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If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Regulation No. 158

Adopted 25 April 2000

Regulations regarding Restrictions and Prohibitions on Use and Marketing of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Dangerous Chemical Preparations

Issued Pursuant to Section 16 of the Law
On Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations

1. These Regulations determine special restrictions and prohibitions in respect of operations with certain dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations or materials, which contain the dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations or are treated therewith.

2. These Regulations shall apply to the dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations, which are referred to in Annexes 1 and 2 of these Regulations, except for the cases if such substances are used for scientific research purposes or as analytic reagents in laboratories. Annex 3 of these Regulations contains explanations of the designations used, in Annex 4 are specified the requirements for the labelling of preparations containing asbestos fibres, and in Annex 5 is given the list of aromatic amines and azodyes.

[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004]

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2.¹ These Regulations shall not apply to dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations, which are:

2.¹.1. conveyed by railway, air, road, internal waterways, sea or transported through pipelines; and

2.¹.2. in transit and subject to other customs procedures, which do not permit processing (for example, temporary importation, customs warehousing, exportation).

[14 October 2003]

2.² It is prohibited to bring into (import) Latvia for release for free circulation the dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations referred to in these Regulations, as well as goods and preparations (articles, equipment), which contain such substances and preparations or are treated with them if the use and placing on the market thereof is prohibited in accordance with these Regulations.

[14 October 2003]

3. Compliance of these Regulations in conformity with the competence thereof shall be controlled by:

3.1. the State Sanitary Inspection – marketing in dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations;

3.2. the Consumer Rights Protection Centre – marketing in non-food goods, except in the cases referred to in Sub-paragraphs 3.4 and 3.7 of these Regulations;

3.3. the State Environment Service – manufacture and professional use, except in the cases referred to in Sub-paragraph 3.4 of these Regulations;

3.4. State Building Inspection – manufacture of building materials and building articles, professional use and marketing;

3.5. State Labour Inspection – work environment;

3.6. State Revenue Service Customs authorities – on the State (customs) border; and

3.7. State Assay Supervision Inspectorate – precious metal and precious stone articles in the market.

[14 October 2003; 6 September 2005]

4. Restrictions and prohibitions regarding use and marketing of dangerous chemical substances and dangerous chemical preparations shall be complied with in accordance with the time periods additionally prescribed by Annex 1 of these Regulations.

5. These Regulations shall come into force on 1 January 2001.

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

1. These Regulations contain legal norms arising from Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, which has been amended and adapted to technical progress by the following directives:

1) Council Directive 79/663/EEC of 24 July 1979 supplementing the Annex to Council Directive 76/769/EEC;

2) Council Directive 82/806/EEC of 22 November 1982 amending, for the second time (benzene), Directive 76/769/EEC;

3) Council Directive 82/828/EEC of 3 December 1982 amending, for the third time (PCT), Directive 76/769/EEC;

- 4) Council Directive 83/264/EEC of 16 May 1983 amending for the fourth time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 5) Council Directive 83/478/EEC of 19 September 1983 amending for the fifth time (asbestos) Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 6) Council Directive 85/467/EEC of 1 October 1985 amending for the sixth time (PCBs/PCTs) Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 7) Council Directive 85/610/EEC of 20 December 1985 amending for the seventh time (asbestos) Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 8) Council Directive 89/677/EEC of 21 December 1989 amending for the eighth time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 9) Council Directive 89/678/EEC of 21 December 1989 amending directive 76/769/EEC;
- 10) Council Directive 91/173/EEC of 21 March 1991 amending for the ninth time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 11) Council Directive 91/338/EEC of 18 June 1991 amending for the 10th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 12) Council Directive 91/339/EEC of 18 June 1991 amending for the 11th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 13) Commission Directive 91/659/EEC of 3 December 1991 adapting to technical progress Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (asbestos);
- 14) European Parliament and Council Directive 94/27/EC of 30 June 1994 amending for the 12th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 15) Directive 94/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 December 1994 amending for the 13th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 16) European Parliament and Council Directive 94/60/EC of 20 December 1994 amending for the 14th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 17) Commission Directive 96/55/EC of 4 September 1996 adapting to technical progress for the 2nd time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (chlorinated solvents) (Text with EEA relevance);
- 18) Commission Directive 97/10/EC of 26 February 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 3rd time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (CMRs) (Text with EEA relevance);
- 19) Directive 97/16/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 April 1997 amending for the 15th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 20) Directive 97/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 1997 amending for the 16th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 21) Commission Directive 97/64/EC of 10 November 1997 adapting to technical progress for the fourth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (lamp oils) (Text with EEA relevance);
- 22) Directive 1999/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 1999 amending for the 17th time Directive 76/769/EEC;
- 23) Commission Directive 1999/51/EC of 26 May 1999 adapting to technical progress for the fifth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (tin, PCP and cadmium) (Text with EEA relevance);
- 24) Commission Directive 1999/77/EC of 26 July 1999 adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (asbestos) (Text with EEA relevance);
- 25) Directive 2001/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 June 2001 amending for the twenty-first time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (substances classified as carcinogens, mutagens or substances toxic to reproduction);
- 26) Commission Directive 2001/90/EC of 26 October 2001 adapting to technical progress for the seventh time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (creosote) (Text with EEA

relevance);

27) Commission Directive 2001/91/EC of 29 October 2001 adapting to technical progress for the eighth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (hexachloroethane) (Text with EEA relevance);

28) Directive 2002/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 amending for the twentieth time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (short-chain chlorinated paraffins);

29) Directive 2002/61/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 amending for the nineteenth time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (azocolourants);

30) Commission Directive 2002/62/EC of 9 July 2002 adapting to technical progress for the ninth time Annex I to Council Directive 76/769/EEC (organostannic compounds) (Text with EEA relevance);

31) Commission Directive 2003/2/EC of 6 January 2003 relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of arsenic (tenth adaptation to technical progress to Council Directive 76/769/EEC) (Text with EEA relevance);

32) Commission Directive 2003/3/EC of 6 January 2003 relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of "blue colourant" (twelfth adaptation to technical progress of Council Directive 76/769/EEC) (Text with EEA relevance);

33) Directive 2003/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 February 2003 amending for the 24th time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (pentabromodiphenyl ether, octabromodiphenyl ether);

34) Directive 2003/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 amending for the 23rd time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (substances classified as carcinogens, mutagens or substances toxic to reproduction - c/m/r);

35) Directive 2003/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 amending for the 25th time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (substances classified as carcinogens, mutagens or substances toxic to reproduction - c/m/r) (Text with EEA relevance);

36) Directive 2003/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2003 amending for the 26th time Council Directive 76/769/EEC (nonylphenol, nonylphenol ethoxylate and cement) (Text with EEA relevance);

37) Commission Directive 2004/21/EC of 24 February 2004 relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of "azo colourants" (thirteenth adaptation to technical progress of Council Directive 76/769/EEC);

38) Commission Directive 2004/98/EC of 30 September 2004 amending Council Directive 76/769/EEC as regards restrictions on the marketing and use of pentabromodiphenyl ether in aircraft emergency evacuation systems for the purpose of adapting its Annex I to technical progress; and

39) Commission Directive 2004/96/EC of 27 September 2004 amending Council Directive 76/769/EEC as regards restrictions on the marketing and use of nickel for piercing post assemblies for the purpose of adapting its Annex I to technical progress (Text with EEA relevance).

2. These Regulations contain legal norms arising from Council Directive 91/157/EEC of 18 March 1991 on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances, which has been adapted to technical progress by Commission Directive 98/101/EC of 22 December 1998 (Text with EEA relevance).

[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004; 18 January 2005; 6 September 2005]

Prime Minister

A. Šķēle

Minister for Welfare

R. Jurdžs

Dangerous Chemical Substances and Dangerous Chemical Preparations

Designation of the substance, groups of substances or preparations	Conditions of restriction
<p>1. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) except mono- and dichlorinated biphenyls, Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT), Preparations, including waste oils, with PCB or PCT content higher than 0.005% by weight</p>	<p>1. Prohibited to be used, except for use in the following types of equipment, plant and fluids up to the end of their service life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 in the closed systems of electrical equipment transformers, resistors and inductors; 1.2 in large condensers (coolers) (≥ 1 kg of the total weight); 1.3 in small condensers (providing that the maximum chlorine content of the PCB is 43% and it does not contain more than 3.5% of pentabiphenyl and higher chlorinated biphenyls); 1.4 in heat-transmitting fluids, located in closed-circuit heat-transfer installations; and 1.5. in hydraulic fluids for underground mining equipment. <p>2. Beginning with 2003 it shall be prohibited to offer on the second-hand market equipment, plant and fluids which are in service referred to in Sub-paragraphs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5.</p> <p>3. If due to technical reasons it is not possible to use substitutes, it is permitted to continue to use preparations containing PCB and PCT if such are required for normal operation of equipment, in order to supplement the equipment systems purchased before the entry into force of these Regulations with liquids containing PCB, but not longer than up to 1 January 2010.</p> <p>4. Equipment in service, which contains PCB and PCT, shall be labelled in accordance with regulatory enactments, which regulate the use and labelling requirements of individual equipment containing dangerous chemical substances and preparations, and shall supply instructions for use in the official language, which shall be attached to such equipment and shall be readable if the equipment has been placed in the working position. <i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
<p>2. Chloroethylene (vinyl chloride)</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used as propellant in aerosols of any type.</p>

<p>3. Liquid chemical substances or chemical preparations, which in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations have been classified as explosive, strongly oxidising, highly inflammable, easily inflammable, inflammable, very toxic, toxic, harmful, corrosive, irritant, sensitising, cacogenic, mutagenic and toxic to reparative systems</p>	<p>1. Prohibited to be used in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. ornamental objects, which are intended to produce light or colour effects, for example in decorative lamps and ashtrays; 1.2. joke and trick objects; and 1.3. games for one or more participants or any object intended for such purpose (even if in ornaments thereof). <p>2. Without reducing the utilisation conditions prescribed by the restriction conditions of Paragraph 1, liquid substances and preparations, which present an aspiration risk and the labelling thereof are marked with the chemical substance effect characterisation "R65 Harmful – may cause lung damage if swallowed" and which may be used as fuel in decorative lamps, and which are placed on the market in packaging, which is smaller or equals to 15 litres may not contain a colouring agent (except for fiscal needs) and perfume or both these substances.</p> <p>On the packaging of such substances and preparations, which are intended for use in lamps shall be labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and a clearly readable and indelible inscription "Turiet lampas, kas pildītas ar šo šķidrumu, bērniem nesasniedzamā vietā!" [Keep lamps filled with this liquid out of the reach of children!] <i>[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004]</i></p>
<p>4. Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate CAS No. 126-72-7</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in textile articles, which are intended to come into contact with the skin (garments, undergarments, linen).</p>
<p>5. Benzene CAS No. 71-43-2</p>	<p>It shall be prohibited to place on the market the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) toys or parts thereof where the concentration of benzene in the free state exceeds 5 mg/kg of the weight of the toy or parts of toys; 2) substances and preparations where the concentration of benzene is $\geq 0.1\%$ by mass. <p>These conditions shall not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) motor fuel; 2) use of substances and preparations in industry, ensuring that the emission of benzene does not exceed the existing norms; and 3) waste.
<p>6. Asbestos fibres: 6.1. Crocidolite CAS No. 12001-28-4; Amosite</p>	<p>1. It shall be prohibited to place on the market and use the asbestos fibres and preparations containing these fibres referred to in Sub-paragraph 6.1 of Annex 1.</p>

<p>CAS No. 12172-73-5; Anthophyllite asbestos CAS No. 77536-67-5; Actinolite asbestos CAS No. 77536-66-4; Tremolite asbestos CAS No. 77536-68-6;</p> <p>6.2. Chrysotile CAS No. 12001-29-5</p>	<p>2. It shall be prohibited to place on the market and use chrysotile and preparations, which contain chrysotile, except in the diaphragms of existing electrolysis installations, which are in service until the end of their service life or until the moment suitable asbestos-free substitutes become available.</p> <p>3. Preparations (articles), which contain the asbestos fibres referred to in Sub-paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2, Annex 1 of these Regulations and which were already installed and/or in service before 1 January 2001 shall be permitted to be in operation until they reach the end of their service life, if they are labelled in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and the requirements of Annex 4 of these Regulations.</p> <p>[12 March 2002; 14 October 2003; 6 September 2005]</p>
<p>7. Tris (aziridinyl) phosphin oxide CAS No. 5455-55-1</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin (garments, undergarments, linen).</p>
<p>8. Polybromobiphenyls (PBB) CAS No. 59536-65-1</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in textile articles, which are intended to come into contact with the skin (garments, undergarments, linen).</p> <p>[14 October 2003]</p>
<p>Soapbark tree (<i>Quillaja saponaria</i>) bark powder and its derivatives, which contain saponines. Powder of the roots <i>Helleborus viridis</i> and <i>Helleborus niger</i>. Powder of the roots <i>Veratrum album</i> and <i>Veratrum nigrum</i></p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in jokes and tricks articles or in objects intended for such use.</p> <p>[14 October 2003]</p>
<p>10. Benzidine and/or its derivatives o-nitrobenzaldehyde CAS No. 522-89-6 Wood powder</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in jokes and tricks articles or in objects intended for such use.</p> <p>[14 October 2003]</p>
<p>11. Ammonium sulphide and ammonium hydrogen sulphide CAS No. 12135-76-1 CAS No. 12124-99-1 Ammonium polysulphide CAS No. 12259-92-6</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in jokes and tricks or in objects intended for such use.</p>
<p>12. Volatile esters of bromoacetic acids: Methyl bromoacetate CAS No. 96-32-2; Ethyl bromoacetate CAS No. 105-36-2;</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in jokes and tricks articles or in objects intended for such use.</p> <p>[14 October 2003]</p>

Propyl bromoacetate; Butyl bromoacetate	
13. 2-naphthylamine CAS No. 91-59-8 and its salts	<p>Prohibited to be placed on the market as substances or constituents of preparations in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p>These restrictions shall not apply to waste containing one or more of these substances.</p> <p>Such substances and preparations may not be sold in the retail trade, except in the case if on its packaging is labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and a clearly readable and indelible inscription “Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem” [Restricted to professional users].</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
14. Benzidine CAS No. 92-87-5 and its salts	<p>Prohibited to be placed on the market as substances and constituents of preparations in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p>These restrictions shall not apply to waste containing one or more of these substances.</p> <p>Such substances and preparations may not be sold in the retail trade, except in the case if on its packaging is labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and a clearly readable and indelible inscription “Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem” [Restricted to professional users].</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
15. 4-nitrobiphenyl CAS No. 92-93-3	<p>Prohibited to be placed on the market as substances and constituents of preparations in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p>These restrictions shall not apply to waste containing one or more of these substances.</p> <p>Such substances and preparations may not be sold in the retail trade, except in the case if on its packaging is labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and a clearly readable and indelible inscription “Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem” [Restricted to professional users].</p>

	<i>[14 October 2003]</i>
16. 4-aminobiphenyl CAS No. 92-67-1 and its salts	<p>Prohibited to be placed on the market as substances and constituents of preparations in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p>These restrictions shall not apply to waste containing one or more of these substances.</p> <p>Such substances and preparations may not be sold in the retail trade, except in the case if on its packaging is labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and a clearly readable and indelible inscription "Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem" [Restricted to professional users].</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
17. Lead carbons: neutral anhydrous carbonate PbCO_3 CAS No. 598-63-0; trilead-bis(carbonate)- dihydroxide $2\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ CAS No. 1319-46-6	<p>Prohibited to be used as substances and constituents of preparations in paints, except for the paints intended to be used for the maintenance and restoration of works of art, historic buildings and their interiors in accordance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 13 on the use of lead in paint.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
18. Lead sulphates PbSO_4 (1:1) CAS No. 7446-14-2 Pb_xSO_4 CAS No 15739-80-7	<p>Prohibited to be used as substances and constituents of preparations in paints, except for the paints intended to be used for the maintenance and restoration of works of art, historic buildings and their interiors in accordance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 13 on the use of sulphates of lead in paint.</p>
19. Mercury compounds	<p>Prohibited to be used as substances and constituents of preparations intended to be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect against water micro-organisms, plants or animals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 the hulls of boats; 1.2. cages, floats, nets and other appliances used in fishery; and 1.3. any totally or partly submerged appliances or equipment. 2. In the preservation (conservation) of wood. 3. In the impregnation of heavy-duty industrial textiles and yarn intended for their manufacture. 4. In the treatment of industrial waters, irrespective of their use.

<p>20. Arsenic compounds</p>	<p>1. Prohibited to be used as substances and constituents of preparations intended to be used:</p> <p>1.1. to prevent the fouling by water micro-organisms, plants or animals on the hulls of boats, cages, floats, nets and other appliances used in fishery or shellfish farming, as well as any totally or partially submerged appliances or equipment;</p> <p>1.2. in the preservation of wood, moreover wood so treated may not be placed on the market; and</p> <p>1.3. however, in exceptional cases, the prohibition referred to in the restriction condition of Sub-paragraph 1.2 shall not apply to industrial installations using vacuum or pressure to Impregnate wood if they are solutions of inorganic compounds of the copper, chromium, arsenic (CCA) type C. Wood so treated may not be placed on the market before fixation of the preservative is completed (has been fixed in the wood fibres). Such treated wood may be placed on the market for professional or industrial use (on the condition that taking into account the safety requirements for humans and livestock, the structural integrity of the wood shall be ensured and during its service life skin contact is not possible) and is used for the following purposes:</p> <p>1.3.1. as structural timber in public and agricultural buildings, office buildings, and industrial premises;</p> <p>1.3.2. in bridges and bridgework, as constructional timber in freshwater areas and brackish waters e.g. jetties and bridges;</p> <p>1.3.3. as noise barriers;</p> <p>1.3.4. in highway safety fencing and barriers;</p> <p>1.3.5. as debarked round conifer livestock fence posts;</p> <p>1.3.6. in earth retaining structures;</p> <p>1.3.7. as electric power transmission and telecommunications poles; and</p> <p>1.3.8. as underground railway sleepers.</p> <p>On all treated wood there shall be labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, and an inscription “Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem! Satur arsēnu!” [Restricted to professional users. Contains arsenic]. In addition, on all the packaging of such treated wood shall also bear a label stating “Strādājot ar šiem kokmateriāliem, lietot cimodus! Zāģējot vai citādi apstrādājot koksni, lietot aizsargbrilles un aizsargmasku pret putekļiem! Koksnes atkritumus apsaimniekot kā bīstamos atkritumus!” [Wear gloves when handling this wood. Wear a dust mask and eye protection when cutting or otherwise crafting this wood. Waste from this wood shall be treated as hazardous waste]. Wood treated in such a way is prohibited to be utilised:</p>
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	<p>a) in residential or domestic constructions, whatever the purpose;</p> <p>b) in any application where there is a risk of repeated skin contact;</p> <p>c) in marine waters;</p> <p>d) for agricultural and construction purposes, except for the cases referred to in the restriction conditions of Clauses 1.3.1 and 1.3.5;</p> <p>e) in any application where the treated wood may come into contact with intermediate or finished preparations intended for human or animal consumption.</p> <p>Prohibited to be used as substances or constituents of preparations intended for treatment of industrial waters, irrespective of their use.</p> <p><i>[29 June 2004]</i></p>
21. Organostannic compounds	<p>1. Prohibited to be used as substances or constituents of preparations when acting as biocides in free association paint.</p> <p>2. Prohibited to be placed on the market or used as substances or constituents of preparations, which act as biocides against the effect of undesirable plants, animals or microorganisms (slime), in the treatment of:</p> <p>2.1. all ships and boats irrespective of their length intended for use in marine, coastal (in the bay), estuarine and inland waterways and lakes;</p> <p>2.2. cages, nets, bouys and any other equipment or devices, which are used for fishing or fish farming; and</p> <p>2.3. any totally or partly submerged equipment or devices.</p> <p>3. Prohibited to be used as substances and constituents of preparations intended for use in the treatment of industrial waters.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
22. di- μ -oxo-di-n-butylstanniohydroxyborane (DBB) (C ₈ H ₁₉ BO ₃ Sn) CAS No. 75113-37-0	<p>Prohibited to be placed on the market as substances or constituents of preparations in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p>These Regulations shall not apply to DDB or its preparations, which contain them, if they are only intended for conversion into finished preparations in which this substance shall not be in a concentration $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
23. Pentachlorophenol CAS No. 87-86-5 and its salts and esters	<p>1. Prohibited to be placed on the market as substances or constituents of preparations in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$ by weight.</p> <p>In exceptional cases up to 31 December 2009, these conditions may not be applied in respect of chemical</p>

	<p>substances and preparations, which are intended to be used in industrial installations, not permitting greater emission of pentachlorophenol (PCP) as prescribed by regulatory enactments:</p> <p>1.1. In the treatment of wood. However, wood which has been treated in such manner shall be prohibited to be used:</p> <p>1.1.1. inside buildings both for finishing and decorative purposes in residence, employment or leisure premises;</p> <p>1.1.2. in the manufacture and finishing of packaging and other materials, if such material may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate preparations or finished preparations, which are intended for human and/or animal consumption, and pollute them; and</p> <p>1.1.3. for the manufacture and finishing of such containers and vessels, which are intended for the growing of plants; and</p> <p>1.2. in the impregnation of fibres and heavy-duty textiles, which are not intended in any case for making of clothing and decorative fabrics.</p> <p>2. In exceptional cases professionally prepared persons may be permitted to carry out <i>in situ</i> treatment of buildings of historic, artistic or cultural significance, or in emergency situations, the treatment of timber and masonry, which are infected by dry rot fungus (<i>Serpula lacrymans</i>) or cubic rot fungi.</p> <p>3. In any case, pentachlorophenol, which is used alone or as a constituent of preparations, in the exceptional cases referred to, the total hexachlorodibenzoparadioxin (HCDD) content may not exceed 0.0002% by weight.</p> <p>4. These substances and preparations are prohibited to be:</p> <p>4.1. placed on the market in packages smaller than 20 litres; and</p> <p>4.2. sold in the retail trade.</p> <p>5. On the packaging of such preparations shall be a label in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, shall have a clearly readable and indelible inscription: "Paredzēts tikai rūpnieciskai un profesionālai lietošanai" [Reserved for industrial and professional use].</p> <p>[14 October 2003]</p>
<p>24. Cadmium (Cd) CAS No 7440-43-9 and its compounds</p>	<p>1. Prohibited to be used for colouring of finished preparations manufactured from the following substances and preparations:*</p> <p>1.1 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (390410) (390421)</p>

(390422);

- 1.2 polyurethane (PUR) (390950) Id;
- 1.3 low-density polyethylene (PE), except for low-density polyethylene used for the preparation of coloured master batch (390110);
- 1.4 cellulose acetate (CA) (391211) (391212);
- 1.5 cellulose acetate butyrate (CAB) (391211) (391212);
- 1.6 epoxy resins (390730).

2. In all cases, irrespective of the purpose of use, finished preparations or their components manufactured from such substances and/or preparations and coloured with cadmium may not be placed on the market if their cadmium content (expressed as Cd metal) is 0.01% by mass of the plastic material.

3. These provisions shall come into force as of 2000 for:

- 3.1. finished preparations manufactured from the following substances and preparations:
 - 3.1.1 melamine — formaldehyde (MF) resins (390920);
 - 3.1.2 urea — formaldehyde (UF) resins (390910);
 - 3.1.3 unsaturated polyesters (UP) (390791);
 - 3.1.4 polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (390760);
 - 3.1.5 polybutylene terephthalate (PBT);
 - 3.1.6 transparent general-purpose polystyrene (390311) (390319);
 - 3.1.7 acrylonitrile methacrylate (AMMA);
 - 3.1.8 cross-linked polyethylene (VPE);
 - 3.1.9 high-impact polystyrene;
 - 3.1.10 polypropylene (PP) (3902110);
- 3.2. paints (3208) (3209).

However, if the paints have a high zinc content, the residual concentration of cadmium shall be as low as possible, in all cases not exceeding 0.1% by mass.

4. Provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 3 shall not apply to preparations, which have been coloured for safety reasons.

