- Responses from the *Nominated Chemicals Input Form*, sent to CEPN members and other stakeholders
- Potential safer solvent matches from ChemForward's Alternatives Finder (beta)
- TRB member and other input

It should be noted that finding safer alternatives is highly application specific, and this, primarily anecdotal, information provided an indication of the availability of potential safer alternatives.

Technical Review Board (TRB) Review

The TRB was convened in August 2025 and consisted of 12 members:

- Technical Experts, NGOs, Certifiers & Govts (8 members)

- Chemical suppliers (2 members)
- Electronics Brands & Suppliers (2 members)

CEPN's TRB met four times to review the process, and to evaluate and categorize the 46 CEPN high-hazard chemicals, supporting Steps 7, 8 and 9 described above.

Nominated Priority Chemicals were sorted into the following four categories:

1. **Priority Chemicals List** – Process chemicals to be prioritized for elimination or substitution in electronics manufacturing and serve as a manufacturing restricted substances list (MRSL). Priority Chemicals meet the following criteria:
 - Used within the selected focus area(s), if any
 - Meets CEPN High Hazard Criteria
 - Some indication of current use as a process chemical, or evidence of historical use, within the electronics industry
 - Some indication of potentially viable safer alternatives available
2. **Watch/Candidate List** – High-hazard process chemicals that should be monitored and considered for Priority Chemicals in a future round if new relevant data emerges about their use and/or safer alternatives, sending a clear signal to chemical formulators and electronics companies to accelerate development and uptake of safer alternatives. Watch/Candidate List chemicals meet the following criteria:
 - Used within the selected focus area(s)
 - Meets CEPN High Hazard Criteria
 - Insufficient information on use or availability of safer alternatives for definitive selection
 - May include chemicals without potentially viable safer alternatives

Chemicals on this list may transition to Priority Chemicals in the future if sufficient data supports their prioritization for phase-out.
3. **Legacy/Archive List** – High-hazard chemicals that were nominated but are not currently used as process chemicals in the electronics industry and are listed to prevent their (re)introduction into supply chains. Legacy/Archive List chemicals meet the following criteria:
 - Used within the selected focus area(s)
 - Meets CEPN High Hazard Criteria
 - No indication of current use as a process chemical within the electronics industry
 - Indication that chemical is being or has been phased out globally as a process chemical
4. **Nominated/Not Selected** - Chemicals evaluated but not selected for any of the categories above

Stakeholder Consultation, CEPN Review and Approval

Progress updates were regularly shared with CEPN members and the CEPN Design Team during the process.

A 1-month public Stakeholder Consultation was conducted to solicit feedback on the TRB's initial recommendations. An input form, slides, and the evaluation spreadsheet were shared with Stakeholders. Stakeholders included CEPN members, the RBA Chemical Working Group, NGO Advisors, and any other interested stakeholder (posted in the January CEPN newsletter and posted on the CEPN webpage).

Feedback on the proposed Round 3 Priority Chemicals list was broadly supportive. One comment required a formal reply, and with concurrence from the TRB no revisions were made.

The process was completed with final affirmation from CEPN membership and final approval from the CEPN Design Team.

Final Chemical Lists

PRIORITY CHEMICALS

Priority Chemicals are process chemicals to be prioritized for elimination or substitution in electronics manufacturing and serve as an MRSL. Priority Chemicals meet the following criteria:

- Used within the selected focus area(s), if any
- Meets CEPN High Hazard Criteria
- Some indication of current use as a process chemical, or evidence of historical use, within the electronics industry
- Some indication of potentially viable safer alternatives available

Based on this information and evaluation, the TRB recommended the following 10 chemicals for the 3rd Round Priority Chemical List, shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Priority Chemical List

Chemical Name	CAS #
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5
1-Ethylpyrrolidin-2-one; NEP	2687-91-4
2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol; DEGME	111-77-3
2-Methoxyethyl acetate; Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110-49-6
Hydrotreated light straight run (petroleum)	64742-49-0
Ligroine (petroleum naphtha)	8032-32-4
N,N-Dimethylacetamide; DMAC	127-19-5

WATCH/CANDIDATE LIST

5. Watch/Candidate List – High-hazard process chemicals that should be monitored and considered for Priority Chemicals in a future round if new relevant data emerges about their use and/or safer alternatives, sending a clear signal to chemical formulators and electronics companies to accelerate development and uptake of safer alternatives. Watch/Candidate List chemicals meet the following criteria and are shown in Table 4, below:
- Includes chemicals of concern with insufficient information on use or availability of safer alternatives for definitive selection
 - May include chemicals without potentially viable safer alternatives
 - Chemicals on this list may transition to Priority Chemicals in the future if sufficient data supports their prioritization for phase-out

