Annex 3
Cabinet Regulation No. 158
25 April 2000

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 Repreparationion

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 substances 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 6μm;

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 repreparationion 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.

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