5. Prohibited to be used for stabilisation of finished preparations if they have been manufactured from polymers or copolymers of vinyl chloride:

- 5.1 in packaging materials (bags, containers, bottles, lids) (3923-2910) (392041) (392042);
- 5.2 in office or school supply materials (392610)*;

	<p>5.3 in fittings for furniture and coachwork and similar articles (392630);</p> <p>5.4 in articles of apparel and clothing materials and accessories (including gloves) (392620);</p> <p>5.5. in floor and wall coverings (391810);</p> <p>5.6 in impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics (590310);</p> <p>5.7 in imitation leather (4202);</p> <p>5.8 in gramophone records (8524-10);</p> <p>5.9 in pipes and their fittings (391723);</p> <p>5.10 in swing doors;</p> <p>5.11 in vehicles for road transport;</p> <p>5.12 for coating of steel sheets used in construction and industry; and</p> <p>5.13 in insulation materials for electrical wiring.</p> <p>6. In all cases, irrespective of the purpose for use, it shall be prohibited to place on the market the finished preparations referred to above or components thereof manufactured from polymers or copolymers of vinyl chloride and stabilised by substances containing cadmium if their cadmium content (expressed as Cd metal) exceeds 0.01% by mass of the polymer. These provisions shall come into force as of 2002.</p> <p>7. Provisions of Paragraph 6 shall not apply to finished preparations in which cadmium is used as stabiliser for safety purposes.</p> <p>8. 8. It shall be prohibited to use cadmium for plating of metallic preparations or components thereof in the following sectors or applications (cadmium plating shall mean depositing of metallic cadmium on a metallic surface or coating of a metallic surface therewith):</p> <p>8.1. for equipment and machinery:</p> <p>8.1.1 in food industry (8210) (841720) (841981) (842111) (842122) (8422) (8435) (8437) (8437) (8438) (847611);</p> <p>8.1.2 in agriculture (841931) (842481) (8432) (8433) (8434) (8436);</p> <p>8.1.3 in freezing and cooling (8418);</p> <p>8.1.4 in printing and book-binding (8440) (8442) (8443);</p> <p>8.2 for equipment and machinery producing:</p> <p>8.2.1 household goods (7321) (842112) (8450) (8509) (8516);</p> <p>8.2.2. furniture (8465) (8466) (9401) (9402) (9403) (9404);</p> <p>8.2.3 sanitary goods and preparations (7324);</p>
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	<p>8.2.4 central heating and air conditioning equipment (8403) (8404) (8415).</p> <p>9. In all cases, irrespective of the purpose of use, the placing on the market of cadmium-plated preparations or components of such preparations and the use thereof in the sectors and applications referred to in Sub-paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2, as well as preparations manufactured in the sectors referred to in Sub-paragraph 8.2 shall be prohibited.</p> <p>10. As of 2002 the provisions of Paragraph 9 shall apply to cadmium-plated preparations or components of such preparations if they are used in the sectors referred to in Sub-paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2 for the following preparationion:</p> <p>10.1. in equipment and machinery:</p> <p>10.1.1 for the preparationion of paper and board (841932) (8439) (8441); and</p> <p>10.1.2 for the preparationion of textiles and clothing (8444) (8445) (8447) (8448) (8449) (8451) (8452);</p> <p>10.2. in equipment and machinery:</p> <p>10.2.1 for the preparationion of industrial handling equipment and machinery (8425) (8426) (8427) (8428) (8429) (8430) (8431);</p> <p>10.2.2 for the preparationion of road and agricultural vehicles (chapter 87);</p> <p>10.2.3 for the preparationion of rolling stock (chapter 86); and</p> <p>10.2.4 for the preparationion of vessels (chapter 89).</p> <p>11. Provisions of Paragraphs 9 and 10 shall not apply to: preparations and components of preparations used in the aeronautical, aerospace, mining, offshore and nuclear sectors where application of machinery requires higher safety standards;</p> <p>11.2. in safety devices in road and agricultural vehicles, rolling stock and vessels; and</p> <p>11.3 in electrical contacts in any sector of use, taking into account the requirements for apparatus in which they are installed.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
<p>25. Monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenylmethane (Trade name Ugilec 141) CAS No 76253-60-6</p>	<p>As of 2002 it shall be prohibited to use substances and preparations containing this substance.</p> <p>These provisions shall not be in force in cases when equipment and machinery are already in service (until the end of their service life).</p> <p>As of 2002 the placing on the market of used equipment and machinery containing this substance or preparations, as well as placing on the market of these substances and preparations shall be prohibited.</p>

<p>26. Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenylmethane (Trade name Ugilec 121) CAS No — unknown</p>	<p>It shall be prohibited to market and use substances and preparations containing this substance.</p>
<p>27. Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenylmethane Trade name: DBBT CAS No 99688-47-8</p>	<p>It shall be prohibited to market and use substances and preparations containing this substance.</p>
<p>28. Nickel CAS No 7440-0-20 EINECS No 2311114 and its compounds</p>	<p>It shall be prohibited to use this substance and its compounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body unless the rate of nickel release from such post assemblies is less than 0,2 µg/cm²/week (migration limit). 2. In preparations which are into direct and prolonged contact with the skin if the rate of nickel release from the parts of these preparations coming into direct and prolonged contact with the skin is greater than 0,5 µg/cm²/week: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. earrings; 2.2. necklaces, bracelets and chains, anklets and rings; 2.3. wrist-watch straps, tighteners and cases; and 2.4. rivet buttons, rivets, zippers, metal marks, when these are used in garments. 3. For the preparations referred to in Paragraph 2 a non-nickel coating shall be permitted, if by such coating it is ensured that the rate of nickel release from the parts of such preparations which come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin does not exceed 0.5 µg /cm² per week for at least two years under normal use of such preparations. [14 October 2003; 6 September 2005]
<p>29. Substances, which in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations are classified as Category 1 or 2 carcinogenic chemical substances and the labeling of which has the danger symbol “Toksiskas [Toxic] (T)” and the chemical substance effect characterisation “R 45 Kancerogēna viela” [May cause cancer] or “R49 Ielpojot var izraisīt ļaundabīgu audzējus”</p>	<p>For restrictions see Paragraphs 1 and 2, Annex 2 of these Regulations. [14 October 2003]</p>

<p>[May cause cancer by inhalation] (Paragraphs 3 and 4, Annex 2)</p>	
<p>30. Substances, which in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations are classified as Category 1 or 2 mutagenic chemical substances and the labeling of which has the chemical substance effect characterisation “R 46 Var radīt pārmantojamus ģenētiskus defektus” [May cause heritable genetic damage] (Paragraph 5, Annex 2)</p>	<p>For restrictions see Paragraphs 1 and 2, Annex 2 of these Regulations.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
<p>31. Substances, which in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations are classified as Category 1 or 2 toxic to reparationive systems chemical substances and the labelling of which has the chemical substance effect characterisation “R61 Var kaitēt augļa attīstībai” [May cause harm to the unborn child]. (Paragraphs 6 and 7, Annex 2)</p>	<p>For restrictions see Paragraphs 1 and 2, Annex 2 of these Regulations.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
<p>32. Substances and preparations containing one or more of the following substances: creosote EINECS No 232-287-5 CAS No 8001-58-9; creosote oil EINECS No 263-047-8 CAS No 61789-28-4; distillates (coal tar) of naphthalene oils EINECS No 283-484-8 CAS No 84650-04-4; creosote oil, acenaphthene</p>	<p>1. Prohibited to be utilised for the treatment of wood. Furthermore, wood so treated may not be placed on the market.</p> <p>2. In exceptional cases. Such substances and preparations are permitted to be utilised for the treatment of wood in industrial equipment, as well as by professional specialists, observing labour protection regulations for <i>in situ</i> treatment, if they contain:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.1. benzo-a-pyrene at a concentration of less than 0.005% by mass; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2.2. water extractable phenols at a concentration of less than 3% by mass.</p>

<p>fraction EINECS No 292-605-3 CAS No 90640-84-9; upper distillates (coal tar) EINECS No 266-026-1 CAS No 65996-91-0; anthracene oil EINECS No 292-602-7 CAS No 90640-80-5; tar acids, coal, crude EINECS No 266-019-3 CAS No 65996-85-2; creosote, of wood EINECS No 232-419-1 CAS No 8021-39-4; and alkaline low temperature tar oil EINECS No 310-191-5 CAS No 122384-78-5</p>	<p>3. The referred to substances and preparations, which are intended for the treatment of wood in industrial equipment or by professional users:</p> <p>3.1. is permitted to be placed on the market only in packaging of 20 l or more;</p> <p>3.2. is prohibited to be sold in the retail trade;</p> <p>3) shall be sold in packaging on which shall be a label in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations, shall have a readable and legible inscription: "Paredzēts tikai rūpnieciskai vai profesionālai izmantošanai" [For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only].</p> <p>4. Wood that has been treated in the restricted conditions way referred to in Paragraph 2 or which is placed on the market for the first time or which is repeatedly treated <i>in situ</i>, shall be permitted to be utilised only for professional or industrial use (on railway, electricity or telephone communication lines, for fencing, for agricultural purposes (for example, tree support), and in harbours and waterways.</p> <p>5. Relating to wood having been treated with the referred to substances before the coming into force of these Regulations: the prohibitions referred to in the restriction conditions of Paragraph 1 shall not apply if such is placed on the second-hand goods market for re-use.</p> <p>6. However, such wood as referred to in restriction conditions of Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be prohibited to be utilised:</p> <p>6.1. inside buildings, whatever their purpose;</p> <p>6.2. in toys;</p> <p>6.3. in playgrounds;</p> <p>6.4. in parks, gardens, and outdoor recreational and leisure facilities where there is a risk of frequent skin contact;</p> <p>6.5. in the manufacture of garden furniture (for example, picnic tables); and</p> <p>6.6. for the manufacture, use and any re-treatment of:</p> <p>6.6.1. containers intended for growing purposes;</p> <p>6.6.2. packaging that may come into contact with raw materials, intermediate or finished preparations, which are intended for human and/or animal consumption; and</p> <p>6.6.3. other materials, which may contaminate the preparations mentioned above.</p> <p>[14 October 2003]</p>
<p>33. Chloroform CAS No 67-66-3 34. Carbon tetrachloride CAS No 56-23-5</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in concentrations of 0.1% by mass and greater in substances and preparations offered for sale to the general public or for diffusive applications, for example, surface cleaning or cleaning of fabrics.</p>

<p>35. 1,1,2-trichloroethane CAS No 79-00-5</p> <p>36. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane CAS No 79-34-5</p> <p>37. 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane CAS No 630-20-6</p> <p>38. Pentachloroethane CAS No 76-01-7</p> <p>39. 1,1-dichloroethylene CAS No 75-35-4</p> <p>40. 1,1,1-trichlorethane CAS No 71-55-6</p>	<p>Substances and preparations with a concentration of 0.1% by mass or greater shall be labelled on the packaging in accordance with the Cabinet Regulation, Procedures for Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations and bear an inscription "Lietošanai vienīgi rūpnieciskās instalācijās!" [For use in industrial installations only!].</p> <p>These provisions shall not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) medicinal and veterinary preparations; and 2) cosmetic preparations.
<p>41. Hexachloroethane (HCE) CAS No 67-72-1 EINECS No 2006664</p>	<p>Prohibited to be used in the manufacturing or processing of non-ferrous metals. <i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
<p>42. Storage batteries and cells thereof, which contain certain dangerous chemical substances.</p>	<p>1. As of 2002 it shall be prohibited to place on the market:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. alkaline manganese batteries for prolonged use in exceptional circumstances (for example, temperature below 0 °C or above 50 °C, subject to impact), which contain more than 0.05% by mass of mercury); and 1.2. all other alkaline manganese batteries, which contain more than 0.025% by mass of mercury. <p>2. This prohibition shall not apply to alkaline manganese button cells and batteries, which are composed of button cells. Such batteries shall be subject to labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances with an indication regarding the permissible type of collection in accordance with regulatory enactments, which regulate the use and labelling procedures for equipment and preparations containing individual dangerous chemical substances. <i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
<p>43. Substances which in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances are classified as flammable, easily inflammable or highly flammable and are labelled as such</p>	<p>1. Prohibited to be used as substances or preparation components in aerosol generators, which are intended for sale in the retail trade and utilisation for entertainment events or decoration (for example, in metallic glitter, in artificial snow and frost, in joke and trick objects and articles such as 'whoopee' cushions, silly string aerosols, imitation excrement, horn for parties, decorative flakes and foams, artificial cobwebs, stink bombs).</p> <p>2. The packaging of the aerosols shall be labelled in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and shall have a readable and legible inscription: "Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem" [Restricted to professional users]</p>

	<p>3. The preparations referred to shall be prohibited to be placed on the market if they do not conform to the requirements indicated.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
44. Alkanes, C ₁₀ -C ₁₃ , chloro (shortchain chlorinated paraffins)	<p>Prohibited to be placed on the market and to use in metalworking and for fat liquoring of leather as substances or as constituents of preparations in concentrations, which are higher than 1%</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003]</i></p>
45. Azocolourants	<p>1. Azodyes which, by reductive cleavage of one or more azo groups, may release one or more of the aromatic amines (Paragraph 1, Annex 5), in concentrations (which may be determined by the testing methods referred to in Paragraph 3, Annex 5) above 0.003% by mass of finished articles are prohibited to be used in textile and leather articles, which are located in direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity, such as:</p> <p>1.1. clothing, bedding, towels, hairpieces, wigs, hats, sleeping bags, nappies and other sanitary items;</p> <p>1.2. footwear, gloves, wristwatch straps, handbags, purses/wallets, briefcases, chair covers, purses worn round the neck;</p> <p>1.3. textile or leather toys, as well as toys which include textile or leather garments; and</p> <p>1.4. yarn and fabrics intended for use by the consumer.</p> <p>2. Prohibited to be placed on the market the textile and leather articles referred to in restriction conditions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 if they do not conform to the requirements specified in the restriction conditions of Paragraph 1. Until 1 January 2005, these requirements need not be applied to textile articles made of recycled fibres if the amines are released by residues deriving from previous dyeing of the same fibres (in accordance with the list in Paragraph 1, Annex 5) are in concentrations of less than 0.007% by mass.</p> <p>3. Azodyes (Paragraph 2, Annex 5) are prohibited to be placed on the market or used for colouring textile and leather articles as a substance or constituent of preparations in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass.</p> <p><i>[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004; 18 January 2005]</i></p>
46. Diphenylether, pentabromo derivative C ₁₂ H ₅ Br ₅ O Diphenylether, octabromo derivative C ₁₂ H ₂ Br ₈ O	<p>Commencing from 15 August 2004 it is prohibited:</p> <p>1. To place on the market or use as a substance or as a constituent of preparations in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass.</p> <p>2. To place on the market preparations if they, or flame-retardant parts thereof, contain this substance in concentrations higher than 0.1% by mass.</p>

	<p>3. Until 31 March 2006 Sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Paragraph shall not apply to the use of pentaBDE in aircraft emergency evacuation systems. <i>[29 June 2004; 18 January 2005]</i></p>
<p>47. Nonylphenol $C_6H_4(OH)C_9H_{19}$ Nonylphenol ethoxylate $(C_2H_4O)_n C_{15}H_{24}O$</p>	<p>Commencing from 17 January 2005 it is prohibited to place on the market or use as a substance or as a constituent of preparations in concentrations equal to or higher than 0.1% by mass for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial and institutional cleaning, except controlled closed dry cleaning systems where the washing liquid is recycled or incinerated, as well as cleaning systems with special treatment where the washing liquid is recycled or incinerated. 2. Domestic cleaning. 3. Textiles and leather processing, except processing with no release into waste water, as well as systems with special treatment where the process water is pre-treated to remove the organic fraction completely prior to biological waste water treatment (degreasing of sheepskin). 4. Emulsifier in agricultural teat dips. 5. Metal working, except uses in controlled closed systems where the washing liquid is recycled or incinerated. 6. Manufacturing of pulp and paper. 7. Cosmetic preparations. 8. Other personal care preparations, except spermicides. 9. Co-formulants in pesticides and biocides. Plant Protection preparations and biocides, which are registered prior to 17 July 2003 are permitted to be placed on the market or be used until the end of their service life. <p><i>[29 June 2004; 28 December 2004]</i></p>
<p>48. Cement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commencing from 17 January 2005 it is prohibited to place on the market and use cement and cement-containing preparations if they contain, when hydrated, more than 0.0002% soluble chromium (VI) of the total dry weight of the cement. 2. If reducing agents are used, then on the packaging of cement or cement-containing preparations shall have labelling in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and shall be easily readable and indelibly marked with information on the packing date, the storage conditions and the storage period appropriate to maintaining the activity of the reducing agent and to keeping the content of soluble chromium (VI) below the limit indicated in Paragraph 1. (3) As an exception, the restrictions referred to in the restriction conditions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the placing on the market of cement or cement-containing preparations for, and use in, controlled closed and totally

	automated processes in which cement and cement-containing preparations are handled solely by machines and in which there is no possibility of contact with the skin. <i>[29 June 2004]</i>
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* Codes conform to the Combined Nomenclature of Latvia.
[12 March 2002]

Minister for Welfare

R. Jurdžs

Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Substances and Substances Toxic for Repreparationion

1. It shall be prohibited to use the carcinogenic, mutagenic and chemical substances toxic for repreparationion referred to in Paragraphs 29, 30 and 31 of Annex 1 of these Regulations as substances or components of preparations in a concentration, which is equal to or greater than 0.1% in preparations, which are intended for sale in the retail trade.

[14 October 2003]

2. The packaging of such substances and preparations shall be labelled in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and shall have a readable and legible inscription: "Paredzēts tikai profesionāliem lietotājiem" [Restricted to professional users]. Uzmanību! [Warning] Izvairīties no iedarbības – pirms lietošanas iepazīties ar lietošanas instrukciju! [Avoid exposure - Obtain special instructions before use].

[14 October 2003]

3. Category 1 carcinogenic substances (Paragraph 29 of Annex 1):

Substances	Index No	EC No	CAS No	Notes
Chromium trioxide	024-001-00-0	215-607-8	1333-82-0	
Zinc chromates including zinc potassium chromate	024-007-00-3			
Nickel monoxide	028-003-00-2	215-215-7	1313-99-1	
Nickel dioxide	028-004-00-8	234-823-3	12035-36-8	
Dinickel trioxide	028-005-00-3	215-217-8	1314-06-3	
Nickel sulphide	028-006-00-9	240-841-2	16812-54-7	
Nickel subsulphide	028-007-00-4	234-829-6	12035-72-2	
Diarsenic trioxide, arsenic trioxide	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3	
Arsenic pentoxide, arsenic oxide	033-004-00-6	215-116-9	1303-28-2	
Arsenic acid and its salts	033-005-00-1			
Lead hydrogen arsenate	082-011-00-0	232-064-2	7784-40-9	
Butane [containing ≥ 0,1 % Butadiene (203-450-8)] [1]	601-004-01-8	203-448-7 [1]	106-97-8 [1]	C, S
Isobutane [containing ≥ 0,1 % Butadiene (203-450-8)] [2]		200-857-2 [2]	75-28-5 [2]	
1,3-Butadiene; buta-1,3-diene	601-013-00-X	203-450-8	106-99-0	D
Benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2	
Vinyl chloride; chloroethylene	602-023-00-7	200-831-0	75-01-4	
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	603-046-00-5	208-832-8	542-88-1	

Chloromethyl methyl ether; chlorodimethylether	603-075-00-3	203-480-1	107-30-2	
2-naphthylamine; beta-naphthylamine	612-022-00-3	202-080-4	91-59-8	
Benzidine; 4,4'-diaminobiphenyl; biphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine	612-042-00-2	202-199-1	92-87-5	
Salts of benzidine	612-070-00-5			
Salts of 2-naphthylamine	612-071-00-0			
Biphenyl-4-ylamine; xenylamine; 4-aminobiphenyl	612-072-00-6	202-177-1	92-67-1	
Salts of biphenyl-4-ylamine; salts of xenylamine; salts of 4-aminobiphenyl;	612-073-00-1			
Tar, coal; Coal tar (The by-preparation from the destructive distillation of coal. Almost black thick mass. A complex combination of aromatic hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds, nitrogen bases and thiophene.)	648-081-00-7	232-361-7	8007-45-2	
Tar, coal, high temperature; Coal tar (The condensation preparation obtained by cooling to approximately room temperature the gas evolved in the destructive distillation of coal at high temperature (greater than 700°C (1292°F)). A black, viscous liquid, denser than water. Composed primarily of a complex mixture of condensed aromatic hydrocarbons. May also contain small amounts of phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-082-00-2	266-024-0	65996-89-6	
Tar, coal, low temperature; Coal tar (The condensation preparation obtained by cooling to approximately room temperature the gas evolved in the destructive distillation of coal at low temperature (lower than 700°C (1292°F)). A black, viscous liquid, denser than water. Composed primarily of condensed aromatic hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds, aromatic nitrogen bases and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-083-00-8	266-025-6	65996-90-9	
Tar brown-coal (An oil obtained by distilling brown-coal tar. Composed primarily of aliphatic, naphthenic and one- to three-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, their alkyl derivatives, heteroaromatic compounds and one- and two-ring phenols with a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C – 360°C (302°F – 680°F).)	648-145-00-4	309-885-0	101316-83-0	

Tar, brown-coal, low temperature (A tar obtained in a brown-coal gasification and carbonisation process at low temperatures, is composed primarily of aliphatic, naphthenic cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, heteroaromatic hydrocarbons and cyclic phenols.)	648-146-00-X	309-886-6	101316-84-1	
Distillates (petroleum), light paraffinic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range from C ₁₅ to C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons characteristic to this distillation range of crude oil.)	649-050-00-0	265-051-5	64741-50-0	
Distillates (petroleum); heavy paraffinic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range from C ₂₀ to C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons.)	649-051-00-6	265-052-0	64741-51-1	
Distillates (petroleum), light naphthenic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range from C ₁₅ to C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively small amount of normal paraffins.)	649-052-00-1	265-053-6	64741-52-2	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy naphthenic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil	649-053-00-7	265-054-1	64741-53-3	

(A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range from C ₂₀ to C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)				
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated heavy naphthenic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range from C ₂₀ to C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-054-00-2	265-117-3	64742-18-3	
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light naphthenic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range from C ₁₅ to C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-055-00-8	265-118-9	64742-19-4	
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated heavy paraffinic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range from C ₂₀ to C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).)	649-056-00-3	265-119-4	64742-20-7	
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light paraffinic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-057-00-9	265-121-5	64742-21-8	

obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range from C ₁₅ to C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C.)				
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralised heavy paraffinic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range from C ₂₀ to C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively many aliphatic hydrocarbons.)	649-058-00-4	265-127-8	64742-27-4	
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralised light paraffinic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range from C ₁₅ to C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).)	649-059-00-X	265-128-3	64742-28-5	
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralised heavy naphthenic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range from C ₂₀ to C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-060-00-5	265-135-1	64742-34-3	
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralised light naphthenic; Unrefined or partly refined base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons	649-061-00-0	265-136-7	64742-35-4	

with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range from C ₁₅ to C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)				
erionite	650-012-00-0		12510-42-8	
asbestos	650-013-00-6		132207-33-1 132207-32-0 12172-73-5 77536-66-4 77536-68-6 77536-67-5	

[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004]

