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Toxic substances list: schedule 1

Updated Schedule 1 as of July 11, 2018

1. Chlorobiphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2
2. Dodecachloropentacyclo [5.3.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}] decane (Mirex)
3. Polybrominated biphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Br_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2
4. Chlorofluorocarbon: totally halogenated chlorofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nCl_xF_{(2n+2-x)}$
5. Polychlorinated terphenyls that have a molecular formula $C_{18}H_{(14-n)}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2
6. Asbestos
7. Lead
8. Mercury and its compounds
9. Vinyl chloride
10. Bromochlorodifluoromethane that has the molecular formula CF_2BrCl
11. Bromotrifluoromethane that has the molecular formula CF_3Br
12. Dibromotetrafluoroethane that has the molecular formula $C_2F_4Br_2$
13. Fuel containing toxic substances that are dangerous goods within the meaning of section 2 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 and that
 - o (a) are neither normal components of the fuel nor additives designed to improve the characteristics or the performance of the fuel or
 - o (b) are normal components of the fuel or additives designed to improve the characteristics or performance of the fuels, but are present in quantities or concentrations greater than those generally accepted by industry standards
14. Dibenzo-para-dioxin that has the molecular formula of $C_{12}H_8O_2$
15. Dibenzofuran that has the molecular formula $C_{12}H_8O$
16. Polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(8-n)}O_2Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2
17. Polychlorinated dibenzofurans that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(8-n)}OCl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2
18. Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride) CCl_4
19. 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) CCl_3-CH_3
20. Bromofluorocarbons other than those set out in items 10 to 12
21. Hydrobromofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xF_yBr_{(2n+2-x-y)}$ in which 0
22. Methyl bromide
23. Bis(chloromethyl) ether that has the molecular formula $C_2H_4Cl_2O$

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24. Chloromethyl methyl ether that has the molecular formula C_2H_5ClO
25. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xF_yCl_{(2n+2-x-y)}$ in which $0 < n < 3$
26. Benzene that has the molecular formula C_6H_6
27. (4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropylmethanone, O-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]oxime that has the molecular formula $C_{17}H_{15}ClN_2O_3$
28. Inorganic arsenic compounds
29. Benzidine and benzidine dihydrochloride, that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$ and $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 \cdot 2HCl$, respectively
30. Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
31. Inorganic cadmium compounds
32. Chlorinated wastewater effluents
33. Hexavalent chromium compounds
34. Creosote-impregnated waste materials from creosote-contaminated sites
35. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
36. 1,2-Dichloroethane
37. Dichloromethane
38. Effluents from pulp mills using bleaching
39. Hexachlorobenzene
40. Inorganic fluorides
41. Refractory ceramic fibre
42. Oxidic, sulphidic and soluble inorganic nickel compounds
43. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
44. Tetrachloroethylene
45. Trichloroethylene
46. Tributyltetradecylphosphonium chloride that has the molecular formula $C_{26}H_{56}P \cdot Cl$
47. Bromochloromethane, that has the molecular formula CH_2BrCl
48. Acetaldehyde, which has the molecular formula C_2H_4O
49. 1,3-Butadiene, which has the molecular formula C_4H_6
50. Acrylonitrile, which has the molecular formula C_3H_3N
51. Respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns
52. Acrolein, which has the molecular formula C_3H_4O
53. Ammonia dissolved in water
54. Nonylphenol and its ethoxylates
55. Effluents from textile mills that use wet processing
56. Inorganic chloramines, which have the molecular formula $NH_nCl_{(3-n)}$, where $n = 0, 1$ or 2
57. Ethylene oxide, which has the molecular formula H_2COCH_2
58. Formaldehyde, which has the molecular formula CH_2O
59. N-Nitrosodimethylamine, which has the molecular formula $C_2H_6N_2O$
60. Gaseous ammonia, which has the molecular formula $NH_3(g)$
61. Ozone, which has the molecular formula O_3
62. Nitric oxide, which has the molecular formula NO
63. Nitrogen dioxide, which has the molecular formula NO_2
64. Sulphur dioxide, which has the molecular formula SO_2
65. Volatile organic compounds that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions, excluding the following:
 - o (a) methane