Table 4 –Watch/Candidate List

Chemical Name	CAS #	Explanation/Notes
2-Butanone oxime; Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	no indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s). Innovation needed for safer alternatives
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	541-02-6	No indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s), lower inherent exposure potential. Innovation needed for safer alternatives
Hydrocarbons, C3-4-rich, petroleum distillates	68512-91-4	PCDC record of use (2022 only), without additional input of current use or indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s). Revisit in a future round focused on adhesives
o-Xylene	95-47-6	Mixed xylenes more likely to be used as a process chemical than o-xylene
Pyridine	110-86-1	Questions regarding critical use(s) and potentially viable safer alternatives; Also, more information is needed about use (solvent and/or stripper and/or catalyst)
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	Equivocal Hazard Data. Monitor ChemForward listing and take off Watch/Candidate list if removed from ChemForward Hazard Band F
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	Chemicals Without Clear Indication of Use in Electronics Manufacturing
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	
Bromoethane; Ethyl bromide	74-96-4	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	
Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	
Aromatic naphtha, type 1 (High solvent naphtha)	64742-95-6	
C13-14 Isoparaffin; Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates	64742-47-8	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated (mild) light naphthenic (9CI)	64742-53-6	Petroleum Distillates with Lower Exposure Potential
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy (C9-11 alkane/cycloalkane)	64742-48-9	
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	
Hydrodesulfurized heavy naphtha	64742-82-1	

LEGACY/ARCHIVE LIST

Legacy/Archive List – High-hazard chemicals that were nominated but are not currently used as process chemicals in the electronics industry, and are listed to prevent their (re)introduction into supply chains. Legacy/Archive List chemicals meet the following criteria and are shown in Table 5, below:

- Used within the selected focus area(s)
- Meets CEPN High Hazard Criteria
- No indication of current use as a process chemical within the electronics industry
- Indication that chemical is being or has been phased out globally as a process chemical

Table 5 – Legacy/Archive List

Chemical Name	CAS #	Explanation/Notes
2-Bromopropane	75-26-3	Briefly used historically by a few companies nearly 30 years ago, no indication of current or recent use; Input that “phased out”; nPB is an alternative
Hexachlorobutadiene; HCBD	87-68-3	Stockholm Convention POP; Not on PCDC inventories; No input that chemical is currently in use; Input that “being phased out”
Tetrachloromethane; Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	Montreal Protocol ODC; Not on PCDC inventories; No input that chemical is currently in use; Input that “being phased out”
1,1,1-Trichloroethane; TCA; Methyl chloroform	71-55-6	Montreal Protocol ODC; Not on PCDC inventories; No input that chemical is currently in use; Input that “being phased out”

Appendix A: Key Evaluation Data

Table A1. Key Evaluation Data – Priority Chemicals

Chemical Name	CAS #	MRSI (# / 20)	On 2022 or 2024 PCDC Inventories	CEPN Hazard Criteria Met	Usage Summary	Inherent exposure potential	Some indication of potentially viable safer alternatives?	Explanation / Notes
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	8		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F	evidence of historical use	higher	Yes	Evidence of historical use, some indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s), higher inherent exposure potential
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	5		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F	evidence of historical use	higher	Yes	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	8		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F	evidence of historical use	higher	Yes	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	5		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	evidence of historical use	higher	Yes	
1-Ethylpyrrolidin-2-one; NEP	2687-91-4		2024	GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS repro tox	current use reported	higher	Yes	PCDC and Input Form(s) indicate current use, some indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s), higher inherent exposure potential
2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol (DEGME)	111-77-3	3	2024	GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS repro tox	current use reported	higher	Yes	
2-Methoxyethyl acetate; Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110-49-6	4		CA Prop 65 developmental GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS repro tox	current use reported	higher	Yes	
Hydrotreated light straight run (petroleum)	64742-49-0		2022, 2024	GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported	higher	Yes	
Ligroine (petroleum naphtha)	8032-32-4		2022	GS BM-1 Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported	higher	Yes	
N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)	127-19-5	1	2022	CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS repro tox	current use reported	higher	Yes	