4. Category 2 carcinogenic substances (Paragraph 29 of Annex 1):

Substances	Index No	EC No	CAS No	Notes
beryllium	004-001-00-7	231-150-7	7440-41-7	
beryllium compounds except for aluminium beryllium silicates	004-002-00-2			
beryllium oxide	004-003-00-8	215-133-1	1304-56-9	E
sulfallate (ISO); 2-chlorallyl diethyldithiocarbamate	006-038-00-4	202-388-9	95-06-7	
dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	006-041-00-0	201-208-6	79-44-7	
diazomethane	006-068-00-8	206-382-7	334-88-3	
hydrazine	007-008-00-3	206-114-9	302-01-2	
N,N-dimethylhydrazine	007-012-00-5	200-316-0	57-14-7	
1,2-dimethylhydrazine	007-013-00-0		540-73-8	
salts of hydrazine	007-014-00-6			
hydrazobenzene; 1,2-diphenylhydrazine	007-021-00-4	204-563-5	122-66-7	
hydrazine bis(3-carboxy-4-hydroxybenzenesulfonate)	007-022-00-X	405-030-1		
hexamethylphosphoric triamide; hexamethylphosphoramide	015-106-00-2	211-653-8	680-31-9	
dimethyl sulphate	016-023-00-4	201-058-1	77-78-1	
diethyl sulphate	016-027-00-6	200-589-6	64-67-5	
1,3-propanesultone	016-032-00-3	214-317-9	1120-71-4	
dimethylsulfamoylchloride	016-033-00-9	236-412-4	13360-57-1	
potassium dichromate	024-002-00-6	321-906-6	7778-50-9	
ammonium dichromate	024-003-00-1	232-143-1	7789-09-5	
sodium dichromate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	
sodium dichromate, dihydrate	024-004-01-4	234-190-3	7789-12-0	
chromyl dichloride; chromic oxychloride	024-005-00-2	239-056-8	14977-61-8	
potassium chromate	024-006-00-8	232-140-6	7789-00-6	

calcium chromate	024-008-00-9	237-366-8	13765-19-0	
strontium chromate	024-009-00-4	232-142-6	7789-06-2	
chromium III chromate; chromic chromate	024-010-00-X	246-356-2	24613-89-6	
chromium (VI) compounds, except for barium chromate and substances specified in Annex 1	024-017-00-8			
sodium chromate	024-018-00-3	231-889-5	7775-11-3	E
cobalt dichloride	027-004-00-5	231-589-4	7646-79-9	
cobalt sulphate	027-005-00-0	233-334-2	10124-43-3	
potassium bromate	035-003-00-6	231-829-8	7758-01-2	
cadmium oxide	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0	
cadmium fluoride	048-006-00-2	232-222-0	7790-79-6	
cadmium chloride	048-008-00-3	233-296-7	10108-64-2	
cadmium sulphate	048-009-00-9	233-331-6	10124-36-4	
benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[d,e,f]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8	
benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3	
benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[e]acephenanthrylene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2	
benzo[j]fluoranthene	601-035-00-X	205-910-3	205-82-3	
benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9	
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3	
chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9	
benzo[e]pyrene	601-049-00-6	205-892-7	192-97-2	
1,2-dibromoethane; ethylene dibromide	602-010-00-6	203-444-5	106-93-4	
1,2-dichloroethane; ethylene dichloride	602-012-00-7	203-458-1	107-06-2	
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	602-021-00-6	202-479-3	96-12-8	
bromoethylene	602-024-00-2	209-800-6	593-60-2	
trichloroethylene; trichloroethene	602-027-00-9	201-167-4	79-01-6	
α -chlorotoluene; benzyl chloride	602-037-00-3	202-853-6	100-44-7	E
α,α,α -trichlorotoluene; benzotrichloride	602-038-00-9	202-634-5	98-07-7	
1,3-dichloro-2-propanol	602-064-00-0	202-491-9	96-23-1	
hexachlorobenzene	602-065-00-6	204-273-9	118-74-1	
1,4-dichlorobut-2-ene	602-073-00-X	212-121-8	764-41-0	
2,3-dibromopropan-1-ol; 2,3-dibromo-1-propanol	602-088-00-1	202-480-9	96-13-9	E
ethylene oxide; oxirane	603-023-00-X	200-849-9	75-21-8	
1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane; epichlorhydrin	603-026-00-6	203-439-8	106-89-8	
propylene oxide; 1,2-epoxypropane; methyloxirane	603-055-00-4	200-879-2	75-56-9	E
2,2'-Bioxirane; 1,2:3,4-diepoxybutane	603-060-00-1	215-979-1	1464-53-5	
2,3-Epoxypropan-1-ol; glycidol	603-063-00-8	209-128-3	556-52-5	
Phenyl glycidyl ether; 2,3-epoxypropyl phenyl ether; 1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane	603-067-00-X	204-557-2	122-60-1	E
styrene oxide; (epoxyethyl)benzene;	603-084-00-2	202-476-7	96-09-3	

phenyloxirane				
Furan	603-105-00-5	203-727-3	110-00-9	E
R-2,3-epoxy-1-propanol	603-143-00-2	404-660-4	57044-25-4	E
(R)-1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	603-166-00-8	424-280-2	51594-55-9	
4-amino-3-fluorophenol	604-028-00-X	402-230-0	399-95-1	
5-allyl-1,3-benzodioxole; safrole	605-020-00-9	202-345-4	94-59-7	
3-propanolide; 1,3-propiolactone	606-031-00-1	200-340-1	57-57-8	
urethane(INN); ethylcarbamate	607-149-00-6	200-123-1	51-79-6	
methyl acrylamidomethoxyacetate (containing \geq 0,1 % acrylamide)	607-190-00-X	401-890-7	77402-03-0	
methyl acrylamidoglycolate (containing \geq 0,1 % acrylamide)	607-210-00-7	403-230-3	77402-05-2	
acrylonitrile	608-003-00-4	203-466-5	107-13-1	
2-nitropropane	609-002-00-1	201-209-1	79-46-9	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene [1]; dinitrotoluene [2]; dinitrotoluene, technical grade [2]	609-007-00-9	204-450-0 [1] 246-836-1 [2]	121-14-2 [1] 25321-14-6 [2]	
5-nitroacenaphthene	609-037-00-2	210-025-0	602-87-9	
2-nitronaphthalene	609-038-00-8	209-474-5	581-89-5	
4-nitrodiphenyl	609-039-00-3	202-204-7	92-93-3	
nitrofen (ISO); 2,4-dichlorophenyl-4-nitrophenyl ether	609-040-00-9	217-406-0	1836-75-5	
2-nitroanisole	609-047-00-7	202-052-1	91-23-6	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	609-049-00-8	210-106-0	606-20-2	
2,3-dinitrotoluene	609-050-00-3	210-013-5	602-01-7	E
3,4-dinitrotoluene	609-051-00-9	210-222-1	610-39-9	E
3,5-dinitrotoluene	609-052-00-4	210-566-2	618-85-9	E
Hydrazine-tri-nitromethane	609-053-00-X	414-850-9	—	
2,5-dinitrotoluene	609-055-00-0	210-581-4	619-15-8	E
Azobenzene	611-001-00-6	203-102-5	103-33-3	
methyl-ONN-azoxymethyl acetate; methyl azoxy methyl acetate	611-004-00-2	209-765-7	529-62-1	
disodium {5-[(4'-((2,6-hydroxy-3-((2-hydroxy-5-sulphophenyl)azo)phenyl)azo)(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl)azo]salicylato(4-)}cuprate(2-); CI Direct Brown 95	611-005-00-8	240-221-1	16071-86-6	
4-o-tolylazo-o-toluidine; 4-amino-2',3-dimethylazobenzene; fast garnet GBC base; AAT; o-aminoazotoluene	611-006-00-3	202-591-2	97-56-3	
4-aminoazobenzene	611-008-00-4	200-453-6	60-09-3	
benzidine based azo dyes; 4,4'-diarylazobiphenyldyes, except for those	611-024-00-1			

specified in Annex 1				
Disodium 4-amino 3-[[4'-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate; C.I. Direct Black 38	611-025-00-7	217-710-3	1937-7	
Tetrasodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-dylbis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate];	611-026-00-2	220-012-1	2602-46-2	
Disodium 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-dylbis(azo)]bis[4-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonate];	611-027-00-8	209-358-4	573-58-0	
o-Dianisidine based azo dyes; 4,4'-diaryloxy-3,3'-dimethoxybiphenyl dyes with the exception of those, which are referred to in the dangerous chemical substance list approved by the Minister for the Environment	611-029-00-9	—	—	
o-Tolidine based dyes; 4,4'-diaryloxy-3,3'-dimethylbiphenyl dyes, with the exception of those, which are referred to in the dangerous chemical substance list approved by the Minister for the Environment	611-030-00-4	—	—	
1,4,5,8-Tetraaminoanthraquinone; C.I. Disperse Blue 1	611-032-00-5	219-603-7	2475-45-8	
6-hydroxy-1-(3-isopropoxypropyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-5-[4-(phenylazo)phenylazo]-1,2-dihydro-3-pyridinecarbonitrile	611-057-00-1	400-340-3	85136-74-9	
(6-(4-hydroxy-3-(2-methoxyphenylazo)-2-sulfonato-7-naphthylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2,4-diy)bis[(amino-1-methylethyl)-ammonium] formate	611-058-00-7	402-060-7	108225-03-2	
Trisodium-[4'-(8-acetylamino-3,6-disulfonato-2-naphthylazo)-4''-(6-benzoylamino-3-sulfonato-2-naphthylazo)biphenyl-1,3,3',1'''-tetraolato-O, O', O'', O''']copper(II)	611-063-00-4	413-590-3	—	
Phenylhydrazine [1] Phenylhydrazinium chloride [2] Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride [3] Phenylhydrazinium sulphate (2:1) [4]	612-023-00-9	202-873-5 [1] 200-444-7 [2] 248-259-0 [3] 257-622-2 [4]	100-63-0 [1] 59-88-1 [2] 27140-08-5 [3] 52033-74-6 [4]	
toluene-2,2-diammonium sulphate	612-126-00-9	365-697-8	65321-67-7	

2-methoxyaniline; o-anisidine,	612-035-00-4	201-963-1(o)	90-04-0	
3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine; o-dianisidine	612-036-00-X	204-355-4	119-90-4	
salts of 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine; salts of o-dianisidine	612-037-00-5			
3,3'-dimethylbenzidine; o-tolidine	612-041-00-7	204-358-0	119-93-7	
4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane; 4,4'-methylenedianiline	612-051-00-1	202-974-4	101-77-9	
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine; 3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine	612-068-00-4	202-109-0	91-94-1	
salts of 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine; salts of 3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine	612-069-00-X			
N-nitrosodimethylamine; dimethylnitrosamine	612-077-00-3	200-549-8	62-75-9	
2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline; 4,4'-methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	612-078-00-9	202-918-9	101-14-4	
salts of 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline; salts of 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	612-079-00-4			
salts of 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine; salts of o-tolidine	612-081-00-5			
1-methyl-3-nitro-1-nitrosoguanidine	612-083-00-6	200-730-1	70-25-7	
4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine	612-085-00-7	212-658-8	838-88-0	
2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bisethanol	612-090-00-4	214-237-4	1116-54-7	
o-toluidine	612-091-00-X	202-429-0	95-53-4	
nitrosodipropylamine	612-098-00-8	210-698-0	621-64-7	
4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine	612-099-00-3	202-453-1	95-80-7	
4- chloraniline	612-137-00-9	203-401-0	106-47-8	
ethyleneimine; aziridine	613-001-00-1	205-793-9	151-56-4	
2-methylaziridine; propyleneimine	613-033-00-6	200-878-7	75-55-8	
captafol (ISO); 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-N-(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio) phthalimide	613-046-00-7	219-363-3	2425-06-1	
carbadox (INN); methyl 3-(quinoxalin-2-ylmethylene)carbazate 1,4-dioxide; 2-(methoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl)quinoxaline 1,4-dioxide	613-050-00-9	229-879-0	6804-07-5	
acrylamide	616-003-00-0	201-173-7	79-06-1	
thioacetamide	616-026-00-6	200-541-4	62-55-5	

A mixture of: N-[3-hydroxy-2-(2-methylacryloylamino-methoxy)propoxymethyl]-2-methylacrylamide; N-[2,3-Bis-(2-methylacryloylamino-methoxy)-	616-057-00-5	412-790-8	—	
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propoxymethyl]-2-methylacrylamide; methacrylamide; 2-methyl-N-(2-methylacryloylaminomethoxymethyl)-acrylamide; N-2,3-dihydroxypropoxymethyl)-2-methylacrylamide				
Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction; Light oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ to C ₁₀ and distilling in the approximate range of 80°C – 160°C (175°F - 320°F).)	648-001-00-0	283-482-7	84650-02-2	
Tar oils, brown-coal; Light oil (The distillate from lignite tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 80°C – 250°C (176°F – 482°F). Composed primarily of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and monobasic phenols.)	648-002-00-6	302-674-4	94114-40-6	J
Benzole forerunnings (coal); Light oil redistillate with low boiling point (Light oil distillate produced in a coal coking process and distilling at temperatures lower than approximately 100°C (212°F). Composed primarily of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms from C ₄ to C ₆ .)	648-003-00-1	266-023-5	65996-88-5	J
Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction, enriched with benzole, toluene and xylene; Light oil redistillate with a low boiling point (A residue after the distillation of crude benzole to remove benzole fronts. Composed primarily of benzole, toluene and xylenes with a boiling point in the range of approximately 75°C – 200°C (167°F – 392°F).)	648-004-00-7	309-984-9	101896-26-8	J
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₁₀ , C ₈ -rich; Light oil redistillate with a low boiling point	648-005-00-2	292-697-5	90989-41-6	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), Light oil redistillate with a low boiling point	648-006-00-8	287-498-5	85536-17-0	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), xylene-styrene cut; Light oil redistillate with an intermediate boiling point	648-007-00-3	287-502-5	85536-20-5	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), coumarone-styrene containing; Light oil redistillate with an intermediate boiling point	648-008-00-9	287-500-4	85536-19-2	J
Naphtha (coal), distillation residues; Light oil redistillate with a high boiling point (The residue remaining from the distillation of recovered naphtha. Composed primarily of naphthalene, as well as condensation	648-009-00-4	292-636-2	90641-12-6	J

preparations of indene and styrene.)				
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈ ; Light oil redistillate with a high boiling point	648-010-00-X	292-694-9	90989-38-1	J
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₉ , hydrocarbon resin polymerisation by-preparation; Light oil redistillate with a high boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the evaporation of solvent under vacuum from polymerised hydrocarbon resin. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₈ to C ₉ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 120°C - 215°C (248°F - 419°F).)	648-012-00-0	295-281-1	91995-20-9	J
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₉₋₁₂ , benzene distillates; Light oil redistillate with a high boiling point	648-013-00-6	295-551-9	92062-36-7	J
Extract residues (coal), benzole fraction, alkali, acid-extracted; Light oil extract residues with a low boiling point (The redistillate from the distillation of bituminous coal high temperature tar (boiling point in the approximate range of 90°C – 160°C (194°F – 320°F), freed of tar bases and tar acids. It consists predominantly of benzene, toluene and xylenes.)	648-014-00-1	295-323-9	91995-61-8	J
Extract residues (coal tar), benzole fraction, alkali, acid-extracted; Light oil extract residues with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the redistillation of the distillate of high temperature coal tar (freed of tar bases and tar acids). It consists predominantly of substituted and unsubstituted mononuclear aromatic hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of 85°C – 195°C (185°F – 383°F).)	648-015-00-7	309-868-8	101316-63-6	J
Extract residues (coal), acid benzole fraction Light oil extract residues with a low boiling point (An acid sludge by-preparation obtained by sulphuric acid refining of crude high temperature coal. Composed primarily of sulphuric acid and organic compounds.)	648-016-00-2	298-725-2	93821-38-6	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil alkaline fraction, distillation overheads; Light oil extract residues with a low boiling point (The first fraction from the distillation of aromatic hydrocarbons, coumarone, naphthalene	648-017-00-8	292-625-2	90641-02-4	J

and indene rich prefractionator bottoms or washed carbolic oil (boiling point substantially below 145°C (293°F). Composed primarily of C ₇ and C ₈ aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Extract residues (coal), light oil, alkali, acid-extracted, indene fraction; Light oil extract residues with an intermediate boiling point	648-018-00-3	309-867-2	101316-62-5	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil alkali, indene naphtha fraction; Light oil extract residues with a high boiling point (The distillate from aromatic hydrocarbons, coumarone, naphthalene and indene rich prefractionator bottoms or washed carbolic oils, with an approximate boiling point in the range of 155°C – 180°C (311°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of indene, indan and trimethylbenzenes.)	648-019-00-9	292-626-8	90641-03-5	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), Light oil extract residues with a high boiling point (The distillate from high temperature coal tar, coke oven light oil, or coal tar oil alkaline extract residue with a boiling point in the range of approximately 130°C – 210°C (266°F – 410°F). Composed primarily of indene and other polycyclic ring systems containing a single aromatic ring. May contain phenols and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-020-00-4	266-013-0	65996-79-4	J
Distillates (coal tar), light oils, neutral fraction; Light oil extract residues with a high boiling point (A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of alkyl-substituted one ring aromatic hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 135°C – 210°C (275°F – 410°F). May also contain unsaturated hydrocarbons such as indene and coumarone.)	648-021-00-X	309-971-8	101794-90-5	J
Distillates (coal tar), light oils, acid-extracted; Light oil extract residues with a high boiling point (This oil is a complex mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily indene, naphthalene, coumarone, phenol and o-, m- and p-cresol with a boiling point in the range of 140°C – 215°C (284°F – 419°F).)	648-022-00-5	292-609-5	90640-87-2	J
Distillates (coal tar), light oils; Carbolic oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar. It consists of	648-023-00-0	283-483-2	84650-03-3	J

aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills at the approximate range of 150°C – 210°C (302°F – 410°F).)				
Tar oils, coal; Carbolic oil (The distillate from high temperature coal tar that distills at the approximate range of 130°C – 250°C (266°F – 410°F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes, phenolic compounds, and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-024-00-6	266-016-7	65996-82-9	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil extracted by alkali, acids; Carbolic oil extract residue (The oil resulting from the acid washing of alkali-washed carbolic oil to remove the minor amounts of basic compounds (tar bases). Composed primarily of indene, indan and alkylbenzenes.)	648-026-00-7	292-624-7	90641-01-3	J
Extract residues (coal), tar oil, alkali; Carbolic oil extract residue (The residue obtained from coal tar oil by an alkaline wash (for example, aqueous sodium hydroxide) after the removal of crude coal tar acids. Composed primarily of naphthalenes and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-027-00-2	266-021-4	65996-87-4	J
Extract oils (coal), light oil; Acid extract (The aqueous extract produced by an acidic wash of alkali-washed carbolic oil. Composed primarily of acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-028-00-8	292-622-6	90640-99-6	J
Pyridine, alkyl derivatives; Crude tar bases (The complex combination of polyalkylated pyridines derived from coal tar distillation or as high-boiling distillates approximately above 150°C (302°F), from the reaction of ammonia with acetaldehyde, formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde.)	648-029-00-3	269-929-9	68391-11-7	J
Tar bases, coal, picoline fraction; Distillate bases (Pyridine bases with a boiling point in the range of approximately 125°C – 160°C (257°F - 320°F) obtained by distillation of neutralised acid extract of the base-containing tar fraction obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal tars. Composed primarily of lutidines and picolines.)	648-030-00-9	295-548-2	92062-33-4	J
Tar bases, coal, lutidine fraction; Distillate bases	648-031-00-4	293-766-2	91082-52-9	J
Extract oils (coal), tar base, collidine fraction; Distillate bases	648-032-00-X	273-077-3	68937-63-3	J

(The extract produced by the acid extraction of bases from crude coal tar aromatic oils, with subsequent neutralisation, and distillation of the bases. Composed primarily of collidines, aniline, toluidines, lutidines, xylidines.)				
Tar bases, coal, collidine fraction; Distillate bases (The distillation fraction with a boiling point in the range of approximately 181°C – 186°C (356°F – 367°F) from the crude bases obtained from the neutralised, acid extracted base-containing tar fractions obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal tar. It contains primarily aniline and collidines.)	648-033-00-5	295-543-5	92062-28-7	J
Tar bases, coal, aniline fraction; Distillate bases (The distillation fraction with a boiling point in the range of approximately 180°C – 200°C (356°F – 392°F) from the crude bases obtained by dephenolating and debasing the oil from the distillation of coal tar. It contains primarily aniline, collidines, lutidines and toluidines.)	648-034-00-0	295-541-4	92062-27-6	J
Tar bases, coal, toluidine fraction; Distillate bases	648-035-00-6	293-767-8	91082-53-0	J
Distillates (petroleum), alkene-alkyne pyrolysis oil, mixed with high temperature coal tar, indene fraction; Redistillates (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a redistillate from the fractional distillation of bituminous coal high temperature tar and residual oils that are obtained by the pyrolytic preparation of alkenes and alkynes from petroleum preparations or natural gas. It consists predominantly of indene and its boiling point is in a range of approximately 160°C – 190°C (320°F – 374°F).)	648-036-00-1	295-292-1	91995-31-2	J
Distillates (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; Redistillates (The redistillate obtained from the fractional distillation of bituminous coal high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils with a boiling point in the range of approximately 190°C – 270°C (374°F – 518°F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic compounds.)	648-037-00-7	295-295-8	91995-35-6	J
Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; redistillate; Redistillates (The redistillate from the fractional distillation of dephenolated and debased methylnaphthalene oil obtained from bituminous coal high temperature	648-038-00-2	295-329-1	91995-66-3	J

tar and pyrolysis residual oils with a boiling point in the approximate range of 220°C – 230°C (428°F – 446°F). It consists predominantly of unsubstituted and substituted dinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; Redistillates (A neutral oil obtained by dephenolating and debasing the oil obtained from the distillation of high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils with a boiling point in the range of 225°C – 255°C (437°F – 491°F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.)	648-039-00-8	310-170-0	122070-79-5	J
Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; distillation residues; Redistillates (Residue from the distillation of dephenolated and debased methylnaphthalene oil (obtained from bituminous coal tar and pyrolysis residual oils) with a boiling point in the range of 240°C – 260°C (464°F – 500°F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.)	648-040-00-3	310-171-6	122070-80-8	J
Absorption oils, bicyclo aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbon fraction; Wash oil redistillate (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a redistillate from the distillation of wash oil. It consists predominantly of 2-ringed aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 260°C – 290°C (500°F – 554°F).)	648-041-00-9	309-851-5	101316-45-4	M
Distillates (coal tar), fluorene-rich upper fraction; Wash oil redistillate (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the crystallisation of coal tar. It consists of aromatic and polycyclic hydrocarbons primarily fluorene and some acenaphthene.)	648-042-00-4	248-900-0	84989-11-7	M
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction, acenaphthene-free; Wash oil redistillate (The oil remaining after removal by a crystallisation process of acenaphthene from acenaphthene oil from coal tar. Composed primarily of naphthalene and alkylnaphthalenes.)	648-043-00-X	292-606-9	90640-85-0	M
Distillates (coal tar), heavy oils; Heavy anthracene oil (Distillate from the fractional distillation of coal tar of bituminous coal, with a boiling point in the	648-044-00-5	292-607-4	90640-86-1	

range of 240°C – 400°C (464°F – 752°F). Composed primarily of tri- and polynuclear hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds.)				
Anthracene oil, acid extraction; Anthracene oil extract residue (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the base-freed fraction obtained from the distillation of coal tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 325°C – 365°C (617°F – 689°F). It contains predominantly anthracene and phenanthrene and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-046-00-6	295-274-3	91995-14-1	M
Distillates (coal tar); Heavy anthracene oil (The distillate from coal tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 100°C – 450°C (212°F – 842°F). Composed primarily of two to four membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds, and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-047-00-1	266-027-7	65996-92-1	M
Distillates (coal tar), pitch, heavy oils; Heavy anthracene oil (The distillate from the distillation of the pitch obtained from bituminous high temperature tar. Composed primarily of tri- and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 300°C – 470°C (572°F – 878°F). The preparation may also contain heteroatoms.)	648-048-00-7	295-312-9	91995-51-6	M
Distillates (coal tar); pitch; Heavy anthracene oil (The oil obtained from condensation of the vapours from the heat treatment of pitch. Composed primarily of two- to four-ring aromatic compounds with a boiling point in the range from 200°C to greater than 400°C (392°F to greater than 752°F).)	648-049-00-2	309-855-7	101316-49-8	M
Distillates (coal tar), heavy oils; pyrene fraction; Heavy anthracene oil redistillate (The redistillate obtained from the fractional distillation of pitch distillate with a boiling point in the range of approximately 350°C – 400°C (662°F – 752°F). Consists predominantly of tri- and polynuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.)	648-050-00-8	295-304-5	91995-42-5	M
Distillates (coal tar); pitch; pyrene fraction Heavy anthracene oil redistillate (The redistillate obtained from the fractional distillation of pitch distillate with a boiling point in the range of approximately 380°C – 410°C (716°F – 770°F). Composed primarily of tri- and	648-051-00-3	295-313-4	91995-52-7	M

polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds.)				
Paraffin waxes (coal), brown-coal high temperature tar, carbon-treated; Coal tar extract (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of lignite carbonisation tar with activated carbon for removal of impurities and undesirable trace constituents. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms greater than C ₁₂ .)	648-052-00-9	308-296-6	97926-76-6	M
Paraffin waxes (coal), brown-coal high temperature tar, carbon-treated; Coal tar extract (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of lignite carbonisation tar with bentonite for removal of impurities and undesirable trace constituents. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms greater than C ₁₂ .)	648-053-00-4	308-297-1	97926-77-7	M
Pitch	648-054-00-X	263-072-4	61789-60-4	M
Pitch, coal tar, high temperature (The residue from the distillation of high temperature coal tar. A black, solid mass with a softening point in the range of approximately 30°C – 180°C (86°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	648-055-00-5	266-028-2	65996-93-2	
Pitch, coal tar, high temperature, heat-treated; Pitch (The heat treated residue from the distillation of high temperature coal tar. A black, solid mass with a softening point in the range of approximately 80°C – 180°C (176°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	648-056-00-0	310-162-7	121575-60-8	M
Pitch, coal tar, high temperature, secondary; Pitch redistillate (The residue obtained during the distillation of fractions from bituminous coal high temperature tar with a high boiling point and/or pitch coke oil, with a softening point of 140°C – 170°C (284°F – 392°F) according to DIN 52025. Composed primarily of tri- and polynuclear aromatic compounds, which also contain heteroatoms.)	648-057-00-6	302-650-3	94114-13-3	M