- **(b)** ethane
- **(c)** methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
- **(d)** 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
- **(e)** 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
- **(f)** trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
- **(g)** dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
- **(h)** chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
- **(i)** trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
- **(j)** 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
- **(k)** chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
- **(l)** 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123)
- **(m)** 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
- **(n)** 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
- **(o)** 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
- **(p)** 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)
- **(q)** pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)
- **(r)** 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
- **(s)** 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
- **(t)** 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
- **(u)** parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
- **(v)** cyclic, branched or linear completely methylated siloxanes
- **(w)** acetone
- **(x)** perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)
- **(y)** 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
- **(z)** 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)
- **(z.1)** 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee)
- **(z.2)** difluoromethane (HFC-32)
- **(z.3)** ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
- **(z.4)** 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
- **(z.5)** 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
- **(z.6)** 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
- **(z.7)** 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
- **(z.8)** 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
- **(z.9)** 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
- **(z.10)** 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
- **(z.11)** chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
- **(z.12)** 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)
- **(z.13)** 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
- **(z.14)** 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C₄F₉OCH₃)
- **(z.15)** 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CF₂OCH₃)
- **(z.16)** 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅)
- **(z.17)** 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CF₂OC₂H₅)
- **(z.18)** methyl acetate and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into the following classes, namely
 - i. cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated alkanes
 - ii. cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations

- iii. cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, or
 - iv. sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine
 - o (z.19) 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (HFE-7000)
 - o (z.20) 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500)
 - o (z.21) 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea)
 - o (z.22) methyl formate (HCOOCH₃)
 - o (z.23) t-butyl acetate
 - o (z.24) 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300)
 - o (z.25) propylene carbonate
 - o (z.26) dimethyl carbonate
 - o (z.27) trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze)
 - o (z.28) HCF₂OCF₂H (HFE-134)
 - o (z.29) HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂H (HFE-236cal2)
 - o (z.30) HCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H (HFE-338pcc13)
 - o (z.31) HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H
 - o (z.32) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234yf)
 - o (z.33) trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [HCFO-1233zd(E)];
and
 - o (z.34) 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol
66. Hexachlorobutadiene, which has the molecular formula C₄Cl₆
67. Particulate matter containing metals that is released in emissions from copper smelters or refineries, or from both
68. Particulate matter containing metals that is released in emissions from zinc plants
69. Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), which has the molecular formula C₁₄H₉Cl₅
70. 2-butoxyethanol, which has the molecular formula C₆H₁₄O₂
71. 2-methoxyethanol, which has the molecular formula C₃H₈O₂
72. Tetrachlorobenzenes, which have the molecular formula C₆H₂Cl₄
73. Pentachlorobenzene, which has the molecular formula C₆HCl₅
74. Carbon dioxide, which has the molecular formula CO₂
75. Methane, which has the molecular formula CH₄
76. Nitrous oxide, which has the molecular formula N₂O
77. Hydrofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula C_nH_xF_(2n+2-x) in which 0 < n < 6
78. The following perfluorocarbons:
- o (a) those that have the molecular formula C_nF_{2n+2} in which 0 < n < 7
 - o (b) octafluorocyclobutane, which has the molecular formula C₄F₈
79. Sulphur hexafluoride, which has the molecular formula SF₆
80. Methanone, bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-, which has the molecular formula C₁₇H₂₀N₂O
81. 2-Butanone, oxime, which has the molecular formula C₄H₉NO
82. n-Butyl glycidyl ether, which has the molecular formula C₇H₁₄O₂
83. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers that have the molecular formula C₁₂H_(10-n)Br_nO in which 4 ≤ n ≤ 10

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84. Perfluorooctane sulfonate and its salts
85. Compounds that contain one of the following groups: $C_8F_{17}SO_2$, $C_8F_{17}SO_3$ or $C_8F_{17}SO_2N$
86. Methyloxirane, which has the molecular formula C_3H_6O
87. Ethyloxirane, which has the molecular formula C_4H_8O
88. Naphthalene, which has the molecular formula $C_{10}H_8$
89. Toluene diisocyanates, which have the molecular formula $C_9H_6N_2O_2$
90. 1,2-Benzenediol, which has the molecular formula $C_6H_6O_2$
91. 1,4-Benzenediol, which has the molecular formula $C_6H_6O_2$
92. Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoro- methylene), C16-20-branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol
93. 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C10-16-alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate
94. 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5-furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C8-14-alkyl esters, tert-Bu benzenecarboperoxoate-initiated
95. 2-propen-1-ol reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine
96. Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_2$
97. Thiourea, which has the molecular formula CH_4N_2S
98. 1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-, which has the molecular formula C_5H_8
99. Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-, which has the molecular formula C_3H_5ClO
100. Colour Index Pigment Yellow 34
101. Colour Index Pigment Red 104
102. Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-, which has the molecular formula $C_8H_{24}O_4Si_4$
103. Phenol, 2,4,6-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{30}O$
104. Ethanol, 2-methoxy-, acetate, which has the molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O_3$
105. 1-Propanol, 2-methoxy-, which has the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O_2$
106. 2-Naphthalenol, 1-[(4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl)azo]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{17}H_{13}N_3O_3$
107. Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-, which has the molecular formula $C_5H_{12}O_3$
108. Sulfuric acid, diethyl ester, which has the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O_4S$
109. Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester, which has the molecular formula $C_2H_6O_4S$
110. Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with styrene and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene
111. 2-Propenamide, which has the molecular formula C_3H_5NO
112. Ethanol, 2-chloro-, phosphate (3:1), which has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}Cl_3O_4P$
113. Tributyltins, which contain the grouping $(C_4H_9)_3Sn$
114. Tetrabutyltins, which have the molecular formula $(C_4H_9)_4Sn$