Table A2. Key Evaluation Data – Watch / Candidate List

Chemical Name	CAS #	MRSLS (# / 20)	On 2022 or 2024 PCDC Inventories	CEPN Hazard Criteria Met	Usage Summary	Inherent exposure potential	Some indication of potentially viable safer alternatives?	Explanation / Notes
2-Butanone oxime; Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7		2022, 2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: acute tox, skin sensitizer, carcinogen, repro tox	current use reported	higher	No	PCDC and Input Form(s) indicate current use but no indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s). Innovation needed for safer alternatives
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)	541-02-6		2022	GS BM-1, Hazard Band F	current use reported	lower		PCDC and Input Form(s) indicate current use but no indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s) and lower inherent exposure potential. Innovation needed for safer alternatives
Hydrocarbons, C3-4-rich, petroleum distillates	68512-91-4		2022	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported	higher	No	PCDC record of use (2022 only), without additional input of current use or indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s). Revisit in a future round focused on adhesives
o-Xylene	95-47-6	3		GS BM-1	current use reported	higher	Yes	Mixed xylenes (2nd Round Priority Chemical) more likely to be used as a process chemical than o-xylene
Pyridine	110-86-1		2024	CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use reported	higher	Yes	Although PCDC and Input Form(s) indicate current use, more information needed about use, critical use(s) and potentially viable safer alternatives
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1		2022	CA Prop 65 developmental Hazard Band F	current use reported	higher	Yes	PCDC and Input Form(s) indicate current use, some indication of potentially viable safer alternative(s), higher inherent exposure potential, however <i>equivocal hazard data</i>
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	7		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: acute tox, carcinogen	current use unclear	higher		Current use unclear
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	4		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use unclear	higher		
Bromoethane; Ethyl bromide	74-96-4	3		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use unclear	higher		
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use unclear	higher		
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	6		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use unclear	higher		
Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2		GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use unclear	higher		
Aromatic naphtha, type 1 (High solvent naphtha)	64742-95-6		2022	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported	lower	Yes	Current use unclear
C13-14 Isoparaffin; Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates	64742-47-8		2024	Hazard Band F	current use reported	lower	Yes	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated (mild) light naphthenic (9CI)	64742-53-6		2022	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	current use reported	lower	Yes	
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy (C9-11 alkane/cycloalkane)	64742-48-9		2022, 2024	GS BM-1, Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported	lower	Yes	
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3		2022, 2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: carcinogen, STOT	current use reported	lower	Yes	
Hydrodesulfurized heavy naphtha	64742-82-1		2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen, STOT	current use reported	lower		

Table A3. Key Evaluation Data – Legacy / Archive List

Chemical Name	CAS #	MRSL (# / 20)	On 2022 or 2024 PCDC Inventories	CEPN Hazard Criteria Met	Usage Summary	Inherent exposure potential	Some indication of potentially viable safer alternatives?	Explanation / Notes
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) (Methyl chloroform)	71-55-6	16		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F	used historically, ODC, being phased out	higher	N/A	Being phased out, Montreal Protocol ODC, not on PCDC inventories, no input that chemical is currently in use
2-Bromopropane	75-26-3	2		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS repro tox	current use unclear	higher	N/A	Brief limited use historically, no indication of current or recent use; Input that “phased out”; nPB is an alternative
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)	87-68-3	6		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F	used historically, POP, being phased out	higher	N/A	Being phased out, Stockholm Convention POP, not on PCDC inventories, no input that chemical is currently in use
Tetrachloromethane; Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	17		CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS LT-1 Hazard Band F GHS: acute tox, STOT	used historically, ODC, being phased out	higher	N/A	Being phased out, Montreal Protocol ODC, not on PCDC inventories, no input that chemical is currently in use

Table A4. Key Evaluation Data – Nominated but Not Selected

Chemical Name	CAS #	MRSL (# / 20)	On 2022 or 2024 PCDC Inventories	CEPN Hazard Criteria Met	Usage Summary	Inherent exposure potential	Some indication of potentially viable safer alternatives?	Explanation / Notes
2,5,8,11,14-Pentaoxapentadecane (Tetraglyme)	143-24-8		2022	GS BM-1, Hazard Band F GHS repro tox	current use reported	very low	N/A	Very low inherent exposure potential (VP <0.075 mmHg, no skin absorption flag)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated (mild) heavy naphthenic (9CI)	64742-52-5		2022	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	current use reported	very low	N/A	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8		2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	current use reported	very low	N/A	
Dodecamethylcyclhexasiloxane (D6)	540-97-6		2024	GS BM-1, Hazard Band F	current use reported	very low	N/A	
Hydrotreated heavy paraffinic petroleum distillates (mineral oil)	64742-54-7		2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	current use reported	very low	N/A	
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic; (polyethyl)benzenes	64742-94-5		2022	GS BM-1	current use reported	very low	N/A	
Solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic petroleum distillates	64742-65-0		2022, 2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	current use reported	very low	N/A	
Tricresyl phosphate	1330-78-5		2024	Hazard Band F	current use reported	very low	N/A	
2-Butoxy ethanol	111-76-2	2	2024	GHS acute tox	current use reported	higher	N/A	Other Specific Situation: on TCO ASL and CF Hazard Band C
Di(trimethylolpropane) tetraacrylate	94108-97-1		2024	GS BM-1	current use reported	lower	N/A	Other Specific Situation: CF Hazard Band C
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	64742-89-8		2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS carcinogen	current use reported	higher	N/A	
Gasoline	8006-61-9		2022	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F GHS: mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported	higher	N/A	Other Specific Situation: Petroleum distillate primarily used as fuel
1,2-Propylene oxide	75-56-9		2022	CA Prop 65 carcinogen GS BM-1, Hazard Band F GHS: acute tox, mutagen, carcinogen	current use reported - 2022 only; one PCDC form, likely mis-identified	higher	N/A	Mis-identified in 2022 PCDC inventory, product details indicate propylene, a compressed gas
2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-	88-12-0		2024	GS LT-1, Hazard Band F	current use reported	higher	N/A	Use as a solvent not indicated