Residues (coal tar), pitch distillate; Pitch redistillate (Residue from the fractional distillation of pitch distillate with a boiling point in the range of approximately 400°C – 470°C (752°F – 846°F). Composed primarily of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds.)	648-058-00-1	295-507-9	92061-94-4	M
Tar, coal, high-temperature, distillation and storage residues; Coal tar solid residues (Coke- and ash-containing solid residues that separate in bituminous coal high temperature tar distillation installations and Storage vessels. Consists predominantly of carbon and contains a small quantity of hetero compounds as well as ash components.)	648-059-00-7	295-535-1	92062-20-9	M
Tar, coal, storage residues; Coal tar solid residues (The deposit removed from crude coal tar storages. Composed primarily of coal tar and carbonaceous particulate matter.)	648-060-00-2	293-764-1	91082-50-7	M
Tar, coal, high temperature, residues; Coal tar solid residues (Solids formed during the coking of bituminous coal to produce crude bituminous coal high temperature tar. Composed primarily of coke and coal particles, highly aromatised compounds and mineral substances.)	648-061-00-8	309-726-5	100684-51-3	M
Tar, coal, high temperature, high solids content; Coal tar solid residues (The condensation preparation obtained by cooling to approximately room temperature the gas evolved in the destructive distillation of coal at high temperature (greater than 700°C (1292°F)). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons which also contains other coal-type materials.)	648-062-00-3	273-615-7	68990-61-4	M
Waste solids, coal-tar pitch coking; Coal tar solid residues (The combination of wastes formed by the coking of bituminous coal tar pitch. It consists predominantly of carbon.)	648-063-00-9	295-549-8	92062-34-5	M
Extract residues (coal), brown; Coal tar extract (The residue from extraction of dried coal.)	648-064-00-4	294-285-0	91697-23-3	M
Paraffin waxes (coal), brown-coal high temperature tar; Coal tar extract (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from lignite carbonisation tar by solvent	648-065-00-X	295-454-1	92045-71-1	M

crystallisation, by mechanical deoiling or an adducting process. It consists predominantly of straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)				
Paraffin waxes (coal), brown-coal high temperature tar, hydrotreated; Coal tar extract (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from lignite carbonisation tar by solvent crystallisation, by mechanical deoiling or an adducting process treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	648-066-00-5	295-455-7	92045-72-2	M
Paraffin waxes (coal), brown-coal high temperature tar, silicic acid-treated; Coal tar extract (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of lignite carbonisation tar with silicic acid for removal of undesirable constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	648-067-00-0	308-298-7	97926-78-8	M
Tar, coal, low temperature, distillation residues; Tar oil with an intermediate boiling point (Residues from fractional distillation of low temperature coal tar to remove oils with a boiling point in the range up to approximately 300°C (572°F). Composed primarily of aromatic compounds.)	648-068-00-6	309-887-1	101316-85-2	M
Pitch, coal tar, low temperature Pitch residue (Black solid or thick mass obtained from the distillation of low temperature coal tar. Softening point in the range of approximately 40°C – 180°C (104°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of hydrocarbons.)	648-069-00-1	292-651-4	90669-57-1	M
Pitch, coal tar, low temperature, oxidised; Pitch residue, oxidised (The preparation obtained by air-blowing, at elevated temperature, low-temperature coal tar pitch. Softening point in the range of approximately 70°C – 180°C (158°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of hydrocarbons.)	648-070-00-7	292-654-0	90669-59-3	M
Pitch, coal tar, low temperature, heat-treated; Pitch residue, oxidised, heat-treated	648-071-00-2	292-653-5	90669-58-2	M

(A complex black solid mass obtained by the heat treatment of low temperature coal tar pitch with a softening point within the approximate range of 50°C – 140°C (122°F – 284°F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of aromatic compounds.)				
Distillates (coal-petroleum), condensed-ring aromatic substances; Distillates (The distillate from a mixture of coal and tar and aromatic petroleum streams with a distillation temperature in the approximate range of 220°C – 450°C (482°F – 842°F). Composed primarily of 3- to 4-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	648-072-00-8	269-159-3	68188-48-7	M
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₂₀₋₂₈ , polycyclic, mixed coal-tar pitch-polyethylene-polypropylene pyrolysis-derived; Pyrolysis preparations (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from mixed coal tar pitch-polyethylene-polypropylene pyrolysis. Composed primarily of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂₀ -C ₂₈ and a softening point in the range of 100°C – 220°C (212°F – 428°F) (according to DIN 52025).)	648-073-00-3	309-956-6	101794-74-5	M
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₂₀₋₂₈ , polycyclic, mixed coal-tar pitch-polyethylene pyrolysis-derived; Pyrolysis preparations (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from mixed coal tar pitch-polyethylene pyrolysis. Composed primarily of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂₀₋₂₈ and having a softening point in the range of 100°C – 220°C (212°F – 428°F) (according to DIN 52025).)	648-074-00-9	309-957-1	101794-75-6	M
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₂₀₋₂₈ , polycyclic, mixed coal-tar pitch-polystyrene pyrolysis-derived; Pyrolysis preparations (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from mixed coal tar pitch-polystyrene pyrolysis. Composed primarily of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀₋₂₈ and a softening point in the range of 100°C – 220°C (212°F – 428°F) (according to DIN 52025).)	648-075-00-4	309-958-7	101794-76-7	M
Pitch, coal tar-petroleum; Pitch residues (The residue from the distillation of a mixture of	648-076-00-X	269-109-0	68187-57-5	M

coal tar and aromatic petroleum streams. A solid substance with a softening point in the range of 40°C – 180°C (140°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex combination of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Phenanthrene, distillation residues; Heavy anthracene oil redistillate (Residue from the distillation of crude phenanthrene with a boiling point in the range of approximately 340°C – 420°C (644°F – 788°F). It consists predominantly of phenanthrene, anthracene and carbazole.)	648-077-00-5	310-169-5	122070-78-4	M
Distillates (coal tar), upper fraction, fluorene-free; Wash oil redistillate (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the crystallisation of tar oil. It consists of aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons, primarily diphenyl, dibenzofuran and acenaphthene.)	648-078-00-0	284-899-7	84989-10-6	M
Residues (coal tar), creosote oil distillation;; Wash oil redistillate (The residue from the fractional distillation of wash oil with a boiling point in the range of approximately 270°C – 330°C (518°F – 626°F). It consists predominantly of dinuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.)	648-080-00-1	295-506-3	92061-93-3	M
Distillates (coal), coke-oven light oil, naphthalene cut; Naphthalene oil (The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from prefractionation distillation of coke oven light oil. It consists predominantly of naphthalene, coumarone and indene and boils above 148°C (298°F).)	648-084-00-3	285-076-5	85029-51-2	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, low naphthalene content; Naphthalene oil redistillate (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the crystallisation of naphthalene oil. Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes and phenolic compounds.)	648-086-00-4	284-898-1	84989-09-3	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oil crystallisation filtrate; Naphthalene oil redistillate (A complex combination of organic substances obtained as a filtrate from the crystallisation of the naphthalene fraction from coal tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C – 230°C (392°F – 446°F). Composed	648-087-00-X	295-310-8	91995-49-2	J, M

primarily of naphthalene, thionaphthene and alkylnaphthalenes.)				
Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alkali; Naphthalene oil extract residue (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the alkali washing of naphthalene oil to remove phenolic compounds (tar acids). It is composed of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.)	648-088-00-5	310-166-9	121620-47-1	J, M
Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alkali, low naphthalene content; Naphthalene oil extract residue (A complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after the removal of naphthalene from alkali-washed naphthalene oil by a crystallisation process. It is composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.)	648-089-00-0	310-167-4	121620-48-2	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, naphthalene-free, alkali extracts; Naphthalene oil extract residue (The oil remaining after the removal of phenolic compounds (tar acids) from drained naphthalene oil by an alkali wash. It is composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.)	648-090-00-6	292-612-1	90640-90-7	J, M
Extract residues (coal), alkali-treated naphthalene oil, distillation overheads; Naphthalene oil extract residue (The distillation from alkali-washed naphthalene oil with a distillation point in the range of approximately 180°C – 220°C (356°F – 428°F). It is composed primarily of naphthalene alkylbenzenes, indene and indan.)	648-091-00-1	292-627-3	90641-04-6	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, methylnaphthalene fraction; Methylnaphthalene oil (A distillate obtained from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of substituted two ring aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases with a boiling point in the range of approximately 225°C – 255°C (437°F – 491°F).)	648-092-00-7	309-985-4	101896-27-9	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, indole-methylnaphthalene fraction; Methylnaphthalene oil (A distillate obtained from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of indole and methylnaphthalene with a boiling point in the	648-093-00-2	309-972-3	101794-91-6	J, M

range of approximately 235°C – 255°C (455°F – 491°F).)				
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, acid extraction; Methyl-naphthalene oil extract residue (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by debasing the methyl-naphthalene fraction obtained by the distillation of coal tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 230°C – 255°C (466°F – 491°F). Composed primarily of 1(2)-methyl-naphthalene, naphthalene, dimethyl-naphthalene and biphenyl.)	648-094-00-8	295-309-2	91995-48-1	J, M
Extract residues (coal), alkali-treated naphthalene oil, distillation residues; Methyl-naphthalene oil extract residue (The residue from the distillation of alkali-washed naphthalene oil with a boiling point in the range of approximately 220°C – 300°C (428°F – 572°F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-095-00-3	292-628-9	90641-05-7	J, M
Extract oils (coal), acidic, tar-base free; Methyl-naphthalene oil extract residue (The extract oil with a boiling point in the range of approximately 220°C – 265°C (428°F – 509°F) from coal tar alkaline extract residue produced by an acidic wash (for example, aqueous sulphuric acid) after distillation to remove tar bases. Composed primarily of alkyl-naphthalenes.)	648-096-00-9	284-901-6	84989-12-8	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction, distillation residues; Wash oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of crude benzole (high temperature coal tar). It may be a liquid with the approximate distillation range of 150°C – 300°C (302°F – 572°F) or a semi-solid or solid with a melting point up to 70°C (158°F). It is composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.)	648-097-00-4	310-165-3	121620-46-0	J, M
Creosote oil, distillate with a high boiling point; Wash oil (The distillation fraction with a high boiling point obtained from the high temperature carbonisation of bituminous coal, which is further refined to remove excess crystalline salts. It consists primarily of creosote oil with some of the normal polynuclear aromatic salts, which are components of coal tar distillates, removed. It is	648-100-00-9	274-565-9	70321-79-8	J, M

crystal free at approximately 5°C (41°F).)				
Extract residues (coal), creosote oil acid; Wash oil extract residue (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the base-freed fraction from the distillation of coal tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 250°C – 280°C (482°F – 536°F). It consists predominantly of biphenyl and isomeric diphenylnaphthalenes.)	648-102-00-X	310-189-4	122384-77-4	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste; Anthracene oil fraction (The anthracene-rich solid obtained by the crystallisation and centrifuging of anthracene oil. It is composed primarily of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.)	648-103-00-5	292-603-2	90640-81-6	J, M
Anthracene oil, low anthracene content; Anthracene oil fraction (The oil remaining after the removal, by a crystallisation process, of an anthracene-rich solid (anthracene paste) from anthracene oil. It is composed primarily of two, three and four membered aromatic hydrocarbons.)	648-104-00-0	292-604-8	90640-82-7	J, M
Residues (coal tar), anthracene oil distillate; Anthracene oil fraction (The residue from the fraction distillation of crude anthracene with a boiling point in the approximate range of 340°C – 400°C (644°F – 752°F). Composed primarily of tri- and polynuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.)	648-105-00-6	295-505-8	92061-92-2	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction; Anthracene oil fraction (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by the crystallisation of anthracene oil from bituminous high temperature tar with a boiling point in the range of 330°C – 350°C (626°F – 662°F). It is composed primarily of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.)	648-106-00-1	295-275-9	91995-15-2	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, carbazole fraction; Anthracene oil fraction (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallisation of anthracene oil from bituminous coal high temperature tar with a boiling point in the approximate range of 350°C – 360°C (662°F – 680°F). It is composed primarily of anthracene, carbazole and	648-107-00-7	295-276-4	91995-16-3	J, M

phenanthrene.)				
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distillation light fractions; Anthracene oil fraction (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallisation of anthracene oil from bituminous light temperature tar with a boiling point in the range of approximately 290°C – 340°C (554°F – 644°F). Composed primarily of trinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and their dihydro derivatives.)	648-108-00-2	295-278-5	91995-17-4	J, M
Tar oils, coal, low temperature; Tar oil, high boiling point (A distillate from low-temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen bases with a boiling point in the range of approximately 160°C - 40°C (554°F - 644°F).)	648-109-00-8	309-889-2	101316-87-4	J, M
Phenols, ammonia hydroxide extract; Alkaline extract (The combination of phenols extracted, using isobutylacetate, from the ammonia condensed from the gas evolved in low-temperature (less than 700°C (1292°F)) destructive distillation of coal. It consists predominantly of a mixture of monohydric and dihydric phenols.)	648-111-00-9	284-881-9	84988-93-2	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), light oils, alkali extraction; Alkaline extract (The aqueous extract from carbolic oil produced by an alkaline wash (for example, aqueous sodium hydroxide). Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds.)	648-112-00-4	292-610-0	90640-88-3	J, M
Extracts, coal tar oil alkaline; Alkaline extract (The extract from coal tar oil produced by an alkaline wash (for example, aqueous sodium hydroxide). Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds.)	648-113-00-X	266-017-2	65996-83-0	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, alkaline extracts; Alkaline extract (The extract from naphthalene oil produced by an alkaline wash (for example, aqueous sodium hydroxide). Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds.)	648-114-00-5	292-611-6	90640-89-4	J, M
Extract residues (coal), tar oil alkaline, carbonated, limed; Crude phenols (The preparation obtained by treatment of coal tar oil alkaline extract with carbon dioxide and calcium oxide. Composed primarily of CaCO ₃ ,	648-115-00-0	292-629-4	90641-06-8	J, M

Ca(OH) ₂ , Na ₂ CO ₃ and other organic and inorganic impurities.)				
Tar acids, brown-coal, crude; Crude phenols (An acidified alkaline extract of brown coal tar distillate. Composed primarily of phenol and phenol analogues.)	648-117-00-1	309-888-7	101316-86-3	J, M
Tar acids, brown-coal gasification; Crude phenols (A complex combination of organic substances obtained from brown coal gasification. Composed primarily of C ₆₋₁₀ hydroxy aromatic phenols and their analogues.)	648-118-00-7	295-536-7	92062-22-1	J, M
Tar acids, distillation residues; Distillate phenols (A residue from the distillation of crude phenol from coal. It consists predominantly of phenols with the number of carbon atoms C ₈₋₁₀ and a softening point in the range of 60°C - 80°C (140°F - 176°F).)	648-119-00-2	306-251-5	96690-55-0	J, M
Tar acids, methylphenol fraction; Distillate phenols (The fraction of tar acid rich in 3- and 4-methylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.)	648-120-00-8	284-892-9	84989-04-8	J, M
Tar acids, polyalkylphenol fraction; Distillate phenols (The fraction of tar acids, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids, with a boiling point in the range of approximately 225°C – 320°C (437°F – 608°F). Composed primarily of polyalkylphenols.)	648-121-00-3	284-893-4	84989-05-9	J, M
Tar acids, xylenol fraction; Distillate phenols (The fraction of tar acids, rich in 2,4-and 2,5-dimethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.)	648-122-00-9	284-895-5	84989-06-0	J, M
Tar acids, ethylphenol fraction; Distillate phenols (The fraction of tar acids, rich in 3- and 4-ethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.)	648-123-00-4	284-891-3	84989-03-7	J, M
Tar acids, 3,5-xylenol fraction; Distillate phenols (The fraction of tar acids, rich in 3,5-dimethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar acids.)	648-124-00-X	284-896-0	84989-07-1	J, M
Tar acids, residues, distillates, first-cut; Distillate phenols (The residue from the distillation of light carbolic oil in the range of 235°C – 355°C (481°F – 697°F).)	648-125-00-5	270-713-1	68477-23-6	J, M

Tar acids, cresylic fraction, residues; Distillate phenols (The residue from crude coal tar acids after removal of phenol, cresols, xylenols and any higher boiling phenols. A black solid with a melting point approximately 80°C (176°F). Composed primarily of polyalkyphenols, resin and inorganic salts.)	648-126-00-0	271-418-0	68555-24-8	J, M
Phenols, C ₉₋₁₁ ; Distillate phenols	648-127-00-6	293-435-2	91079-47-9	J, M
Tar acids, cresylic fraction; Distillate phenols (A complex combination of organic compounds obtained from brown coal with a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C – 230°C (392°F – 446°F). Composed primarily of phenols and pyridine bases.)	648-128-00-1	295-540-9	92062-26-5	J, M
Tar acids, brown-coal, C ₂ -alkylphenol fraction; Distillate phenols (The distillate from the acidification of alkaline washed lignite tar distillate with a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C – 230°C (392°F – 446°F). Composed primarily of m- and p-ethylphenol, cresols and xylenols.)	648-129-00-7	302-662-9	94114-29-1	J, M
Extract oils (coal), naphthalene oils; Acid extract (The aqueous extract produced by an acidic wash of alkali-washed naphthalene oil. Composed primarily of acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases (including pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives).)	648-130-00-2	292-623-1	90641-00-2	J, M
Tar bases, quinoline derivatives; Distillate bases	648-131-00-8	271-020-7	68513-87-1	J, M
Tar bases, coal, quinoline derivatives fraction; Distillate bases	648-132-00-3	274-560-1	70321-67-4	J, M
Tar bases, coal, distillation residues; Distillate bases (The distillation residue remaining after the distillation of the neutralised, acid extracted base-containing tar fractions (obtained by the distillation of coal tars). It contains primarily aniline, collidines, quinoline and quinoline derivatives and toluidines.)	648-132-00-9	274-544-0	92062-29-8	J, M
Hydrocarbon oils, aromatised, mixed with polyethylene and polypropylene, pyrolysed, light oil fraction; Heat treatment preparations (The oil obtained from the heat treatment of a polyethylene-polypropylene mixture with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its analogues with a boiling point in a range of approximately 70°C – 120°C (158°F – 248°F).)	648-134-00-4	309-745-9	100801-63-6	J, M

Hydrocarbon oils, aromatised, mixed with polyethylene, pyrolysed, light oil fraction; Heat treatment preparations (The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polyethylene mixture with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its analogues with a boiling point in the range of 70°C – 120°C (158°F – 248°F).)	648-135-00-X	309-748-5	100801-65-8	J, M
Hydrocarbon oils, aromatised, mixed with polystyrene, pyrolysed, light oil fraction; Heat treatment preparations (The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polystyrene mixture with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologues with a boiling point in the range of approximately 70°C – 210°C (158°F – 410°F).)	648-136-00-5	309-749-0	100801-66-9	J, M
Extract residues (coal), alkali-treated tar oil, naphthalene distillation residues; Naphthalene oil extract residue (The residue obtained from chemical oil extracted after the removal of naphthalene by distillation. Composed primarily of two to four membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases.)	648-137-00-0	277-567-8	736665-18-6	J, M
Creosote oil, distillate with a low boiling point; Wash oil (The distillation fraction with a low boiling point obtained from the high temperature carbonisation of bituminous coal, which is further refined to remove excess crystalline salts. It consists primarily of creosote oil from which some of the normal polynuclear aromatic salts have been removed. It is crystal-free at approximately 38°C (100°F).)	648-138-00-6	274-566-4	70321-80-1	J, M
Tar acids, cresylic, sodium salts, caustic solutions; Alkaline extract	648-139-00-1	272-361-4	68815-21-4	J, M
Extract oils (coal), tar base; Acid extract (The extract from coal tar oil alkaline extract residue produced by an aqueous acidic wash (for example, sulphuric acid) after distillation to remove naphthalene. Composed primarily of the acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline, and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-140-00-7	266-020-9	65996-86-3	J, M
Tar bases, coal, crude; Crude tar bases (The reaction preparation obtained by neutralising coal tar base extract oil with an	648-141-00-2	266-018-8	65996-84-1	J, M

alkaline aqueous solution (for example, sodium hydroxide), to obtain bases. Composed primarily of such organic bases as acridine, phenanthridine, pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.)				
Residues (coal), liquid solvent extraction; (A cohesive powder composed of coal mineral matter and undissolved coal remaining after extraction of coal by a liquid solvent.)	648-142-00-8	302-681-2	94114-46-2	M
Coal liquids, liquid solvent extraction solution; (The preparation obtained by filtration of coal mineral matter and undissolved coal from coal extract solution produced by digesting coal in a liquid solvent. A black, viscous, highly complex liquid combination composed primarily of aromatic and partly hydrogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic nitrogen compounds, aromatic sulphur compounds, phenolic and other aromatic oxygen compounds and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-143-00-3	302-682-8	94114-47-3	M
Coal liquids, liquid solvent extraction; (The substantially solvent-free preparation obtained by the distillation of the solvent from filtered coal extract solution produced by digesting coal in a liquid solvent. A black semi-solid, composed primarily of a complex combination of condensed-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic nitrogen compounds, aromatic sulphur compounds, phenolic compounds and other aromatic oxygen compounds, and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-144-00-9	302-683-3	94114-48-4	M
Light oil(coal), coke-oven; Crude benzole (The volatile organic liquid extracted from the gas evolved in the high temperature (greater than 700°C (1292°F)) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of benzene, toluene, and xylenes. May contain other minor hydrocarbon constituents.)	648-147-00-5	266-012-5	65996-78-3	J
Distillates (coal), liquid solvent extraction, primary; (The liquid preparation obtained from condensation of vapours emitted during the digestion of coal in a liquid solvent with a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C – 300°C (86°F – 572°F). Composed primarily of partly hydrogenated condensed-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic compounds containing nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen, and their alkyl	648-148-00-0	302-688-0	94114-52-0	J

derivatives with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ -C ₁₄ .)				
Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydro-cracked (Distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction process. Boiling point of the distillate is in the range of approximately 30°C – 300°C (86°F – 572°F). Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ -C ₁₄ . Contains also nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds.)	648-149-00-6	302-689-6	94114-53-1	J
Naphtha (coal), solvent extraction, hydro-cracked (The distillate fraction obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract (or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or super critical gas extraction processes) with a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C – 180°C (86°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ to C ₉ . Contains also nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds.)	648-150-00-1	302-690-1	94114-54-2	J
Gasoline, coal solvent extraction, hydrocracked naphtha (Motor fuel produced by the reforming of the refined naphtha fraction (obtained in hydrocracking of coal extract, coal extract solution or a preparation produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes) with a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C – 180°C (86°F – 356°F). Composed primarily of aromatic, naphthenic hydrocarbons, their alkyl derivatives, as well as alkyl hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ to C ₉ .)	648-151-00-7	302-691-7	94114-55-3	J
Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydro-cracked middle (Distillate obtained from the hydrocracking of coal extract or coal extraction solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or super critical gas extraction processes with a boiling point in	648-152-00-2	302-692-2	94114-56-4	J

the range of approximately 180°C – 300°C (356°F – 572°F). Composed primarily of two-ring aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₉ to C ₁₄ . Contains also nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen-containing compounds.)				
Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydro-cracked hydrogenated middle (Distillate from the hydrogenation of hydrocracked middle distillate from coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes with a boiling point in the range of approximately 180°C – 280°C (356°F – 536°F). Composed primarily of hydrogenated two-ring carbon compounds and their alkyl derivatives with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₉ to C ₁₄ .)	648-153-00-8	302-693-8	94114-57-5	J
Light oil (coal), semi-coking process; Fresh oil (The volatile organic liquid condensed from the gas evolved in the low temperature (less than 700°C (1292°C)) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆₋₁₀ .)	648-156-00-4	292-635-7	90641-11-5	J
Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent	649-001-00-3	265-102-1	64742-03-6	
Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent	649-002-00-9	265-103-7	64742-04-7	
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent	649-003-00-4	265-104-2	64742-05-8	
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent	649-004-00-X	265-111-0	64742-11-6	
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent	649-005-00-5	295-341-7	91995-78-7	
Hydrocarbons C ₂₆₋₅₅ , rich in aromatic compounds	649-006-00-0	307-753-7	97722-04-8	
Residues (petroleum), atmospheric tower, Heavy fuel oil; (A complex residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and with a boiling point above approximately 350°C (662°F). It is likely to contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-008-00-1	265-045-2	64741-45-3	

Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 350°C - 600°C (662°F - 1112°F). It may contain 5% more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-009-00-7	265-058-3	64741-57-7	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of preparations from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₅ -C ₃₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 260°C - 500°C (500°F - 932°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-010-00-2	265-063-0	64741-61-3	
Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the preparations from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and a boiling point above 350°C (662°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-011-00-8	265-064-6	64741-62-4	
Residues (petroleum), hydrocracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the hydrocracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and a boiling point above 350°C (662°F).)	649-012-00-3	265-076-1	64741-75-9	
Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with	649-013-00-9	265-081-9	64741-80-6	

the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and a boiling point above 350°C (662°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Distillates (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₅ -C ₃₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 260°C - 480°C (500°F - 896°F). It may contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-014-00-4	265-082-4	64741-81-7	
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₃ -C ₅₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 230°C - 600°C (446°F - 1112°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-015-00-X	265-162-9	64742-59-2	
Residues (petroleum) hydrodesulphurised atmospheric tower; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating an atmospheric tower residuum with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove organic sulphur compounds. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and a boiling point above approximately 350°C (662°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-016-00-5	265-181-2	64742-78-5	
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulphurisation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 350°C - 600°C (662°F - 1112°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-	649-017-00-0	265-189-6	64742-86-5	

membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the residual fraction from the distillation of steam cracking preparations (including steam cracking to produce ethylene). It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₄ and a boiling point above approximately 260°C (500°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-018-00-6	265-193-8	64742-90-1	
Residues (petroleum), atmospheric distillation; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₁ and a boiling point above 200°C (392°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-019-00-1	269-777-3	68333-22-2	
Clarified oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating catalytic cracked clarified oil with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and a boiling point above 350°C (662°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-020-00-7	269-782-0	68333-26-6	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised intermediate catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating intermediate catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁ -C ₃₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 450°C (401°F - 842°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-021-00-2	269-783-6	68333-27-7	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised heavy catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil	649-022-00-8	269-784-1	68333-28-8	