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115. Benzene, (chloromethyl)-, which has the molecular formula C_7H_7Cl
116. Propane, 2-nitro-, which has the molecular formula $C_3H_7NO_2$
117. Benzene, 1-methyl-2-nitro-, which has the molecular formula $C_7H_7NO_2$
118. Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{30}O$
119. Methylum, [4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]bis[4-(ethylamino)3-methylphenyl]-, acetate, which has the molecular formula $C_{27}H_{34}N_3 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$
120. Chlorinated alkanes that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xCl_{(2n+2-x)}$ in which $10 \leq n \leq 20$
121. Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(2-propenyl)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$
122. Vanadium pentoxide, which has the molecular formula V_2O_5
123. Oxirane, 2,2',2'',2'''-[1,2-ethanediylidene-tetrakis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]tetrakis-, which has the molecular formula $C_{38}H_{38}O_8$
124. Bromic acid, potassium salt, which has the molecular formula $KBrO_3$
125. Polychlorinated naphthalenes, which have the molecular formula $C_{10}H_{8-n}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 1
126. Hydrazine, which has the molecular formula N_2H_4
127. Hexabromocyclododecane, which has the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{18}Br_6$
128. Quinoline, which has the molecular formula C_9H_7N
129. Perfluorooctanoic acid, which has the molecular formula $C_7F_{15}CO_2H$, and its salts
130. Compounds that consist of a perfluorinated alkyl group that has the molecular formula C_nF_{2n+1} in which $n = 7$ or 8 and that is directly bonded to any chemical moiety other than a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom
131. Perfluorocarboxylic acids that have the molecular formula $C_nF_{2n+1}CO_2H$ in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$ and their salts
132. Compounds that consist of a perfluorinated alkyl group that has the molecular formula C_nF_{2n+1} in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$ and that is directly bonded to any chemical moiety other than a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom
133. Plastic microbeads that are ≤ 5 mm in size
134. The following petroleum and refinery gases:
 - (a) tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymerized naphtha fractionation stabilizer (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation stabilization products that result from the polymerization of naphtha - consisting predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4)
 - (b) fuel gases (a combination of light gases consisting predominantly of hydrogen or low molecular weight hydrocarbons or both)
 - (c) hydrocarbons, C_2 - C_4 , C_3 -rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from a treating process to remove sulphur and other acidic compounds - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_4 , predominantly propane and propene)
 - (d) gases (petroleum), butane splitter overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of the butane stream - consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4)

- **(e)** gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked gas oil depropanizer bottom, C₄-rich acid-free (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation of catalytic cracked gas oil hydrocarbon stream and treated to remove hydrogen sulfide and other acidic components - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₅, predominantly C₄)
- **(f)** gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutanizer bottom, C₃-C₅-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the stabilization of catalytic cracked naphtha - consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₅)
- **(g)** gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropanizer overhead, C₃-rich acid-free (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation of catalytic cracked hydrocarbons and treated to remove acidic impurities - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₂ through C₄, predominantly C₃)
- **(h)** gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C₁-C₅-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of products that result from a catalytic cracking process - consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₁ through C₆, predominantly C₁ through C₅)
- **(i)** gases (petroleum), catalytic polymerized naphtha stabilizer overhead, C₂-C₄-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation stabilization of catalytic polymerized naphtha - consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₂ through C₆, predominantly C₂ through C₄)
- **(j)** gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the stabilization of catalytic reformed naphtha - consisting of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₄)
- **(k)** gases (petroleum), deethanizer overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of the gas and gasoline fractions that result from a catalytic cracking process - consisting predominantly of ethane and ethene)
- **(l)** gases (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the atmospheric distillation of a butane-butene stream - consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₄)
- **(m)** gases (petroleum), gas concentration reabsorber distillation (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of products from combined gas streams in a gas concentration reabsorber - consisting predominantly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₁ through C₃)
- **(n)** gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich (a complex combination - separated as a gas from hydrocarbon gases by chilling - consisting

- predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane and C₂hydrocarbons)
- **(o)** gases (petroleum), recycle, hydrogen-rich (a complex combination - obtained from recycled reactor gases - consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₁ through C₅)
 - **(p)** gases (petroleum), reformer make-up, hydrogen-rich (a complex combination - obtained from the reformers - consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
 - **(q)** gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillation (a complex combination - obtained from the distillation of products that result from a thermal cracking process - consisting of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₆)
 - **(r)** tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refractionation absorber (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the refractionation of products that result from a catalytic cracking process - consisting of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₃)
 - **(s)** tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater separator (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained by treating cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst - consisting of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
 - **(t)** tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C₄-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation stabilization of straight-run naphtha, distillation tail gas and catalytic reformed naphtha stabilizer tail gas - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₆, predominantly butane and isobutane)
 - **(u)** tail gas (petroleum), vacuum residue thermal cracker (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the thermal cracking of vacuum residues - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
 - **(v)** hydrocarbons, C₃-C₄-rich, petroleum distillates (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation and condensation of crude oil - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃through C₅, predominantly C₃ and C₄)
 - **(w)** gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropanizer off, hydrocarbon-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of products that result from a hydrocracking process - consisting predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₄)
 - **(x)** gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabilizer off (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the stabilization of light straight-run naphtha - consisting of saturated aliphatic

- hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₂ through C₆)
- **(y)** gases (petroleum), reformer effluent high-pressure flash drum off (a complex combination - obtained from the high-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor - consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of methane, ethane and propane)
- **(z)** hydrocarbons, C₁-C₄ (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from thermal cracking and absorber operations and from the distillation of crude oil - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₄ and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -0.5°C)
- **(z.1)** hydrocarbons, C₁-C₄, sweetened (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained by subjecting hydrocarbon gases to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₄ and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -0.5°C)
- **(z.2)** hydrocarbons, C₁-C₃ (a complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₃ and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -42°C)
- **(z.3)** gases (petroleum), C₁-C₅, wet (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of crude oil or the cracking of tower gas oil or both - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
- **(z.4)** gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidized catalytic cracker overhead fractionater (a complex combination - obtained from the fractionation of the overhead products that result from a catalytic cracking process in the fluidized catalytic cracker - consisting of hydrogen, nitrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₃)
- **(z.5)** gases (petroleum), alkylation feed (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the catalytic cracking of gas oil - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₄)
- **(z.6)** petroleum products, refinery gases (a complex combination consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of methane, ethane and propane)
- **(z.7)** gases (petroleum), refinery (a complex combination - obtained from various petroleum refining operations - consisting of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₃)
- **(z.8)** gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine depentanizer stabilizer off (a complex combination - obtained from the depentanizer stabilization of hydrotreated kerosine - consisting predominantly of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane with small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₅)
- **(z.9)** gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation of

- crude oil - consisting of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
- **(z.10)** gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker fractionation off (a complex combination - obtained from the fractionation of the overhead products that result from a fluidized catalytic cracking process - consisting of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
- **(z.11)** gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization stripper off (a complex combination - stripped from the liquid product that results from a heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization process - consisting of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
- **(z.12)** gases (petroleum), preflash tower off, crude distillation (a complex combination - produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil - consisting of nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅)
- **(z.13)** gases (petroleum), straight-run stabilizer off (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the fractionation of the liquid produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil - consisting of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₄)
- **(z.14)** tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulfurized naphtha separator (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the catalytic hydrodesulfurization of naphtha - consisting of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane)
- **(z.15)** gases (petroleum), C₃-C₄ (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of products that result from the cracking of crude oil - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₄, predominantly propane and propene, and boiling in the range of approximately -51°C to -1°C)
- **(z.16)** gases (petroleum), C₃-C₄, isobutane-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₆, predominantly butane and isobutane - consisting of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₄, predominantly isobutane)
- **(z.17)** gases (petroleum), C₄-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of products that result from a catalytic fractionation process - consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₅, predominantly C₄)
- **(z.18)** hydrocarbons, C₁-C₄, debutanizer fraction (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from a debutanizing process - having carbon numbers in the range of C₁ through C₄)

- **(z.19)** petroleum gases, liquefied (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained from the distillation of crude oil - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₇ and boiling in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C) and
 - **(z.20)** petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened (a complex combination of hydrocarbons - obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gases to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities - consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₇ and boiling in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C)
135. Hexanedioic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester, which has the molecular formula C₂₂H₄₂O₄
136. Reaction products of 2-propanone with diphenylamine
137. 2-Naphthalenol, 1-[[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]azo]-, which has the molecular formula C₂₂H₁₆N₄O
138. Fuel Oil No. 2
139. Natural gas condensates (a complex combination of hydrocarbons primarily in the carbon range of C₅ to C₁₅ that are condensed during production at a well head, in a natural gas processing plant, natural gas pipeline or straddle plant), including any of their liquid distillates that are primarily in the carbon range of C₅ to C₁₅
140. Phenol, 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, which has the molecular formula C₁₂H₇Cl₃O₂
141. Acetamide, N-[4-[(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)azo]phenyl]-, which has the molecular formula C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₂

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