(A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of heavy catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 260°C - 500°C (500°F - 932°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Fuel oil, residues-straight-run gas oils with high sulphur content; Heavy fuel oil	649-023-00-3	270-674-0	68476-32-4	
Fuel oil, residual; Heavy fuel oil (The liquid preparation from various refinery streams (usually residues). The composition is complex and varies with the source of the crude oil.)	649-024-00-9	270-675-6	68476-33-5	
Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer residue distillation; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils above approximately 399°C (750°F).)	649-025-00-4	270-792-2	68478-13-7	
Residues (petroleum), heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₃ and a boiling point above approximately 230°C (446°F).)	649-026-00-X	270-796-4	68478-17-1	
Residues (petroleum), heavy coker and light vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of heavy coker gas oil and light vacuum gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₃ and a boiling point above approximately 230°C (446°F).)	649-027-00-5	270-983-0	68512-61-8	
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₃ and a boiling point above approximately 230°C (446°F).)	649-028-00-0	270-984-6	68512-62-9	

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the distillation of the steam-cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of aromatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms greater than C ₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 101°C - 555°C (214°F - 1030°F).)	649-029-00-6	271-013-9	68513-69-9	
Fuel oil, No 6; Heavy fuel oil (A distillate oil with a viscosity from 900 SUS to 9000 SUS at the temperature of 37.7°C (100°F).)	649-030-00-1	271-384-7	68553-00-4	
Residues (petroleum), topping plant, low sulphur content; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons with low sulphur content produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of crude oil. It is the residuum after the straight-run gasoline cut, kerosene cut and gas oil cut have been removed.)	649-031-00-7	271-763-7	68607-30-7	
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy atmospheric; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₃₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 121°C - 510°C (250°F - 950°F).)	649-032-00-2	272-184-2	68783-08-4	
Residues (petroleum), coker scrubber, condensed-ring-aromatic-containing; Heavy fuel oil (A very complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of vacuum residuum and thermal cracking preparations. It predominantly consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ and a boiling point above approximately 350°C (662°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-033-00-8	272-187-9	68783-13-1	
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil.)	649-034-00-3	273-263-4	68955-27-1	
Residues (petroleum), resinous, steam-cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the distillation of	649-035-00-9	273-272-3	68955-36-2	

steam-cracked petroleum residues.)				
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₄ -C ₄₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 250°C - 545°C (482°F - 1013°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-036-00-4	274-683-0	70592-76-6	
Distillates (petroleum), light vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁ -C ₃₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 545°C (482°F - 1013°F).)	649-037-00-X	247-684-6	70592-77-7	
Distillates (petroleum), vacuum distillation; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁ -C ₅₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 270°C - 600°C (518°F - 1112°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-038-00-5	274-685-1	70592-78-8	
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised coker heavy vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by hydrodesulphurisation of heavy coker distillate preparation.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₈ -C ₄₄ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 304°C - 548°C (579°F - 1018°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-039-00-0	285-555-9	85117-03-9	
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked, distillates; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the preparation of refined petroleum tar by the distillation of steam cracked	649-040-00-6	292-657-7	90669-75-3	

tar. It consists predominantly of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, as well as organic sulphur compounds.)				
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It predominantly consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₄ and a boiling point above 390°C (734°F).)	649-041-00-1	292-658-2	90669-76-4	
Fuel oil, heavy, high sulphur content; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude petroleum. It consists predominantly of aliphatic, aromatic and cycloaliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly higher than C ₂₅ and a boiling point above approximately 400°C (752°F).)	649-042-00-7	295-396-7	92045-14-2	
Residues (petroleum), catalytic cracking; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of the catalytic cracking preparations. It predominantly consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₁ and a boiling point above approximately 200°C (392°F).)	649-043-00-2	295-511-0	92061-97-7	
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked, thermally degraded; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations, which has been used as a heat transfer fluid. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 220°C – 450°C (428°F – 842°F). The preparation may contain organic sulphur compounds.)	649-044-00-8	295-990-6	92201-59-7	
Residual oils (petroleum); Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons, sulphur compounds and metal-containing organic compounds obtained as the residue from refinery fractionation cracking processes. The preparation is oil with a viscosity above 2 cSt. at 100°C.)	649-045-00-3	298-754-0	93821-66-0	
Residues, steam cracked, thermally treated;	649-046-00-9	308-733-0	98219-64-8	

Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of raw steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range above approximately 180°C (356°F).)				
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised full-range middle; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum stock with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉ -C ₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 400°C (302°F - 752°F).)	649-047-00-4	309-863-0	101316-57-8	
Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the catalytic reforming preparations. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₀ -C ₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 160°C - 400°C (320°F - 725°F). May contain 5% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-048-00-X	265-069-3	64741-67-9	
Petroleum; Crude oil (A complex combination of aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons. It may also contain small amounts of nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur compounds. This category encompasses light, medium, and heavy petroleums, as well as the oils extended from tar sands. This group does not include hydrocarbonaceous materials requiring major chemical changes for them to be used in petroleum refinery feed stocks; such as crude shale oils, upgraded shale oils and liquid coal fuels.)	649-049-00-5	232-298-5	8002-05-9	
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropaniser overhead, C ₃ -rich, acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked hydrocarbons and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₂ -C ₄ (predominantly C ₃).)	649-062-00-6	270-755-0	68477-73-6	K

Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations.. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-063-00-1	270-756-6	68477-74-7	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking, preparations rich in C ₁ -C ₅ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ (predominantly C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-064-00-7	270-757-1	68477-75-8	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic polymerised naphtha stabiliser overhead; preparations rich in C ₂ -C ₄ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of catalytic polymerised naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₂ -C ₆ (predominantly C ₂ -C ₄ .)	649-065-00-2	270-758-7	68477-76-9	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformer, rich in C ₁ -C ₄ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ (predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-066-00-8	270-760-8	68477-79-2	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₃₋₅ , olefinic-paraffinic alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of olefinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of predominantly C ₃ -C ₅ which are used as alkylation feed. Room temperatures normally exceed the critical temperature of these combinations.)	649-067-00-3	270-765-5	68477-83-8	K
Gases (petroleum), rich in C ₄ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic fractionation preparations.. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₃ -C ₅ (predominantly C ₄ .)	649-068-00-9	270-767-6	68477-85-0	K
Gases (petroleum), deethaniser overheads; Petroleum gas	649-069-00-4	270-768-1	68477-86-1	K

(A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from distillation of the gas and gasoline fractions from the catalytic cracking process. It contains predominantly ethane and ethylene.)				
Gases (petroleum), deisobutaniser tower overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the atmospheric distillation of a butane-butylene fraction. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ and C ₄ .)	649-070-00-X	270-769-7	68477-87-2	K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser dry, propene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of preparations from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some ethane and propane.)	649-071-00-5	270-772-3	68477-90-7	K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of preparations from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂ -C ₄ .)	649-072-00-0	270-773-9	68477-91-8	K
Gases (petroleum), gas recovery plant depropaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ (predominantly propane).)	649-073-00-6	270-777-0	68477-94-1	K
Gases (petroleum), Girbatol unit feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons that is used as the feed into the Girbatol unit to remove hydrogen sulphide. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₄ .)	649-074-00-1	270-778-6	68477-95-2	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₄ -rich, hydrogen sulphide free, isomerised naphtha fractionator; Petroleum gas	649-075-00-7	270-782-8	68477-99-6	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue fractionation reflux drum; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-076-00-2	270-802-5	68478-21-7	K

obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)				
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha stabilisation absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-077-00-8	270-803-0	68478-22-8	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker, catalytic reformer and hydrodesulphuriser combined fractionator; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of preparations from catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydrodesulphurising processes (to remove acidic impurities). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-078-00-3	270-804-6	68478-24-0	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-079-00-9	270-806-7	68478-26-2	K
Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C ₄ -rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of straight-run naphtha, distillation tail gas and catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser tail gas. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₃ -C ₆ (predominantly butane and isobutane).)	649-080-00-4	270-813-5	68478-32-0	K
Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas recovery plant, C ₁₋₂ -rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of distillate tail gas, straight-run naphtha, catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser tail gas. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ (predominantly methane and ethane).)	649-081-00-X	270-814-0	68478-33-1	K

Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum residues thermal cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the thermal cracking of vacuum residues. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-082-00-5	270-815-6	68478-34-2	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₃₋₄ -rich, petroleum distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation and condensation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₃ -C ₅ (predominantly C ₃ and C ₄ .)	649-083-00-0	270-990-9	68512-91-4	K
Gases (petroleum), full-range straight-run naphtha dehexaniser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of the full-range straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₆ .)	649-084-00-6	271-000-8	68513-15-5	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropaniser off, hydrocarbon-rich preparations; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of hydrocracking preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ . May contain small amounts of hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.)	649-085-00-1	271-001-3	68513-16-6	K
Gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the stabilisation of light straight-run naphtha. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₄ .)	649-086-00-7	271-002-9	68513-17-7	K
Residues (petroleum), alkylation splitter, C ₄ -rich; Petroleum gas (A complex residuum from the distillation of streams from various refinery operations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₄ and C ₅ (predominantly butane) and a boiling point in the range of approximately -11.7°C to +27.8°C (11°F - 82°F).	649-087-00-2	271-010-2	68513-66-6	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₋₄ , sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	2649-089-00-3	271-038-5	68514-36-3	K

obtained by removing mercaptans or acidic impurities from hydrocarbons. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -164°C to -0.5°C (-263°F - 31°F.)				
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₋₃ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₃ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -164°C to -42°C (-263°F to -31°F).)	649-090-00-9	271-259-7	68527-16-2	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₋₄ , debutaniser fraction; Petroleum gas	649-091-00-4	271-261-8	68527-19-5	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₁₋₅ , wet; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil and/or the cracking of gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-092-00-X	271-624-0	68602-83-5	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₋₄ ; Petroleum gas	649-093-00-5	271-734-9	68606-25-7	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₃ ; Petroleum gas	649-094-00-0	271-735-4	68606-26-8	K
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ and C ₄ .)	649-095-00-6	271-737-5	68606-27-9	K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser bottoms fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of depropaniser bottoms. It consists predominantly of butane, isobutane and butadiene.)	649-096-00-1	271-742-2	68606-34-8	K
Gases (petroleum), refinery blend; Petroleum gas (A complex combination obtained from various processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-097-00-7	272-183-7	68783-07-3	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃ -C ₅ .)	649-098-00-2	272-203-4	68783-64-2	K

Gases (petroleum), C ₂₋₄ , sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂ -C ₄ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -51°C to -34°C (-60°F to -30°F).)	649-099-00-8	272-205-5	68783-65-3	K
Gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ to C ₅ .)	649-100-00-1	272-871-7	68918-99-0	K
Gases (petroleum), dehexaniser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of combined naphtha streams. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ and C ₅ .)	649-101-00-7	272-872-2	68919-00-6	K
Gases (petroleum), light straight run gasoline fractionation stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of light straight-run gasoline. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-102-00-2	272-878-5	68919-05-1	K
Gases (petroleum), naphtha unifier desulphurisation stripper off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a naphtha unifier desulphurisation process and stripped from the naphtha preparation. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-103-00-8	272-879-0	68919-06-2	K
Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reforming off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-104-00-3	272-882-7	68919-09-5	K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker	649-105-00-9	272-893-7	68919-20-0	K

splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of splitter preparations. It consists predominantly of C ₃ hydrocarbons.)				
Gases (petroleum), straight-run stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of the liquid from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-106-00-4	272-883-2	68919-10-8	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-107-00-X	273-169-3	68952-76-1	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and naphtha stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha and distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-108-00-5	273-170-9	68952-77-2	K
Tail gas (petroleum), thermal-cracked distillate, gas oil and naphtha absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the separation of thermal-cracked distillates, naphtha and gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-109-00-0	273-175-6	68952-81-8	K
Tail gas (petroleum), thermal cracked hydrocarbon fractionation stabiliser, petroleum coking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of thermal cracked hydrocarbons from a petroleum coking process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-110-00-6	273-176-1	68952-82-9	K
Tail gas (petroleum), light steam-cracked, butadiene concentrate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ .)	649-111-00-1	273-265-5	68955-28-2	K

Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reformer stabiliser overhead; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and the fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂ -C ₄ .)	649-112-00-7	273-270-2	68955-34-0	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₄ ; Petroleum gas	649-113-00-2	289-339-5	87741-01-3	K
Alkanes, C ₁₋₄ , C ₃ -rich; Petroleum gas	649-114-00-8	292-456-4	90622-55-2	K
Gases (petroleum), steam-cracker, C ₃ -rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of steam cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of propylene with some propane and has a boiling point in the range of approximately -70°C to 0°C (-94°F to 32°F).)	649-115-00-3	295-404-9	92045-22-2	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₄ , steam-cracker distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of steam cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₄ , predominantly of 1-butene and 2-butene. Contains also butane and isobutene with a boiling point in the range of approximately -12°C to 5°C (10.4°F to 41°F).)	649-116-00-9	295-405-4	92045-23-3	K
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened, C ₄ fraction; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to oxidise mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ .)	649-117-00-4	295-463-0	92045-80-2	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₄ , 1,3-butadiene- and isobutene-free; Petroleum gas	649-118-00-X	306-004-1	95465-89-7	K
Raffinates (petroleum), steam-cracked C ₄ fraction, cuprous ammonium acetate extraction, C ₃₋₅ saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons, butadiene-free; Petroleum gas	649-119-00-5	307-769-4	97722-19-5	K
Gases (petroleum), amine system feed; Refinery gas (The feed gas to the amine system for removal of hydrogen sulphide. It consists primarily of hydrogen. May also contain carbon monoxide,	649-120-00-0	270-746-1	68477-65-6	K

carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)				
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrodesulphuriser off; Refinery gas (Off gases produced by the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen. May also contain carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ , including benzene.)	649-121-00-6	270-747-7	68477-66-7	K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by recycling the gases of the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen with impurity of various other substances (carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₆) in small amounts.)	649-122-00-1	270-748-2	68477-67-8	K
Gases (petroleum), blend oil, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of a blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with impurity of various other substances (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₅) in small amounts.)	649-123-00-7	270-749-8	68477-68-9	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-124-00-2	270-759-2	68477-77-0	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer recycle; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of preparations from catalytic reforming of C ₆ -C ₈ feed and recycled to conserve hydrogen. It consists primarily of hydrogen. May contain various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-125-00-8	270-761-3	68477-80-5	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-126-00-3	270-762-9	68477-81-6	K

produced by distillation of preparations from catalytic reforming of C ₆ -C ₈ feed. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)				
Gases (petroleum), C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas	649-127-00-9	270-763-4	68477-82-7	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₂ -return stream; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the extraction of hydrogen from a gas stream, which consists primarily of hydrogen with small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, ethane, and ethylene. It contains predominantly hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane and ethylene with small amounts of hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon monoxide.)	649-128-00-4	270-766-0	68477-84-9	K
Gases (petroleum), dry sour, gas-concentration-unit-off; Refinery gas (The complex combination of dry gases from a gas concentration unit. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₃ .)	649-129-00-X	270-774-4	68477-92-9	K
Gases (petroleum), gas concentration reabsorber distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of preparations from combined gas streams in a gas concentration reabsorber. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₃ .)	649-130-00-5	270-776-5	68477-93-0	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by absorbing hydrogen from a hydrogen rich stream. It consists of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and methane with small amounts of C ₂ hydrocarbons.)	649-131-00-0	270-779-1	68477-96-3	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gaseous substances separated from hydrocarbon-containing gases by chilling. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane, and C ₂ hydrocarbons.)	649-132-00-6	270-780-7	68477-97-4	K

Gases (petroleum), hydrotreater blend oil recycle, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from recycled hydrotreated blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and C ₁ -C ₅ hydrocarbons.)	649-133-00-1	270-781-2	68477-98-5	K
Gases (petroleum), recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from recycled reactor gases. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-134-00-7	270-783-3	68478-00-2	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich, reformer make-up; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reformers. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-135-00-2	270-784-9	68478-01-3	K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen, methane and ethane with various small amounts of hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range C ₃ -C ₅ .)	649-136-00-8	270-785-4	68478-02-4	K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater, hydrogen-methane-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen and methane with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and dioxide, nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₅ .)	649-137-00-3	270-787-5	68478-03-5	K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-138-00-9	270-788-0	68478-04-6	K
Gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillation;	649-139-00-4	270-789-6	68478-05-7	K

Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₆ .)				
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refractionation absorber; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the refractionation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₃ .)	649-140-00-X	270-805-1	68478-25-1	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-141-00-5	270-807-2	68478-27-3	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-142-00-0	270-808-8	68478-28-4	K
Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-143-00-6	270-809-3	68478-29-5	K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised straight-run naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from hydrodesulphurisation of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-144-00-1	270-810-9	68478-30-8	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha stabiliser overheads; Refinery gas A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-	649-145-00-7	270-999-8	68513-14-4	K

run naphtha followed by fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)				
Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent high-pressure flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the high-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-146-00-2	271-003-4	68513-18-8	K
Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent low-pressure flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by low-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-147-00-8	271-005-5	68513-19-9	K
Gases (petroleum), oil refinery gas distillation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated by distillation of a gas stream containing hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ or obtained by cracking ethane and propane. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ and C ₂ , as well as nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon monoxide.)	649-148-00-3	271-258-1	68527-15-1	K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrotreater depentaniser overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by treating the feed from the benzene unit with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst followed by depentanising. It consists primarily of hydrogen, ethane and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, as well as hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ . It may contain trace amounts of benzene.)	649-149-00-9	271-623-5	68602-82-4	K
Gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidised catalytic cracker overheads fractionator; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead preparations from the catalytic cracking process in the fluidised catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -	649-150-00-4	271-625-6	68602-84-6	K

C ₃ .)				
Petroleum preparations, refinery gases; Refinery gas (A complex combination which consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane and propane.)	649-151-00-X	271-750-6	68607-11-4	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking low-pressure separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the liquid-vapour separation of the hydrocracking process reactor effluent. It consists of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₃ .)	649-152-00-5	272-182-1	68783-06-2	K
Gases (petroleum), refinery; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from various petroleum refining operations. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₃ .)	649-153-00-0	272-338-9	68814-67-5	K
Gases (petroleum), platformer preparations separator off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the chemical reforming of naphthenes to aromatics. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₄ .)	649-154-00-6	272-343-6	68814-90-4	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosene depentaniser stabiliser off; Refinery gas (The complex combination obtained from the depentaniser stabilisation of hydrotreated kerosene. It consists primarily of hydrogen, ethane, and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ -C ₅ .)	649-155-00-1	272-775-5	68911-58-0	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosene flash drum; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the flash drum of the unit treating sour kerosene with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₅ .)	649-156-00-7	272-776-0	68911-59-1	K
Gases (petroleum), distillate unifier desulphurisation stripper off; Refinery gas	649-157-00-2	272-873-8	68919-01-7	K

(A complex combination stripped from the liquid preparation of the unifiner desulphurisation process. It consists of hydrogen sulphide, methane, ethane, and propane.)				
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker fractionation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead preparation of the fluidised catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-158-00-8	272-874-3	68919-02-8	K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker scrubbing secondary absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by scrubbing the overhead gas from the fluidised catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-159-00-3	272-875-9	68919-03-9	K
Gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulphurisation stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid preparation of the heavy distillate hydrotreater desulphurisation process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-160-00-9	272-876-4	68919-04-0	K
Gases (petroleum), platformer stabiliser off, light ends fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of the light ends of the platinum reactors of the platformer unit. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-161-00-4	272-880-6	68919-07-3	K
Gases (petroleum), pre-flash tower off, crude distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-162-00-X	272-881-1	68919-08-4	K
Gases (petroleum), tar stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of reduced crude oil. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-163-00-5	272-884-8	68919-11-9	K
Gases (petroleum), unifiner stripper off; Refinery gas (A combination of hydrogen and methane)	649-164-00-0	272-885-3	68919-12-0	K

obtained by fractionation of the preparations from the unifier unit.)				
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulphurised naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the hydrodesulphurisation of naphtha.. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-165-00-6	273-173-5	68952-79-4	K
Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run naphtha hydrodesulphuriser; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the hydrodesulphurisation of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-166-00-1	273-174-0	68952-80-7	K
Gases (petroleum), sponge absorber off fluidised catalytic cracker and gas oil desulphuriser overhead fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of preparations from the fluidised catalytic cracker and gas oil desulphuriser overheads. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-167-00-7	273-269-7	68955-33-9	K
Gases (petroleum), crude distillation and catalytic cracking; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by crude distillation and catalytic cracking processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, as well as paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-168-00-2	273-563-5	68989-88-8	K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil diethanolamine scrubber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by desulphurisation of gas oils with diethanolamine. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-169-00-8	295-397-2	92045-15-3	K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulphurisation effluent; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by separation of the liquid phase from the effluent from the hydrogenation reaction. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide	649-170-00-3	295-398-8	92045-16-4	K

and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₃ .)				
Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulphurisation purge; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gases obtained from the reformer and from the purges from the hydrogenation reactor. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-171-00-9	295-399-3	92045-17-5	K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogenator effluent flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gases obtained from flash of the effluents after the hydrogenation reaction. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-172-00-4	295-400-7	92045-18-6	K
Gases (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking high-pressure residual; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained as a mixture of the non-condensable portions from the preparation of a naphtha steam cracking process and residual gases obtained during the preparation of subsequent preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, as well as paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ with which natural gas may also be mixed.)	649-173-00-X	295-401-2	92045-19-7	K
Gases (petroleum), residue viscosity reduction preparations; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from viscosity reduction of residues in a furnace. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulphide, as well as paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-174-00-5	295-402-8	92045-20-0	K
Foots oil (petroleum), acid-treated; Foots oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of Foot's oil with sulphuric acid. It consists predominantly of branched-chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ .)	649-175-00-0	300-225-7	93924-31-3	L
Foots oil (petroleum), clay-treated; Foots oil A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of Foot's oil with natural	649-176-00-6	300-226-2	93924-32-4	L

or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of branched-chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ .)				
Gases (petroleum), C ₁₋₄ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₃ -C ₄ , predominantly of propane and propylene, and a boiling point in the range of approximately – 51°C to – 1°C (–60°F to 30°F).)	649-177-00-1	268-629-5	68131-75-9	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the preparations from catalytic cracked distillates and catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-178-00-7	269-617-2	68307-98-2	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymerisation naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation preparations polymerisation of naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-179-00-2	269-618-8	68307-99-3	K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabiliser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-180-00-8	269-619-3	68308-00-9	K
Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater stripper; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating thermal cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms	649-181-00-3	269-620-9	68308-01-0	K

predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆)				
Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run distillate hydrodesulphuriser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulphurisation of straight run distillates and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-182-00-9	269-630-3	68308-10-1	K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas oil catalytic cracking absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of gas oil catalytic cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-183-00-4	269-623-5	68308-03-2	K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-184-00-X	269-624-0	68308-04-3	K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant deethaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-185-00-5	269-625-6	68308-05-4	K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised distillate and hydrodesulphurised naphtha fractionator, acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of hydrodesulphurised naphtha and distillate hydrocarbon streams and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-186-00-0	269-626-1	68308-06-5	K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised vacuum gas oil stripper, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-187-00-6	269-627-7	68308-07-6	K

obtained from stripping stabilisation of catalytic hydrodesulphurised vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)				
Tail gas (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabiliser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation of light straight-run naphtha and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-188-00-1	269-629-8	68308-09-8	K
Tail gas (petroleum), propane-propylene alkylation feed preparation deethaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of propane and propylene reaction preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₄ .)	649-189-00-7	269-631-9	68308-11-2	K
Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum gas oil hydrodesulphuriser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulphurisation of vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₆ .)	649-190-00-2	269-632-4	68308-12-3	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃ -C ₅ . The boiling point is in the range of approximately -48°C to 32°C (-54°F to 90°F).)	649-191-00-8	270-071-2	68409-99-4	K
Alkanes, C ₁₋₂ ; Petroleum gas	649-193-00-9	270-651-5	68475-57-0	K
Alkanes, C ₂₋₃ ; Petroleum gas	649-194-00-4	270-652-0	68475-58-1	K
Alkanes, C ₃₋₄ ; Petroleum gas	649-195-00-X	270-653-6	68475-59-2	K
Alkanes, C ₄₋₅ ; Petroleum gas	649-196-00-5	270-654-1	68475-60-5	K
Fuel gases; Petroleum gas	649-197-00-0	270-667-2	68476-26-6	K

(A combination of light gases. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.)				
Fuel gases, crude oil distillates; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of light gases produced by distillation of crude oil and by catalytic reforming of naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁ -C ₄ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -217°C to -12°C (-423°F to 10°F).)	649-198-00-6	270-670-9	68476-29-9	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₃₋₄ ; Petroleum gas	649-199-00-1	270-681-9	68476-40-4	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₄₋₅ ; Petroleum gas	649-200-00-5	270-682-4	68476-42-6	K
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₋₄ (C ₃ -rich); Petroleum gas	649-201-00-0	270-689-2	68476-49-3	K
Petroleum gases, liquefied; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃₋₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C (-40°F to 176°F).)	649-202-00-6	270-704-2	68476-85-7	K
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃₋₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C (-40°F to 176°F).)	649-203-00-1	270-705-8	68476-86-8	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₃₋₄ , isobutane-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in a molecule C ₃₋₆ , predominantly butane and isobutane. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₃₋₄ , predominantly isobutane.)	649-204-00-7	270-724-1	68477-33-8	K
Distillates (petroleum), C ₃₋₆ , piperylene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in a molecule C ₃₋₆ . It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₃₋₆ ,	649-205-00-2	270-726-2	68477-35-0	K

predominantly piperlyenes.)				
Gases (petroleum), butane splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃₋₄ .)	649-206-00-8	270-750-3	68477-69-0	K
Gases (petroleum), C ₂₋₃ ; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a catalytic fractionation process. It contains predominantly ethane, ethylene, propane, and propylene.)	649-207-00-3	270-751-9	68477-70-3	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked gas oil depropaniser bottoms, acid-free, C ₄ -rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked gas oil hydrocarbon stream and treated to remove hydrogen sulphide and other acidic components. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃₋₅ , predominantly C ₄ .)	649-208-00-9	270-752-4	68477-71-4	K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked naphtha debutaniser bottoms, C ₃₋₅ -rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃₋₅ .)	649-209-00-4	270-754-5	68477-72-5	K
Tail gas (petroleum), isomerised naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation preparations from isomerised naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₋₄ .)	649-210-00-X	269-628-2	68308-08-7	K
Foots oil (petroleum), carbon-treated; Foots oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of Foot's oil with activated carbon for the removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	649-211-00-5	308-126-0	97862-76-5	L
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle; Gas oil — unspecified	649-212-00-0	265-088-7	64741-86-2	N

(A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉₋₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 345°C (302°F - 653°F).)				
Gas oils (petroleum), solvent-refined; Gas oil—unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₁₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 400°C (401°F - 752°F).)	649-213-00-6	265-092-9	64741-90-8	N
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉₋₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 345°C (302°F - 653°F).)	649-214-00-1	265-093-4	64741-91-9	N
Gas oils (petroleum), acid-treated; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₃₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 230°C - 400°C (446°F - 752°F).)	649-215-00-7	265-112-6	64742-12-7	N
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁₋₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 345°C (401°F - 653°F).)	649-216-00-2	265-113-1	64742-13-8	N
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉₋₁₆	649-217-00-8	265-114-7	64742-14-9	N

and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 290°C (302°F - 554°F).)				
Gas oils (petroleum), chemically neutralised; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₃ -C ₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 230°C - 400°C (446°F - 752°F).)	549-218-00-3	265-129-9	64742-29-6	N
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralised middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁₋₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 345°C (401°F - 653°F).)	649-219-00-9	265-130-3	64742-30-9	N
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay (usually in a percolation process) to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉₋₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 345°C (302°F - 653°F).)	649-220-00-4	265-139-3	64742-38-7	N
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 400°C (401°F - 752°F).)	649-221-00-X	265-148-2	64742-46-7	N
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₃ -C ₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 230°C - 400°C (446°F - 752°F).)	649-222-00-5	265-182-8	64742-79-6	N

Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 400°C (401°F - 752°F).)	649-223-00-0	265-183-3	64742-80-9	N
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, high boiling point; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils in the range of approximately 343°C – 399°C (650°F – 750°F).)	649-228-00-8	270-719-4	68477-29-2	N
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, intermediate boiling point; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils in the range of approximately 288°C – 371°C (550°F – 700°F).)	649-229-00-3	270-721-5	68477-30-5	N
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, low boiling point; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils below 288°C (550°F).)	649-230-00-9	270-722-0	68477-31-6	N
Distillates (petroleum), highly refined middle; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the subjection of a petroleum fraction to several of the following steps: filtration, centrifugation, atmospheric distillation, vacuum distillation, acidification, neutralisation and clay treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C _{10-C₂₀} .)	649-231-00-4	292-615-8	90640-93-0	N
Distillates (petroleum) catalytic reformer, heavy aromatic fraction; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of a catalytically reformed petroleum cut. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in	649-232-00-X	295-294-2	91995-34-5	N

the range of C ₁₀ -C ₁₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C - 300°C (392°F - 572°F).)				
Gas oils, paraffinic; Gas oil — unspecified (A distillate obtained from the redistillation of a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the effluents from a severe catalytic hydrotreatment of paraffins. Its boiling temperature is in the range of approximately 190°C – 330°C (374°F – 594°F).)	649-233-00-5	300-227-8	93924-33-5	N
Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrodesulphurised heavy; Gas oil — unspecified	649-234-00-0	307-035-3	97488-96-5	N
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₆₋₂₀ , hydrotreated middle distillate, distillation lights; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the treatment of a middle distillate with hydrogen. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₆ -C ₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 290°C - 350°C (554°F - 662°F). Viscosity of the oil produced is 2 cSt at 100°C (212°F).)	649-235-00-6	307-659-6	97675-85-9	N
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₂₋₂₀ , hydrotreated paraffinic, distillation lights; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the treatment of heavy paraffins with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₂ -C ₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 230°C - 350°C (446°F - 662°F). Viscosity of the oil produced is 2 cSt at 100°C (212°F).)	649-236-00-1	307-660-1	97675-86-0	N
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₁₋₁₇ , solvent-extracted light naphthenic, gas oil — unconditioned; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extraction of the aromatics from a light naphthenic distillate with a viscosity of 2.2 cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁ -C ₁₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C - 300°C (392°F - 572°F).)	649-237-00-7	307-757-9	97722-08-2	N

Gas oils, hydrotreated; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the redistillation of the effluents from the treatment of paraffins with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₇ -C ₂₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 330°C -340°C (626°F -644°F).)	649-238-00-2	308-128-1	97862-78-7	N
Distillates (petroleum), carbon-treated lights paraffinic; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of a petroleum oil fraction with activated charcoal for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₂ -C ₂₈ .)	649-239-00-8	309-667-5	100683-97-4	N
Distillates (petroleum), carbon-treated intermediate paraffinic; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₆ -C ₃₆ .)	649-240-00-3	309-668-0	100683-98-5	N
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated intermediate paraffinic; Gas oil — unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum with bleaching clay for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₆ -C ₃₆ .)	649-241-00-9	309-669-6	100683-99-6	N
Alkanes, C ₁₂₋₂₆ , branched and linear.	649-242-00-4	292-454-3	90622-53-0	N
Lubricating greases; Grease (A complex combination of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁₂ -C ₅₀ .) May contain organic salts of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and/or aluminium compounds.)	649-243-00-X	278-011-7	74869-21-9	N
Slack wax (petroleum); Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallisation or as a distillation fraction from a very waxy crude. It consists predominantly of	649-244-00-5	265-165-5	64742-61-6	N

saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)				
Slack wax (petroleum), acid-treated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate by treatment of a petroleum slack wax fraction with sulphuric acid treating process. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)	649-245-00-0	292-659-8	90669-77-5	N
Slack wax (petroleum), clay-treated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a petroleum slack wax fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)	649-246-00-6	292-660-3	90669-78-6	N
Slack wax (petroleum), hydrotreated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating slack wax with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)	649-247-00-1	259-523-6	92062-09-4	N
Slack wax (petroleum), low melting point; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum fraction by solvent deparaffination. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	649-248-00-7	295-524-1	92062-10-7	N
Slack wax (petroleum), low melting point, hydrotreated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of low melting petroleum slack wax with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	649-249-00-2	295-525-7	92062-11-8	N
Slack wax (petroleum), low melting point, carbon-treated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low melting slack wax with activated carbon for the removal of	649-250-00-8	308-155-9	97863-04-2	N

trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)				
Slack wax (petroleum), low melting point, clay-treated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low melting petroleum slack wax with bentonite for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	649-251-00-3	308-156-4	97863-05-3	N
Slack wax (petroleum), low melting point, silicic acid-treated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low melting petroleum slack wax with silicic acid for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	649-252-00-9	308-158-5	97863-06-4	N
Slack wax (petroleum), carbon-treated; Slack wax (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of petroleum slack wax with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.)	649-253-00-4	309-723-9	100684-49-9	N
Petrolatum (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a semi-solid from dewaxing paraffinic residual oil. It consists predominantly of saturated crystalline and liquid hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ .)	649-254-00-X	232-373-2	8009-03-8	N
Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidised; Petrolatum (A complex combination of organic compounds, predominantly high molecular weight carboxylic acids, obtained by the air oxidation of petrolatum.)	649-255-00-5	265-206-7	64743-01-7	N
Petrolatum (petroleum), alumina-treated; petrolatum (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained when petrolatum is treated with alumina to remove polar components and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated crystalline and liquid hydrocarbons with the	649-256-00-0	285-098-5	85029-74-9	N

number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ .)				
Petrolatum (petroleum), hydrotreated; Petrolatum (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a semi-solid from dewaxed paraffinic residual oil treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated microcrystalline and liquid hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)	649-257-00-6	295-459-9	92045-77-7	N
Petrolatum (petroleum), carbon-treated; Petrolatum (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum petrolatum with activated carbon for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)	649-258-00-1	308-149-6	97862-97-0	N
Petrolatum (petroleum), silicic acid-treated; Petrolatum (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum petrolatum with silicic acid for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₀ .)	649-259-00-7	308-150-1	97862-98-1	N
Petrolatum (petroleum), clay-treated; Petrolatum (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of petrolatum with bleaching clay for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ .)	649-260-00-2	309-706-6	100684-33-1	N
Gasoline, natural; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from natural gas by refrigeration or absorption method. It consists predominantly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately – 20°C to 120°C (–4°F to 248°F).)	649-261-00-8	232-349-1	8006-61-9	P
Naphtha; Naphtha with a low boiling point (Refined, partly refined or unrefined petroleum preparations obtained by the distillation of	649-262-00-3	232-443-2	8030-30-6	P

natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 100°C - 200°C (212°F - 392°F.)				
Ligroine; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum. The boiling point of the fraction obtained is in the range of approximately 20°C – 135°C (58°F – 275°F).)	649-263-00-9	232-453-7	8032-32-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C - 230°C (149°F - 446°F).)	649-264-00-4	265-041-0	64741-41-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range straight-run; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately –20°C – 220°C (–4°F – 428°F).)	649-265-00-X	265-042-6	64741-42-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately –20°C – 180°C (–4°F – 356°F).)	649-266-00-5	265-046-8	64741-46-4	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil or natural gasoline. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₅ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 160°C (95°F -320°F).)	649-267-00-0	265-192-2	64742-89-8	P
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run light; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of	649-268-00-6	270-077-5	68410-05-9	P

carbon atoms predominantly C ₂ -C ₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -88°C - 99°C (-127°F - 210°F.)				
Gasoline, vapour-recovery; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from the gases from vapour recovery systems by cooling. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C - 196°C (-4°F - 384°F).)	649-269-00-1	271-025-4	68514-15-8	P
Gasoline, straight-run, topping-plant; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil in the topping plant. The boiling point of the preparation is in the range of approximately 36.1°C - 193.3°C (97°F - 380°F).)	649-270-00-7	271-727-0	68606-11-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of naphtha streams from various refinery processes. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 0°C - 230°C (25°F - 446°F).)	649-271-00-2	272-186-3	68783-12-0	P
Distillates (petroleum), light straight-run gasoline fractionation stabiliser overheads; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃ -C ₆ .)	649-272-00-8	272-931-2	68921-08-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight run, aromatics-containing; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 130°C - 210°C (266°F - 410°F).)	649-273-00-3	309-945-6	101631-20-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction preparations of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons (with the number of carbon atoms	649-274-00-9	265-066-7	64741-64-6	P

predominantly C ₃ -C ₅). It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C – 220°C (194°F – 428°F.)				
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction preparations of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons (with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ -C ₅). It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C – 220°C (302°F – 428°F.)	649-275-00-4	265-067-2	64741-65-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction preparations of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons (with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ -C ₅). It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C – 160°C (194°F – 320°F.)	649-276-00-X	265-068-8	64741-66-8	P
Naphtha (petroleum), isomerisation; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic isomerisation of straight chain paraffinic C ₄ -C ₆ hydrocarbons. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons such as isobutane, isopentane, 2,2-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane, and 3-methylpentane.)	649-277-00-5	265-073-5	64741-70-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, solvent-refined; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₅ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 190°C (95°F - 374°F.)	649-278-00-0	265-086-6	64741-84-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy, solvent-refined;	649-279-00-6	265-095-5	64741-92-0	P

Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C – 230°C (194°F – 466°F).)				
Raffinates (petroleum), catalytic reformer ethylene glycol-water counter-current extracts; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from the UDEX extraction process on the catalytic reformer stream. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₆ -C ₉ .)	649-280-00-1	270-088-5	68410-71-9	P
Raffinates (petroleum), reformer, Lurgi unit-separated; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a from a Lurgi separation unit. It consists predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons with various small amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons (with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₆ -C ₈ .)	649-281-00-7	270-349-3	68425-35-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-containing; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the reaction preparations of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually with the number of carbon atoms C ₃ -C ₅ . It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ with some butanes and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C – 200°C (95°F – 428°F).)	649-282-00-2	271-267-0	68527-27-5	P
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, solvent-refined light hydrotreated; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinates from a solvent extraction process of hydrotreated light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha.)	649-283-00-8	295-315-5	91995-53-8	P
Naphtha (petroleum), C ₄₋₁₂ butane-alkylate,	649-284-00-3	295-430-0	92045-49-3	P

isooctane-rich; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by alkylation of butanes.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ -C ₁₂ , rich in isooctane. The boiling point is in the range of approximately 35°C – 210°C (95°F – 410°F).)				
Hydrocarbons, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by a solvent extraction and distillation process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 94°C – 99°C (201°F – 210°F).)	649-285-00-9	295-436-3	92045-55-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), isomerisation, C ₆ -fraction; Naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of gasoline, which has been catalytically isomerised. It consists predominantly of hexane isomers with a boiling point in the range of approximately 60°C – 66°C (140°F – 151°F).)	649-286-00-4	295-440-5	92045-58-4	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₇ , naphtha-cracking, solvent-refined; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the sorption of benzene from a catalytically fully hydrogenated benzene-rich hydrocarbon cut that was distillatively obtained from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of paraffinic and naphthenic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 70°C - 100°C (158°F - 212°F).)	649-287-00-X	295-446-8	92045-64-2	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₆ -rich, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined; Modified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by solvent extraction. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C – 70°C (149°F – 158°F).)	649-288-00-5	309-871-4	101316-67-0	P

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C - 230°C (148°F - 446°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons.)	649-289-00-0	265-055-7	64741-54-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C to 190°C (-4°F - 374°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons.)	649-290-00-6	265-056-2	64741-55-5	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₃₋₁₁ , catalytic cracker distillates; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point approximately up to 204°C(400°F).)	649-291-00-1	270-686-6	68476-46-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, catalytic cracked distillates; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₁ -C ₅ .)	649-292-00-7	272-185-8	68783-09-5	P
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, hydrotreated light aromatic; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a distillate from steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-293-00-2	295-311-3	91995-50-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked, sweetened; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a catalytic cracked	649-294-00-8	295-431-6	92045-50-6	P

petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 60°C - 200°C (140°F - 392°F).)				
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked sweetened; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting naphtha from a catalytic cracking process to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 210°C (95°F - 410°F).)	649-295-00-3	295-441-0	92045-59-5	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₂ , catalytic cracking, chemically neutralised; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations, which have undergone alkaline washing. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 130°C - 210°C (266°F - 410°F).)	649-296-00-9	295-794-0	92128-94-4	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₂ , catalytic cracker distillates; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 140°C - 210°C (284°F - 410°F).)	649-297-00-4	309-974-4	101794-97-2	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₂ , catalytic cracking, chemically neutralised, sweetened; Cat-cracked naphtha with a low boiling point	649-298-00-X	309-987-5	101896-28-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 190°C (95°F - 374°F). It contains a	649-299-00-5	265-065-1	64741-63-5	P

relatively large proportion of aromatic and branched chain hydrocarbons. It may contain 10 vol. % or more benzene.)				
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₇ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C - 230°C (194°F - 446°F).)	649-300-00-9	265-070-9	64741-68-0	P
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed depentaniser; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₃ -C ₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -49°C - 63°C (-57°F - 145°F).)	649-301-00-4	270-660-4	68475-79-6	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₋₆ , C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point	649-302-00-X	270-687-1	68476-47-1	P
Residues (petroleum), C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex residuum from the catalytic reforming of C ₆₋₈ feed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₆ .)	649-303-00-5	270-794-3	68478-15-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 120°C (95°F - 248°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of branched chain hydrocarbons with the aromatic components removed.)	649-304-00-0	270-993-5	68513-03-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha overheads; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha followed by the fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of saturated aliphatic	649-305-00-6	271-008-1	68513-63-3	P

hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂ -C ₆ .)				
Petroleum preparations, hydrofiner-power-former reforming preparations; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in a hydrofiner-power-former process with a boiling point in the range of approximately 27°C – 210°C (80°F – 410°F).)	649-306-00-1	271-058-4	68514-79-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 230°C (95°F - 446°F).)	649-307-00-7	272-895-8	68919-37-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic reforming preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C - 220°C (90°F - 430°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of aromatic and branched chain hydrocarbons. This stream may contain 10 vol. % or more benzene.)	649-308-00-2	273-271-8	68955-35-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed hydrotreated light, C ₈₋₁₂ aromatic fraction; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of alkylbenzenes obtained by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphtha. It consists of alkylbenzenes with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 160°C - 180°C (320°F - 356°F).)	649-309-00-8	285-509-8	85116-58-1	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈ , catalytic reforming-preparations; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point	649-310-00-3	295-279-0	91995-18-5	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₇₋₁₂ , C ₈ -rich; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ (primarily C ₈) and may contain non-aromatic hydrocarbons with a	649-311-00-9	297-401-8	93571-75-6	P

boiling point in the range of approximately 130°C - 200°C (266°F - 392°F).)				
Gasoline, C ₅₋₁₁ , high-octane stabilised reformed; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex high octane combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic dehydrogenation of a predominantly naphthenic naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatic and non-aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 45°C – 185°C (113°F – 365°F).)	649-312-00-4	297-458-9	93572-29-3	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₇₋₁₂ , C ₉ -aromatic-rich, reforming heavy fraction; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ (a boiling point in the range of approximately 120°C - 210°C (248°F - 380°F)), C ₉ and higher aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-313-00-X	297-465-7	93572-35-1	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₅₋₁₁ , non-aromatics-rich, reforming light fraction; Cat-reformed naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₁ (a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 125°C (95°F - 257°F)), benzene and toluene.)	649-314-00-5	297-466-2	93572-36-2	P
Foots oil (petroleum), silicic acid-treated; Foots oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of Foots oil with silicic acid for removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of straight chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₁₂ .)	649-315-00-0	308-127-6	97862-77-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of	649-316-00-6	265-075-6	64741-74-8	P

carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -10°C - 130°C (14°F - 266°F.)				
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C - 220°C (148°F - 428°F).)	649-317-00-1	265-085-0	64741-83-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), heavy aromatic; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of ethane and propane thermal cracking preparations. This higher boiling fraction consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₆ -C ₇ with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons (the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₅). This stream may contain benzene.)	649-318-00-7	267-563-4	67891-79-6	P
Distillates (petroleum), light aromatic; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of ethane and propane thermal cracking preparations. This lower boiling fraction consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₅ -C ₇ with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons (the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅). This stream may contain benzene.)	649-319-00-2	267-565-5	67891-80-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, gasoline-blending; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the pyrolysis fractionation at 816°C (1500°F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉ and a boiling point at approximately 204°C (400°F).)	649-320-00-8	270-344-6	68425-29-6	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₈ , naphtha raffinate pyrolyzate-derived; Thermally cracked naphtha	649-321-00-3	270-658-3	68475-70-7	P

with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation pyrolysis at 816°C (1500°F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆₋₈ , including benzene.)				
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of olefinic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 33°C - 60°C (91°F - 140°F).)	649-322-00-9	271-631-9	68603-00-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, C ₅ -dimer-containing; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the extractive distillation of thermal cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 33°C - 184°C (91°F - 363°F).)	2649-323-00-4	271-632-4	68603-01-0	P
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, extracts; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the extractive distillation of thermal cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists of paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons predominantly isoamylenes such as 2-methyl-1-butene and 2-methyl-2-butene with a boiling point in the range of approximately 31°C – 40°C (88°F – 104°F).)	649-324-00-X	271-634-5	68603-03-2	P
Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked, debutanised aromatic; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of thermal cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily benzene.)	649-325-00-5	273-266-0	68955-29-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked, sweetened; Thermally cracked naphtha with a low boiling point	649-326-00-0	295-447-3	92045-65-3	P

(A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate from the high temperature thermal cracking of heavy oil fractions to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans. It consists predominantly of aromatics, olefins and saturated hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 20°C – 100°C (68°F – 212°F).)				
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₃ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C - 230°C (149°F - 446°F).)	649-327-00-6	265-150-3	64742-48-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately –20°C - 190°C (–4°F - 374°F).)	649-328-00-1	265-151-9	64742-49-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, hydrodesulphurised Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulphurisation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately –20°C - 190°C (–4°F - 374°F).)	649-329-00-7	265-178-6	64742-73-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy, hydrodesulphurised; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulphurisation process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C - 230°C (194°F - 446°F).)	649-330-00-2	265-185-4	64742-82-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle,	649-331-00-8	270-092-7	68410-96-8	P

intermediate boiling point; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of middle distillate hydrotreating preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 127°C - 188°C (262°F - 370°F).)				
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low boiling point; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from the light distillate hydrotreating process.. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₉ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 3°C - 194°C (37°F - 382°F).)	649-332-00-3	270-093-2	68410-97-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphtha, deisohexaniser overheads; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the preparations from a heavy naphtha hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ -C ₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -49°C - 68°C (-57°F - 155°F).)	649-333-00-9	270-094-8	68410-98-0	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, hydrotreated; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 135°C - 210°C (275°F - 410°F).)	649-334-00-4	270-988-8	68512-78-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised thermal cracked light; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of hydrodesulphurised thermal cracker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₁ and a	649-335-00-X	285-511-9	85116-60-5	P

boiling point in the range of approximately 23°C - 195°C (73°F - 383°F).)				
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, cycloalkane-containing; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of a petroleum fraction. It consists predominantly of alkanes and cycloalkanes with a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C - 190°C (-4°F - 374°F).)	649-336-00-5	285-512-4	85116-61-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy steam-cracked, hydrogenated; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point	649-337-00-0	295-432-1	92045-51-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised full-range; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulphurisation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C - 250°C (86°F - 482°F).)	649-338-00-6	295-433-7	92045-52-8	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, steam-cracked; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction, derived from a pyrolysis process, with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst.. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 190°C (95°F - 374°F).)	649-339-00-1	295-438-4	92045-57-3	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₄₋₁₂ , naphtha-cracking, hydrotreated; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation from the preparation of naphtha steam cracking process and subsequent catalytic selective hydrogenation of gum formers. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C - 230°C (86°F - 446°F).)	649-340-00-7	295-443-1	92045-61-9	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point	649-341-00-2	295-529-9	92062-15-2	P

(A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₆ -C ₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 73°C - 85°C (163°F - 185°F).)				
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, hydrogenated; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the separation and subsequent hydrogenation of the preparations of a steam-cracking process to produce ethylene. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated paraffins, cyclic paraffins and cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 50°C – 200°C (122°F – 392°F). The preparation may contain up to 30 wt. % of benzene hydrocarbons and small amounts of sulphur and oxygenated compounds.)	649-342-00-8	296-942-7	93165-55-0	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₁₁ , hydrotreated, dearomatised; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents, which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.)	649-343-00-3	297-852-0	93763-33-8	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₉₋₁₂ , hydrotreated, dearomatised; Hydrogen treated naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents, which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.)	649-344-00-9	297-853-6	93763-34-9	P
Stoddard solvent; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A colourless, refined petroleum distillate that is free from unpleasant odours and that boils in a range of approximately 150°C – 200°C (300°F – 400°F).)	649-345-00-4	232-489-3	8052-41-3	P
Natural gas condensates (petroleum); Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a surface separator by retrograde condensation. It consists	649-346-00-X	265-047-3	64741-47-5	P

predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₂ -C ₂₀ . It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure.)				
Natural gas (petroleum), raw liquid mix; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a gas recycling plant by refrigeration or absorption processes. It consists predominantly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂ -C ₈ .)	649-347-00-5	265-048-9	64741-48-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrocracked; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of hydrocracking preparations. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C - 180°C (-4°F - 354°F).)	649-348-00-0	265-071-4	64741-69-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked;; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of hydrocracking preparations. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C - 230°C (148°F - 446°F).)	649-349-00-6	265-079-8	64741-78-2	P
Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -10°C - 230°C (4°F - 446°F).)	649-350-00-1	265-089-2	64741-87-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), acid-treated; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulphuric acid treating process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C - 230°C (194°F - 446°F).)	649-351-00-7	265-115-2	64742-15-0	P

Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralised heavy; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 65°C - 230°C (149°F - 446°F).)	649-352-00-2	265-122-0	64742-22-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralised light; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C - 190°C (-4°F - 374°F).)	649-353-00-8	265-123-6	64742-23-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic dewaxing of a petroleum fraction.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₅ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 230°C (95°F - 446°F).)	649-354-00-3	265-170-2	64742-66-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steamcracked; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of steam cracking preparations. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C - 190°C (-4°F - 374°F).) This stream may contain 10 vol. % or more benzene.)	649-355-00-9	265-187-5	64742-83-2	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 135°C - 210°C (275°F - 410°F).)	649-356-00-4	265-199-0	64742-95-6	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₆ -10, acid-treated, neutralised; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-357-00-X	268-618-5	68131-49-7	P

Distillates (petroleum), C ₃₋₅ , 2-methyl-2-butene-rich; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₃ -C ₅ , predominantly isopentane and 3-methyl-1-butene. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms in the range of C ₃ -C ₅ , predominantly 2-methyl-2-butene.)	649-358-00-5	270-725-7	68477-34-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), polymerised, steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C ₅₋₁₂ fraction; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of polymerised steam-cracked petroleum distillate.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅₋₁₂ .)	649-359-00-0	270-735-1	68477-50-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C ₅₋₁₂ fraction; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of organic compounds obtained by the distillation of steam cracking preparations. It consists of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅₋₁₂ .)	649-360-00-6	270-736-7	68477-53-2	P
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C ₅₋₁₀ fraction, mixed with light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha C ₅ fraction; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-361-00-1	270-738-8	68477-55-4	P
Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid, C ₄₋₆ ; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of organic compounds produced by cold acid unit extraction of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₃ -C ₆ , predominantly pentanes and amylenes. It consists predominantly of unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₄₋₆ , predominantly C ₅ .)	649-362-00-7	270-741-4	68477-61-2	P
Distillates (petroleum), depentaniser overheads; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic cracked gas stream.. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄₋₆ .)	649-363-00-2	270-771-8	68477-894-4	P
Residues (petroleum), butane splitter bottoms; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-364-00-8	270-791-7	68478-12-6	P

(A complex residuum obtained from the distillation of butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄₋₆ .)				
Residual oils (petroleum), deisobutaniser tower; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex residuum from the atmospheric distillation of the butane-butylene stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄₋₆ .)	649-365-00-3	270-795-9	68478-16-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range coker; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of fluid coker preparations. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ to C ₁₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 43°C - 250°C (110°F - 500°F).)	649-366-00-9	270-991-4	68513-02-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), steam-cracked middle aromatic; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ to C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 130°C - 220°C (266°F - 428°F).)	649-367-00-4	271-138-9	68516-20-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range, straight-run, clay-treated; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of full-range straight-run naphtha with natural or modified clay, usually in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₄ to C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C -220°C (-4°F - 429°F).)	649-368-00-X	271-262-3	68527-21-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, clay-treated, straight-run; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of light straight-run naphtha with a natural or modified clay, usually	649-369-00-5	271-263-9	68527-22-0	P

in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C ₇ to C ₁₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 93°C - 180°C (200°F - 357°F).)				
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly from C ₇ to C ₉ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 110°C - 165°C (230°F - 329°F).)	649-370-00-0	271-264-4	68527-23-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenised; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly from C ₄ to C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 80°C - 218°C (176°F - 424°F).)	649-371-00-6	271-266-5	68527-26-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), aromatic-containing; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-372-00-1	271-635-0	68603-08-7	P
Gasoline, pyrolysis, debutaniser bottoms; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropaniser bottoms. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₅ .)	649-373-00-7	271-726-5	68606-10-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, sweetened; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₃ -C ₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately -20°C - 100°C (-4°F - 212°F).)	649-374-00-2	272-206-0	68783-66-4	P
Natural gas condensates; Unspecified naphtha	649-375-00-8	272-896-3	68919-39-1	P

with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated and/or condensed from natural gas during transportation and collected at the wellhead and/or from the preparation, gathering, transmission, and distribution pipelines in deeps, scrubbers, etc. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₋₈ .)				
Naphtha (petroleum), naphtha unifiner stripper; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by stripping the preparations from the naphtha unifiner.. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C _{2-C6} .)	649-376-00-3	272-932-8	68921-09-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed light, aromatic-free fraction; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after removal of aromatic compounds from catalytic reformed light naphtha in a selective absorption process. It consists predominantly of paraffinic and cyclic compounds with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C _{5-C8} and a boiling point in the range of approximately 66°C - 121°C (151°F - 250°F).)	649-377-00-9	285-510-3	85116-59-2	P
Gasoline; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₃ and a boiling point in the range of 30°C – 260°C (86°F – 500°F).)	649-378-00-4	289-220-8	86290-81-5	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₇₋₈ , dealkylation preparations, distillation residues; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-379-00-X	292-698-0	90989-42-7	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₄₋₆ , depentaniser lights, aromatic hydrotreater; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the depentaniser column before hydrotreatment of the aromatic compounds. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄₋₆ and a boiling point in the	649-380-00-5	295-298-4	91995-38-9	P

range of approximately 25°C - 40°C (77°F - 104°F).)				
Distillates (petroleum), heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha, C ₅ -rich; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₄ -C ₆ predominantly C ₅ .)	649-381-00-0	295-302-4	91995-41-4	P
Extracts (petroleum), catalytic reformed light naphtha solvent; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of a catalytically reformed petroleum cut. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 100°C - 200°C (212°F - 392°F).)	649-382-00-6	295-331-2	91995-68-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised light, dearomatised; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of hydrodesulphurised and dearomatised light petroleum fractions. It consists predominantly of C ₇ paraffins and cycloparaffins with a boiling point in the range of approximately 90°C – 100°C (194°F – 212°F).)	649-383-00-1	295-434-2	92045-53-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, C ₅ -rich, sweetened; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately –10°C – 35°C (14°F – 95°F).)	649-384-00-7	295-442-6	92045-60-8	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₁ , naphtha-cracking, toluene cut; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the	649-385-00-2	295-444-7	92045-62-0	P

range of approximately 130°C - 205°C (266°F - 401°F).)				
Hydrocarbons, C ₄₋₁₁ , naphtha-cracking; aromatic-free; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha after separation of benzene- and toluene-containing hydrocarbon cuts and a higher boiling fraction. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C - 20°C (86°F - 401°F).)	649-386-00-8	295-445-2	92045-63-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light heat-soaked, steam-cracked; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of steam cracked naphtha after recovery from a heat treatment process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₄₋₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 0°C - 80°C (32°F - 176°F).)	649-387-00-3	296-028-8	92201-97-3	P
Distillates (petroleum), C ₆ -rich; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₅ -C ₇ , predominantly C ₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 60°C - 70°C (140°F - 158°F).)	649-388-00-9	296-903-4	93165-19-6	P
Gasoline, pyrolysis, hydrogenated; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A distillation fraction from the hydrogenation of pyrolysis gasoline with a boiling point in the range of approximately 20°C - 200°C (68°F - 392°F).)	649-389-00-4	302-639-3	94114-03-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C ₈₋₁₂ fraction, polymerised, distillation lights; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the polymerised C ₈ -C ₁₂ fraction from steam-cracked petroleum distillates. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₈ -C ₁₂ .)	649-390-00-X	305-750-5	95009-23-7	P

Extracts (petroleum); heavy naphtha solvent, clay-treated; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of heavy naphthic solvent petroleum extract with bleaching earth. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₁₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 80°C - 180°C (175°F - 356°F).)	649-391-00-5	308-261-5	97926-43-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenised, thermally treated; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of debenzenised light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₇ -C ₁₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 95°C - 200°C (203°F - 392°F).)	649-392-00-0	308-713-1	98219-46-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, thermally treated; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 35°C - 80°C (95°F - 176°F).)	649-393-00-6	308-714-7	98219-47-7	P
Distillates (petroleum), C ₇₋₉ , C ₈ -rich, hydrodesulphurised dearomatised; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of petroleum light fraction, hydrodesulphurised and dearomatised. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₇ -C ₉ , predominantly C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 120°C - 130°C (248°F - 266°F).)	649-394-00-1	309-862-5	101316-56-7	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₈ , hydrogenated sorption-dearomatised, toluene raffination; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the sorption of toluene from a hydrocarbon fraction from cracked gasoline treated with hydrogen in the presence of a	649-395-00-7	309-870-9	101316-66-9	P

catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₆ -C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 80°C - 135°C (176°F - 275°F.)				
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised full-range coker; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulphurised coker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₁₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 23°C - 196°C (73°F - 385°F).)	649-396-00-2	309-879-8	101316-76-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened light; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₅ -C ₈ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 20°C - 130°C (68°F - 266°F).)	649-397-00-8	309-976-5	101795-01-1	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₃₋₆ , C ₅ -rich, steam-cracked naphtha; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₃ -C ₆ , predominantly C ₅ .)	649-398-00-3	310-012-0	102110-14-5	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₅ -rich, dicyclopentadiene-containing; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₅ and dicyclopentadiene and a boiling point in the range of approximately 30°C - 170°C (86°F - 338°F).)	649-399-00-9	310-013-6	102110-15-6	P
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light, aromatic; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the preparations of	649-400-00-2	310-057-6	102110-55-4	P

steam cracking or similar processes after taking off the very light preparations resulting in a residue starting with hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms greater than C ₅ . It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms greater than C ₅ and a boiling point above approximately 40°C (104°F.)				
Hydrocarbons, C ₅ , C ₅₋₆ -rich; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-401-00-8	270-690-8	68476-50-6	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₅₋₆ -rich; Unspecified naphtha with a low boiling point	649-402-00-3	270-695-5	68476-55-1	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₀ ; Light oil redistillate with a high boiling point	649-403-00-9	292-695-4	90989-39-2	P
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a catalytic cracking process.. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₉₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 400°C (302°F - 752°F).) It contains a relatively large proportion of bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-435-00-3	265-060-4	64741-59-9	
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₁₋₃₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 450°C (401°F - 842°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-436-00-9	265-062-5	64741-60-2	
Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the preparations from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₀₋₂₂ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 160°C - 370°C (320°F - 698°F).)	649-438-00-X	365-084-5	64741-82-8	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrosulphurised light catalytic cracked; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic	649-439-00-5	269-781-5	68333-25-5	

<p>sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C₉₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C - 400°C (302°F - 752°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>				
<p>Distillates (petroleum), light steam-cracked naphtha; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the multiple distillation of preparations from a steam cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C₁₀₋₁₈.)</p>	649-440-00-0	270-662-5	68475-80-9	
<p>Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked petroleum distillates; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling cracked steam cracked distillate and/or its fractionation preparations. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C₁₀ to low molecular weight polymers.)</p>	649-441-00-6	270-727-8	68477-38-3	
<p>Gas oils (petroleum), steam-cracked; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of preparations from a steam cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C₉ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 400°C (400°F - 752°F).)</p>	649-442-00-1	271-260-2	68527-18-4	
<p>Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised thermal cracked middle; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulphurised thermal cracker distillate stocks. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C₁₁₋₂₅ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 205°C - 400°C (401°F - 752°F).)</p>	649-443-00-7	285-505-6	85116-53-6	
<p>Gas oils (petroleum), thermal-cracked, hydrodesulphurised; Cracked gas oil</p>	649-444-00-2	295-411-7	92045-29-9	
<p>Residues (petroleum), hydrogenated steam-cracked naphtha; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a residual fraction from the distillation of hydrotreated steam-cracked</p>	649-445-00-8	295-514-7	92062-00-5	

naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C – 350°C (392°F – 662°F).)				
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked naphtha distillate; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a column bottom from the separation of effluents from steam cracking naphtha at a high temperature. It boils in the range of approximately 147°C – 300°C (297°F – 572°F) and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of 18 cSt at 50°C.)	649-446-00-3	295-517-3	92062-04-9	
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked, thermally degraded; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of catalytic cracking preparations which have been used as a heat transfer fluids. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 190°C – 340°C (374°F – 644°F). This steam is likely to contain organic sulphur compounds.)	649-447-00-9	295-991-1	92201-60-0	
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked, heat-soaked naphtha; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as residue from the distillation of steam-cracked heat-soaked naphtha with a boiling point in the range of approximately 150°C – 350°C (302°F – 662°F).)	649-448-00-4	297-905-8	93763-85-0	
Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum, thermal-cracked hydrodesulphurised; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic dehydrodesulphurisation of thermal-cracked light vacuum petroleum.. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₄ -C ₂₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 270°C - 370°C (518°F - 698°F).)	649-450-00-5	308-278-8	97926-59-5	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised middle coker; Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulphurised coker distillate stocks. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₂ -C ₂₁ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 200°C - 360°C (392°F - 680°F).)	649-451-00-0	309-865-1	101316-59-0	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy steam-cracked;	649-452-00-6	309-939-3	101631-14-5	

Cracked gas oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of steam cracking heavy residues. It consists predominantly of highly alkylated heavy aromatic hydrocarbons with a boiling point in the range of approximately 250°C – 400°C (482°F – 752°F).)				
Distillates (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of hydrocracking preparations. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₉ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 260°C - 600°C (500°F - 1112°F).)	649-453-00-1	265-077-7	64741-76-0	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists primarily of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).	649-454-00-7	265-090-8	64741-88-4	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).	649-455-00-2	265-091-3	64741-89-5	L
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent deasphalted; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the solvent soluble fraction from C ₃ -C ₄ solvent deasphalting of a residuum. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly higher than C ₂₅ and a boiling point above approximately 400°C (752°F).)	649-456-00-8	265-096-0	64741-95-3	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the	649-457-00-3	265-097-6	64741-96-4	L

number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.				
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.	649-458-00-9	265-098-1	64741-97-5	L
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-refined; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the solvent insoluble fraction from solvent refining of a residuum using a polar organic solvent such as phenol and furfural. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ and a boiling point above approximately 400°C (752°F).)	649-459-00-4	265-101-6	64742-01-4	L
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.)	649-460-00-X	265-137-2	64742-36-5	L
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated light paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion	649-461-00-5	265-138-8	64742-37-6	L

of saturated hydrocarbons.)				
Residual oils (petroleum), clay-treated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of a residual oil with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ and a boiling point above approximately 400°C (752°F).)	649-462-00-0	265-143-5	64742-41-2	L
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated heavy naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-463-00-6	265-146-1	64742-44-5	L
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated light naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-464-00-1	265-147-7	64742-45-6	L
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-465-00-7	265-155-0	64742-52-5	L

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-466-00-2	265-156-6	64742-53-6	L
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.)	649-467-00-8	265-157-1	64742-54-7	L
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.)	649-468-00-3	265-158-7	64742-55-8	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallisation. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).)	649-469-00-9	265-159-2	64742-56-9	L
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ and a boiling point above approximately 400°C (752°F).)	649-470-00-4	265-160-8	64742-57-0	L

Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of long, branched chain hydrocarbons from a residual oil by solvent crystallisation. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms greater than C ₂₅ and a boiling point above approximately 400°C 752°F.)	649-471-00-X	265-166-0	64742-62-7	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallisation. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-472-00-5	265-167-6	64742-63-8	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallisation. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-473-00-0	265-168-1	64742-64-9	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallisation. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).)	649-474-00-6	265-169-7	64742-65-0	L
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed heavy; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-475-00-1	265-172-3	64742-68-3	L
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed	649-476-00-7	265-173-9	64742-69-4	L

light; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)				
Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed heavy; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).)	649-477-00-2	265-174-4	64742-70-7	L
Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C).)	649-478-00-8	265-176-5	64742-71-8	L
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), complex dewaxed heavy; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removing straight chain paraffin hydrocarbons as a solid by treatment with an agent (such as urea). It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-479-00-3	265-179-1	64742-75-2	L
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), complex dewaxed light; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-480-00-9	265-180-7	64742-76-3	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₂₀₋₅₀ , hydrotreated neutral oil-based high-viscosity; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-481-00-4	276-736-3	72623-85-9	L

obtained by treating light vacuum gas oil, heavy vacuum gas oil, and solvent deasphalted residual oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in a two stage process with dewaxing being carried out between the two stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀₋₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 112 cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.)				
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₁₅₋₃₀ , hydrotreated neutral oil -based; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light vacuum gas oil and heavy vacuum gas oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in a two stage process with dewaxing being carried out between the two stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅₋₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 15 cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.)	694-482-00-X	276-737-9	72623-86-0	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₂₀₋₅₀ , hydrotreated neutral oil -based; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light vacuum gas oil, heavy vacuum gas oil and solvent deasphalted residual oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in a two stage process with dewaxing being carried out between the two stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀₋₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 32 cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.)	649-483-00-5	276-738-4	72623-87-1	L
Lubricating oils; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from solvent extraction and dewaxing processes. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms C ₁₅₋₅₀ .)	649-484-00-0	278-012-2	74869-22-0	L
Distillates (petroleum), complex dewaxed heavy paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by dewaxing heavy paraffinic distillate.	649-485-00-6	292-613-7	90640-91-8	L

It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity ≥ 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.)				
Distillates (petroleum), complex dewaxed light paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by dewaxing light paraffinic distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₂ -C ₃₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). The preparation contains relatively few normal paraffins.)	649-486-00-1	292-614-2	90640-92-9	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic, clay treated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate with neutral or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ .)	649-487-00-7	292-616-3	90640-94-1	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₀₋₅₀ , solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic, hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ .)	649-488-00-2	292-617-9	90640-95-2	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic, clay treated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating dewaxed light paraffinic distillate with neutral or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ .)	649-489-00-8	292-618-4	90640-96-3	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic, hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a dewaxed light paraffinic distillate with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ .)	649-490-00-3	292-620-5	90640-97-4	L
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated, solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil	649-491-00-9	292-656-1	90669-74-2	L

Residual oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed; Unspecified base oil	649-492-00-4	294-843-3	91770-57-9	L
Distillates (petroleum), dewaxed heavy paraffinic, hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from an intensive treatment of dewaxed distillate with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₅₋₃₉ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 44 cSt at 50°C.)	649-493-00-X	295-300-3	91995-39-0	L
Distillates (petroleum), dewaxed light paraffinic, hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from an intensive treatment of dewaxed distillate with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₁₋₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 13 cSt at 50°C.)	649-494-00-5	295-301-9	91995-40-3	L
Distillates (petroleum), hydrocracked solvent-refined, dewaxed; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of liquid hydrocarbons obtained by recrystallisation of dewaxed hydrocracked solvent-refined petroleum distillates.)	649-495-00-0	295-306-6	91995-45-8	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light naphthenic, hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst and removing the aromatic hydrocarbons by solvent extraction.. It consists predominantly of naphthenic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅₋₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of 13 – 15 cSt at 40°C.)	649-496-00-6	295-316-0	91995-54-9	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum) C ₁₇₋₃₅ , solvent-extracted, dewaxed, hydrotreated; Unspecified base oil	649-497-00-1	295-423-2	92045-42-6	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrocracked non-aromatic solvent-deparaffined; Unspecified base oil	649-498-00-7	295-424-8	92045-43-7	L
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrocracked acid-treated solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-499-00-2	295-499-7	92061-86-4	L

produced by solvent removal of paraffins from the residue of the distillation of acid-treated, hydrocracked heavy paraffins. It boils at approximately 380°C (716°F).)				
Paraffin oils (petroleum), heavy, solvent-refined, dewaxed; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from sulphur-containing paraffinic crude oil. It consists predominantly of a solvent refined deparaffinated lubricating oil. Its viscosity is 65 cSt at 50°C.)	649-500-00-6	295-810-6	92129-09-4	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), base oils, paraffinic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by refining crude oil. It consists predominantly of aromatics, naphthenics and paraffinics and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of 120 SUS at 120°F (23 cSt at 40°C).)	649-501-00-1	297-474-6	93572-43-1	L
Hydrocarbons, hydrocracked paraffinic distillation residues, solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil	649-502-00-7	297-857-8	93763-38-3	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₀₋₅₀ , residual oil hydrogenation vacuum distillate; Unspecified base oil	649-503-00-2	300-257-1	93924-61-9	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrotreated heavy; Unspecified base oil	649-504-00-8	305-588-5	94733-08-1	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrocracked light; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent dearomatisation of the residue of hydrocracked petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₈ -C ₂₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 370°C - 450°C (698°F - 842°F).)	649-505-00-3	305-589-0	94733-09-2	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₁₈₋₄₀ , solvent-dewaxed hydrocracked; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent deparaffination of the distillation residue from hydrocracked petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₈ -C ₄₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 370°C - 550°C (698°F - 1022°F).)	649-506-00-9	305-594-8	94733-15-0	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₁₈₋₄₀ , solvent-dewaxed hydrogenated raffinate-based; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons	649-507-00-4	305-595-3	94733-16-1	L

obtained by solvent deparaffination of the hydrogenated raffinate obtained by solvent extraction of a hydrotreated petroleum distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₈ -C ₄₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 370°C - 550°C (698°F - 1022°F).)				
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₃₋₃₀ , aromatic-rich, solvent-extracted naphthenic distillate; Unspecified base oil	649-508-00-X	305-971-7	95371-04-3	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₆₋₃₂ , aromatic-rich, solvent-extracted naphthenic distillate; Unspecified base oil	649-509-00-5	305-972-2	95371-05-4	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₃₇₋₆₈ , dewaxed deasphalted hydrotreated vacuum distillation residues; Unspecified base oil	649-510-00-0	305-974-3	95371-07-6	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₃₇₋₆₅ , hydrotreated deasphalted vacuum distillation residues; Unspecified base oil	649-511-00-6	305-975-9	95371-08-7	L
Distillates (petroleum), hydrocracked solvent-refined light; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the solvent treatment of a distillate from hydrocracked petroleum distillates. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₈ -C ₂₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 370°C - 450°C (698°F - 842°F).)	649-512-00-1	307-010-7	97488-73-8	L
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrogenated heavy; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of a hydrogenated petroleum distillate with a solvent. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₉ -C ₄₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 390°C - 550°C (734°F - 1022°F).)	649-513-00-7	307-011-2	97488-74-9	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₁₈₋₂₇ , hydrocracked solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil	649-514-00-2	307-034-8	97488-95-4	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₇₋₃₀ , hydrotreated solvent-deasphalted atmospheric distillation residue, distillation lights; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the treatment of a solvent deasphalted short residue with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists	649-515-00-8	307-661-7	97675-87-1	L

predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₇ -C ₃₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 300°C - 400°C (572°F - 752°F). It produces a finished oil with a viscosity of 4 cSt at approximately 100°C (212°F).				
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₇₋₄₀ , hydrotreated solvent-deasphalted distillation residue, vacuum distillation lights; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the catalytic hydrotreatment of a solvent deasphalted short residue. The viscosity is 8 cSt at approximately 100°C (212°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₇ -C ₄₀ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 300°C - 500°C (592°F - 932°F).)	649-516-00-3	307-755-8	97722-06-0	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₃₋₂₇ , solvent-extracted light naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extraction of the aromatics from a light naphthenic distillate with a viscosity of 9.5 cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₃ -C ₂₇ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 240°C - 400°C (464°F - 752°F).)	649-517-00-9	307-758-4	97722-09-3	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₄₋₂₉ , solvent-extracted light naphthenic; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extraction of the aromatics from a light naphthenic distillate with a viscosity of 16 cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₄ -C ₂₉ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 250°C - 425°C (482°F - 797°F).)	649-518-00-4	307-760-5	97722-10-6	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₇₋₄₂ , dearomatised; Unspecified base oil	649-519-00-X	308-131-8	97862-81-2	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₇₋₃₀ , hydrotreated distillates, distillation lights; Unspecified base oil	649-520-00-5	308-132-3	97862-82-3	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₇₋₄₅ , naphthenic vacuum distillates; Unspecified base oil	649-521-00-0	308-133-9	97862-83-4	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₇₋₄₅ , dearomatised; Unspecified base oil	649-522-00-6	308-287-7	97926-68-6	L
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₀₋₅₈ , hydrotreated; Unspecified	649-523-00-1	308-289-8	97926-70-0	L

base oil				
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₇₋₄₂ , naphthenic; Unspecified base oil	649-524-00-7	308-290-3	97926-71-1	L
Residual oils (petroleum), carbon-treated solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of solvent-dewaxed petroleum residual oils with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.)	649-525-00-2	309-710-8	100684-37-5	L
Residual oils (petroleum), clay-treated, solvent-dewaxed; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of solvent-dewaxed petroleum residual oils with bleaching earth for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.)	649-526-00-8	309-711-3	100684-38-6	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum) C ₂₅ , solvent-extracted, deasphalted, dewaxed, hydrogenated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of vacuum distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly greater than C ₂₅ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity 32-37 cSt at 100°C (212 °F).)	649-527-00-3	309-874-0	101316-69-2	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₁₇₋₃₂ , solvent-extracted, dewaxed, hydrogenated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₇ -C ₃₂ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity 17-23 cSt at 40°C (104 °F).)	649-528-00-9	309-875-6	101316-70-5	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₂₀₋₃₅ , solvent-extracted, dewaxed, hydrogenated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₃₅ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity 37-44 cSt at 40°C (104 °F).)	649-529-00-4	309-876-1	101316-71-6	L
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C ₂₄₋₅₀ , solvent-	649-530-00-X	309-877-7	101316-72-7	L

<p>extracted, dewaxed, hydrogenated; Unspecified base oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C₂₄-C₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity 16-75 cSt at 40°C (104 °F).)</p>				
<p>Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, aromatic concentrate; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (An aromatic concentrate produced by adding water to heavy naphthenic distillate solvent extract and extraction solvent.)</p>	649-531-00-5	272-175-3	68783-00-6	L
<p>Extracts (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic distillate solvent; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from the reextraction of solvent-refined heavy paraffinic distillate. It consists of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly in the range of C₂₀-C₅₀.)</p>	649-532-00-0	272-180-0	68783-04-0	L
<p>Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillates, solvent-deasphalted; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction of heavy paraffinic distillate.)</p>	649-533-00-6	272-342-0	68814-89-1	L
<p>Naphtha (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, hydrotreated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a heavy naphthenic distillate solvent extract with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C₂₀-C₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of not less than 19 cSt at 40°C (100 SUS at 100°F).)</p>	649-534-00-1	292-631-5	90641-07-9	L
<p>Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrotreated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a heavy paraffinic distillate solvent extract with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of</p>	649-535-00-7	292-632-0	90641-08-0	L

hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₁ -C ₃₃ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 350°C - 480°C (662°F - 896°F.)				
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrotreated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a light paraffinic distillate solvent extract with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₇ -C ₂₆ and a boiling point in the range of approximately 280°C - 400°C (536°F - 752°F.)	649-536-00-2	292-633-6	90641-09-1	L
Extracts (petroleum), hydrotreated paraffinic light distillate solvent; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from solvent extraction of intermediate paraffinic top solvent distillate that is treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₆ -C ₃₆ .)	649-537-00-8	295-335-4	91995-73-2	L
Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent, hydrodesulphurised; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating the extract, obtained from a solvent extraction process, with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove sulphur compounds. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₃₀ . The stream may contain 5% or more of 4-6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-538-00-3	295-338-0	91995-75-4	L
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, acid-treated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a fraction of the distillation of an extract from the solvent extraction of light paraffinic top petroleum distillates that is subjected to a sulphuric acid refining. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₆ -	649-539-00-9	295-339-6	91995-76-5	L

C ₃₂ .)				
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrodesulphurised; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of a light paraffin distillate and treated with hydrogen to convert the organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is eliminated. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅ -C ₄₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity greater than 10 cSt at 40°C.)	649-540-00-4	295-340-1	91995-77-6	L
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent, hydrotreated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction from light vacuum petroleum gas oils and treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₃ -C ₃₀ .)	649-541-00-X	295-342-2	91995-79-8	L
Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent, clay-treated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ . The stream may contain 5% or more 4-6 membered ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-542-00-5	296-437-1	92704-08-0	L
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, hydrodesulphurised; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅₋₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity greater than 19 cSt at 40°C.)	649-543-00-0	297-827-4	93763-10-1	L
Extracts (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrodesulphurised;	649-544-00-6	297-829-5	93763-11-2	L

Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a solvent dewaxed petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulphur to hydrogen sulphide that is removed. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₅₋₅₀ and produces a finished oil with a viscosity greater than 19 cSt at 40°C.)				
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, carbon-treated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a fraction from distillation of an extract recovered by solvent extraction of light paraffinic top petroleum distillate treated with activated charcoal to remove traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C _{16-C32} .)	649-545-00-1	309-672-2	100684-02-4	L
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, clay-treated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a fraction from distillation of an extract recovered by solvent extraction of light paraffinic top petroleum distillates treated with bleaching earth to remove traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C _{16-C32} .)	49-546-00-7	309-673-8	100684-03-5	L
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent, carbon-treated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of light vacuum petroleum gas oil treated with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C _{13-C30} .)	649-547-00-2	309-674-3	100684-04-6	L
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent, clay-treated; Distillate aromatic extract (treated) (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of light vacuum petroleum gas oils treated with bleaching earth	649-548-00-8	309-675-9	100684-05-7	L

for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₁₃ -C ₃₀ .)				
Foots oil (petroleum); Foots oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the oil fraction from a solvent deoiling or a wax sweating process. It consists predominantly of branched chain hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms predominantly C ₂₀ -C ₅₀ .)	649-549-00-3	265-171-8	64742-67-2	L
Foots oil (petroleum), hydrotreated; Foots oil	649-550-00-9	295-394-6	92045-12-0	L
Refractory ceramic fibers; Special Purpose Fibers, with the exception of those described in the list of dangerous chemical substances approved by the Minister for the Environment (Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibers with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na ₂ O + K ₂ O + CaO + MgO + BaO) content less or equal to 18 % by weight)	650-017-00-8			

[14 October 2003]

5. Mutagens of category 2 (Paragraph 30 of Annex 1)

Substance:	Index No	EC No	CAS No	Notes
hexamethylphosphoric triamide; hexamethylphosphoramide	015-106-00-2	211-653-8	680-31-9	
diethyl sulphate	016-027-00-6	200-589-6	64-67-5	
potassium dichromate	024-002-00-6	231-906-6	7778-50-9	
ammonium dichromate	024-003-00-1	232-143-1	7789-09-5	
sodium dichromate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	
sodiumdichromate, dihydrate	024-004-01-4	234-190-3	7789-12-0	
chromyldichloride; chromic oxychloride	024-005-00-2	239-056-8	14977-61-8	
potassium chromate	024-006-00-8	232-140-5	7789-00-6	
Sodium chromate	024-018-00-3	231-889-5	7775-11-3	E
Cadmium fluoride	048-006-00-2	232-222-0	7790-79-6	
cadmium chloride	048-008-00-3	233-296-7	10108-64-2	
Butane [containing ≥ 0,1 % Butadiene (203-450-8)] [1]	601-004-01-8	203-448-7 [1]	106-97-8 [1]	C,S
Isobutane [containing ≥ 0,1 % Butadiene (203-450-8)] [2]		20-857-2 [2]	75-28-5 [2]	
1,3-Butadiene buta-1,3-diene	601-013-00-X	203-450-8	106-99-0	D

benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[d,e,f]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8	
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	602-021-00-6	202-479-3	96-12-8	
ethylene oxide; oxirane	603-023-00-X	200-849-9	75-21-8	
Propylene oxide; 1,2-epoxypropane; Methyloxirane	603-055-00-4	200-879-2	75-56-9	E
2,2'-Bioxirane; 1,2:3,4-diepoxybutane	603-060-00-1	215-979-1	1464-53-5	
methylacryl amidomethoxyacetate (contains ≥0.1 % acrylamide)	607-190-00-X	401-890-7	77402-03-0	
methyl acrylamidoglycolate (contains ≥0.1 % acrylamide)	607-210-00-7	403-230-3	77402-05-2	
ethyleneimine; aziridine	613-001-00-1	205-793-9	151-56-4	
1,2,3,-tri (oksiiranilmetil)1,3,5-triazin-2,4,6 (1H,3H,5H)-trions; TGIC	615-021-00-6	219-514-3	2451-62-9	
acrylamide	616-003-00-0	201-173-7	79-06-1	
1,3,5-tris-[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]- 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione	616-091-00-0	423-400-0	59653-74-6	E

[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004]

6. Substances toxic for reproduction of category 1 (Paragraph 31 of Annex 1)

Substance:	Index No	EC No	CAS No	Notes
carbon monoxide	006-001-00-2	211-128-3	630-08-0	
lead hexafluorosilicate	009-014-00-1	247-278-1	25808-74-6	
lead compounds with the exception of those specified in this Annex	082-001-00-6			
lead alkyls	082-002-00-1			
lead azide	082-003-00-7	236-542-1	13424-46-9	
lead chromate	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	
lead di(acetate)	082-005-00-8	206-104-4	301-04-2	
trilead bis(orthophosphate)	082-006-00-3	231-205-5	7446-27-7	
lead acetate	082-007-00-9	215-630-3	1335-32-6	
lead(II) methanesulphonate	082-008-00-4	401-750-5	17570-76-2	
C.I. Pigment Yellow 34; (This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.)	082-009-00-X	215-639-7	1344-37-2	
C.I. Pigment Red 104; (This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77605.)	082-010-00-5	235-759-9	12656-85-8	
lead hydrogen arsenate	082-011-00-0	232-064-2	7784-40-9	
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	602-021-00-6	202-479-3	96-12-8	
2-bromopropane	602-085-00-5	200-855-1	75-26-3	E
warfarin; 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1- phenylbutyl)coumarin	607-056-00-0	201-377-6	81-81-2	
lead 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinoxide, lead styphnate	609-019-00-4	239-290-0	15245-44-0	

7. Substances toxic for reparationion of category 2 (Paragraph 31 of Annex 1)

Substance:	Index No	EC No	CAS No	Notes
6-(2-chloroethyl)-6(2-methoxyethoxy)-2,5,7,10-tetraoxa-6-silaundecane; etacelasil	014-014-00-X	253-669-2	37894-46-5	
Flusilazole (ISO); bis(4-fluorophenyl)-(methyl)-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-silane	014-017-00-6	—	85509-19-9	E
A mixture of: 4-[[bis-(4-fluorophenyl)-methylsilyl]methyl]-4H-1,2,4-triazole; 1-[[bis-(4-fluorophenyl)methyl-silyl]-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole	014-019-00-7	403-250-2	—	E
nickel tetracarbonyl	028-001-00-1	236-669-2	13463-39-3	
Cadmium fluoride	048-006-00-2	232-222-0	7790-79-6	
Cadmium chloride	048-008-00-3	233-296-7	10108-64-2	
benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[d,e,f]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8	
2-methoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monomethylether	603-011-00-4	203-713-7	109-86-4	
2-ethoxyethanol; ethylene glycol monoethylether	603-012-00-X	203-804-1	110-80-5	
2,3-Epoxypropan-1-ol; glycidol	603-063-00-8	209-128-3	556-52-5	
2-Methoxypropanol	603-106-00-0	216-455-5	1589-47-5	
Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether	603-139-00-0	203-924-4	111-96-6	
R-2,3-epoxy-1-propanol	603-143-00-2	404-660-4	57044-25-4	E
4,4'-isobutylethylidenediphenol; 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane	604-024-00-8	401-720-1	6807-17-6	
bis(2-methoxyethyl)phthalate	607-228-00-5	204-212-6	117-82-8	
2-methoxyethyl acetate; methylglycol acetate	607-036-00-1	203-772-9	110-49-6	
2-ethoxyethyl acetate; ethylglycol acetate	607-037-00-7	203-839-2	111-15-9	
2-ethylhexyl 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenylmethylthio acetate	607-203-00-9	279-452-8	80387-97-9	
2-Methoxypropyl acetate	607-251-00-0	274-724-2	70657-70-4	
Fluazifop-butyl (ISO); butyl (RS)-2-[4-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy]propionate	607-304-00-8	274-125-6	69806-50-4	
Vinclozolin (ISO); N-3,5-Dichlorophenyl-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione	607-307-00-4	256-599-6	50471-44-8	
Methoxyacetic acid	607-312-00-1	210-894-6	625-45-6	E
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; DEHP	607-317-00-9	204-211-0	117-81-7	
Dibutyl phthalate; DBP	607-318-00-4	201-557-4	84-74-2	
(+/-) tetrahydrofurfuryl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenyloxy]-propionate	607-373-00-4	414-200-4	119738-06-6	E
binapacryl (ISO); 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl-	609-024-00-1	207-612-9	485-31-4	

3-methylcrotonate				
dinoseb; 6-sec-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol	609-025-00-7	201-861-7	88-85-7	
salts and esters of dinoseb, with the exception of those specified in this Annex	609-026-00-2			
dinoterb; 2-tert-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	609-030-00-4	215-813-8	1420-07-1	
salts and esters of dinoterb	609-031-00-X			
nitrofen (ISO); 2,4 dichlorophenyl 4-nitrophenylether	609-040-00-9	217-406-0	1836-75-5	
methyl-ONN-azoxymethyl acetate; methylazoxy methyl acetate	611-004-00-2	209-765-7	592-62-1	
Tridemorph (ISO); 2,6-dimethyl-4-tridecylmorpholine	613-020-00-5	246-347-3	24602-86-6	
ethylene thiourea; imidazolidine-2-thione; 2-imidazoline-2-thiol 2-imidazolīn-2-tiols	613-039-00-9	202-506-9	96-45-7	
Cycloheximide	613-140-00-8	200-636-0	66-81-9	
Flumioxazin (ISO); N-(7-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-prop-2-ynyl-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl)cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboxamide	613-166-00-X	—	103361-09-7	
(2RS,3RS)-3-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-[(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-methyl]oxirane	613-175-00-9	406-850-2	106325-08-0	
N,N-dimethylformamide; dimethyl formamide	616-001-00-X	200-679-5	68-12-2	
N, N-Dimethylacetamide	616-011-00-4	204-826-4	127-19-5	E
Formamide	616-052-00-8	200-842-0	75-12-7	
N-methylacetamide	616-053-00-3	201-182-6	79-16-3	
N-methylformamide	616-056-00-X	204-624-6	123-39-7	E

[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004]

Minister for Welfare

R. Jurdžs

Explanations of Designations Used in the List of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Dangerous Chemical Preparations and the List of Carcinogenic, Mutagenic Substances and Substances Toxic for Reproduction

1. EINECS and ELINCS lists.

Everywhere where possible dangerous chemical substances shall be designated by their names as included in EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) and ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances). Substances which are not in EINECS or ELINCS list shall be designated by internationally (i.e. ISO, IUPAC) recognised chemical names. In some cases common names are included in addition.

2. Index number.

The index number is the identification code of the chemical substance. Chemical substances are listed according to their index numbers.

3. EC numbers:

3.1 each substance included in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) has its own identification code. This code starts at 200-001-8;

3.2 for each new substance registered in the European Union an identification code has been defined and published in the European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS). The code starts at 400-010-9.

4. CAS numbers.

Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers are defined for substances to help in their identification.

5. Notes:

5.1. J — a substance need not be classified as carcinogenic if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene [EINECS No.200-753-7];

5.2. K — a substance need not be classified as carcinogenic if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3-butadiene [EINECS No.203-450-8];

5.3. L — a substance need not be classified as carcinogenic if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP-346;

5.4. M — a substance need not be classified as carcinogenic if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene [EINECS No.200-028-5];

5.5. N — a substance need not be classified as carcinogenic if the full refining history is known and it can be shown that the preparation which has been obtained therefrom is not carcinogenic;

5.6. P — a substance need not be classified as carcinogenic if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w benzene [EINECS No.200-753-7];

5.7. R — the classification as a carcinogen need not apply to fibres with a length weighted geometric mean diameter, less two standard errors, greater than 6 μ m;

5.8. C — Some organic substances may be marketed either in a specific isomeric form or as a mixture of several isomers. In the dangerous chemical substance list a general designation

of the following type is sometimes used: "xylenol".

In this case the manufacturer or any other person who markets such a substance must state on the label whether the substance is a specific isomer (a) or a mixture of isomers (b).

For example:

(a) 2,4-dimethylphenol

(b) xylenol (mixture of isomers);

5.9. D — Certain substances, which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the manufacturer or any person who places such a substance on the market must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised".

For example: methacrylic acid (non-stabilised);

5.10. E — Substances with specific effects on human health that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction systems in Categories 1 or 2 are ascribed Note E if they are also classified as very toxic (T+), toxic (T) or harmful (Xn). For these substances, the risk phrases R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R39, R68 (harmful), R48 and R65 and all combinations of these risk phrases shall be preceded by the word "Also".

For example: R45-23 "May cause cancer. Also toxic by inhalation"; and

5.11. S — According to the procedures specified in Cabinet Regulation No. 107 of 12 March 2002, Procedures for Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations, a label is not necessary for such chemical substances.

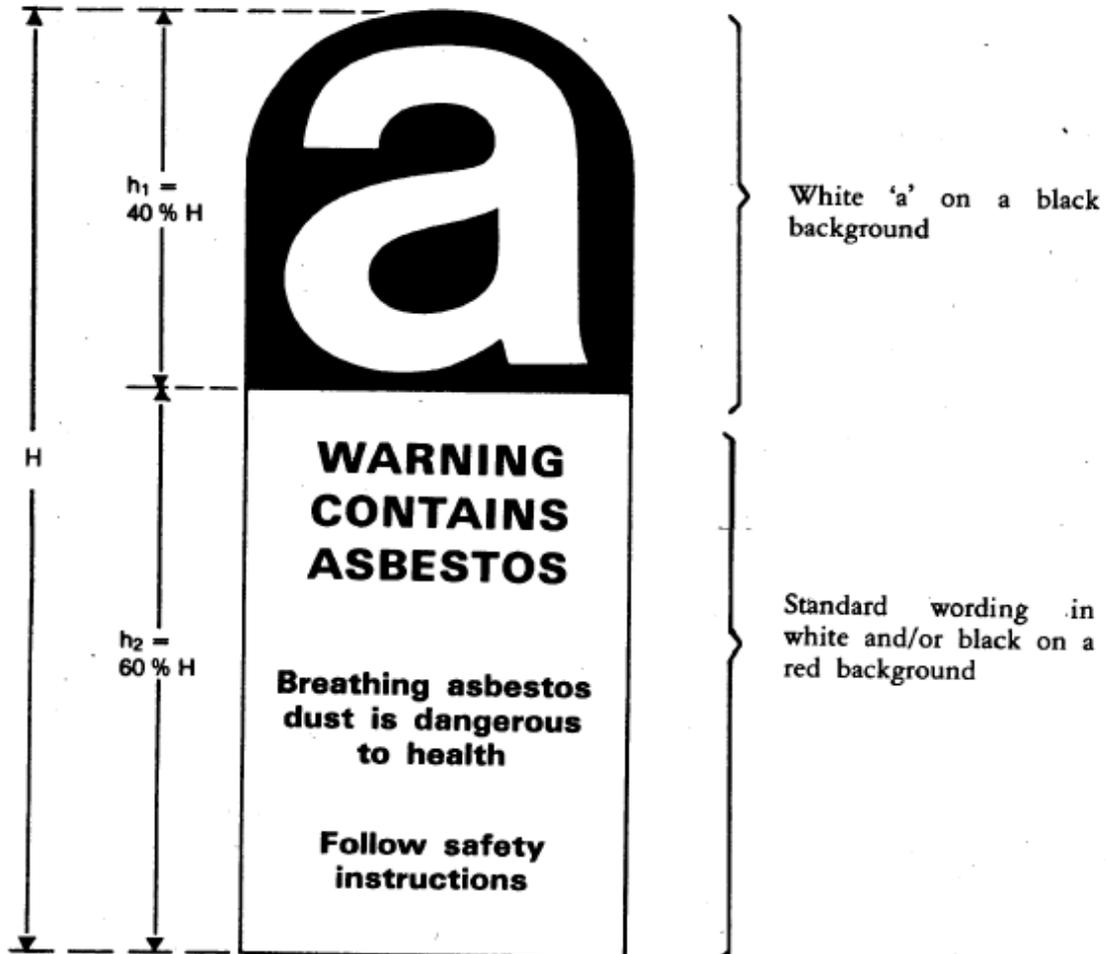
[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004]

Minister for Welfare

R. Jurdžs

Label for Preparations Containing Asbestos Fibres

1. Sample of a label for preparations containing asbestos fibres



2. Every preparation containing asbestos shall have a label in accordance with the regulatory enactments, which regulate the procedures for the classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and chemical preparations.

3. The label on the preparation containing asbestos packaging shall be clearly readable and indelible; it shall be firmly affixed to the packaging or securely attached with a tie-on to the package. If the preparation does not have packaging, the labelling shall be on every unit of the preparation.

4. Without reducing the compliance of labour protection requirements in the work environment, on every preparation containing asbestos, which is utilised or processed in the work environment shall have a label and instructions regarding safe working with such preparation.

List of aromatic amines and azodyes

1. List of aromatic amines

No.	CAS number	Index number	EC number	Substances
1.	92-67-1	612-072-00-6	202-177-1	biphenyl-4-ylamine; xenylamine; 4-aminobiphenyl;
2.	92-87-5	612-042-00-2	202-199-1	benzidine
3.	95-69-2		202-441-6	4-chloro-o-toluidine
4.	91-59-8	612-022-00-3	202-080-4	2-naphthylamine
5.	97-56-3	611-006-00-3	202-591-2	o-aminoazotoluene; 4-amino-2',3-dimethylazobenzene; 4-o-tolylazo-o-toluidine
6.	99-55-8		202-765-8	5-nitro-o-toluidine
7.	106-47-8	612-137-00-9	203-401-0	4-chloroaniline
8.	615-05-4		210-406-1	4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine
9.	101-77-9	612-051-00-1	202-974-4	4,4'-methylenedianiline; 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane
10.	91-94-1	612-068-00-4	202-109-0	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine; 3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'- ylenediamine
11.	119-90-4	612-036-00-X	204-355-4	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine o-dianisidine
12.	119-93-7	612-041-00-7	204-358-0	3,3'-dimethylbenzidine; 4,4'-bi-o-toluidine
13.	838-88-0	612-085-00-7	212-658-8	4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine
14.	120-71-8		204-419-1	6-methoxy-m-toluidine; p-cresidine
15.	101-14-4	612-078-00-9	202-918-9	4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline); 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylenedianiline
16.	101-80-4		202-977-0	4,4'-oxydianiline
17.	139-65-1		205-370-9	4,4'-thiodianiline
18.	95-53-4	612-091-00-X	202-429-0	o-toluidine; 2-aminotoluene
19.	95-80-7	612-099-00-3	202-453-1	4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine
20.	137-17-7		205-282-0	2,4,5-trimethylaniline
21.	90-04-0	612-035-00-4	201-963-1	o-anisidine; 2-methoxyaniline
22.	60-09-3	611-008-00-4	200-453-6	4-amino azobenzene

2. List of azodyes

No.	CAS number	Index number	EC number	Substances
1.	Not allocated Component 1: CAS-No.: 118685-33-9 C39H23ClCrN7O12S.2Na Component 2: C46H30CrN10O20S2.3Na	611-070-00-2	405-665-4	A mixture of: disodium (6-(4-anisidino)-3-sulfonato-2-(3,5-dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-1-naphtholato)(1-(5-chloro-2-oxidophenylazo)-2-naphtholato)chromate(1-); trisodium bis(6-(4-anisidino)-3-sulfonato-2-(3,5-dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-1-naphtholato)chromate(1-)

3. List of testing methods:

3.1. LVS CEN ISO/TS 17234:2003 "Āda - Ķīmiskie testi - Dažu azo krāsvielu noteikšana krāsotās ādās" [Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers];

3.2. LVS EN 14362-1:2003 "Tekstilizstrādājumi – Metodes, kā konstatēt dažus no azokrāsvielām radušos aromātiskos amīnus – 1.daļa: Dažu azokrāsvielu lietošanas konstatēšana bez šķiedru ekstrahēšanas" [Textiles - Methods for the determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible without extraction]

3.3 LVS EN 14362-2:2003 "Tekstilizstrādājumi – Metodes, kā konstatēt dažus no azokrāsvielām radušos aromātiskos amīnus – 2.daļa: Dažu azokrāsvielu lietošanas konstatēšana ar šķiedru ekstrahēšanu" [Textiles - Methods for the determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 2: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible by extracting the fibres]

[14 October 2003; 29 June 2004; 18 January 2005]

**Transitional Provisions Regarding Amendments
to Cabinet Regulation No. 158 of 25 April 2000**

Transitional Provisions

(regarding amending regulation No. 572 of 29 June 2004)

1. These Regulations shall apply from 30 June 2004.
2. Sub-paragraphs 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12 and 1.13 of these Regulations shall come into force on 15 January 2005.

Transitional Provisions

(regarding amending regulation No. 687 of 6 September 2005)

1. Sub-paragraph 1.3 of these Regulations shall come into force on 1 January 2006.