## Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of August 1, 2025 N 61 "On the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union, notification of new chemical substances"

In accordance with paragraphs 12 and 47 of the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017), adopted by the Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March 3, 2017 N 19, and paragraph 30 of Appendix N 1 to the Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Commission, approved by the Decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated December 23, 2014 N 98, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission DECIDED:

1. To approve the attached:

The procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union;

Procedure for notification of new chemical substances.

2. To ask the governments of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union):

a) submit to the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission):

until January 1, 2026 – information on government bodies whose competence includes the formation and maintenance of national parts of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Union (hereinafter, respectively, the competent authorities, the register);

until January 1, 2026 – information on government agencies authorized to conduct state registration of chemical products and notification of new chemical substances;

b) ensure:

by 1 December 2026 – conducting by competent authorities, with the participation of representatives of the business communities of the member states of the Union, an inventory of chemical substances (including in mixtures) in circulation and planned for circulation on the customs territory of the Union, and submitting relevant information to the Commission;

by 1 December 2028 – formation by competent authorities of national parts of the register in the part concerning chemical substances and submission of relevant information to the Commission;

from 1 December 2038 – maintenance by competent authorities of national parts of the register in the part concerning mixtures and submission of relevant information to the Commission.

3. Commissions:

a) together with the member states of the Union, ensure, using the means of the integrated information system of the Union, the possibility of analyzing the information obtained as a result of the inventory of chemical substances (including in mixtures) in order to eliminate repetitions and conduct such an analysis;

b) until December 1, 2027:

inform the competent authorities of the results of the analysis carried out in accordance with subparagraph "a" of this paragraph, with the submission of a list of chemical substances in circulation on the customs territory of the Union;

publish the specified list on the official website of the Union.

4. This Decision shall enter into force upon expiration of 30 calendar days from the date of its official publication, with the exception of:

paragraph two of clause 1 of this Decision, which shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the decision of the Council of the Commission on amendments to the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017) (in accordance with the order of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March 29, 2019 N 42), but not earlier than the date of entry into force of the general process within the Union aimed at the formation and maintenance of a register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Union using the means of the integrated information system of the Union;

paragraph three of clause 1 of this Decision, which shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017) (taking into account the changes provided for by the order of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March 29, 2019 N 42).

Members of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| From the Republic of Armenia | From the Republic of Belarus | From the Republic of Kazakhstan | From the Kyrgyz Republic | From the Russian Federation |
| M. Grigoryan | N. Petkevich | S. Zhumangarin | D. Amangeldiev | A. Overchuk |

APPROVED by   
the Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated August 1, 2025 N 61  
   
PROCEDURE for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union I. General Provisions

1. This Procedure has been developed in accordance with paragraph 12 of the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017), adopted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March 3, 2017 N 19 (hereinafter referred to as the technical regulations), and defines the rules for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the register, the Union) for the purpose of assessing the conformity of chemical products released into circulation on the customs territory of the Union with the requirements of the technical regulations.

2. The Register consists of national parts, the formation and maintenance of which are carried out by state bodies of the member states of the Union (hereinafter, respectively, the competent bodies, member states) in the Russian language in the process of information interaction implemented in accordance with Section IV of this Procedure, using the means of the integrated information system of the Union (hereinafter, the integrated system) in the implementation of general processes within the Union.

3. The national parts of the register include the following sections:

a) register of chemical substances;

b) register of mixtures.

4. Access of interested persons to information from the register published on the official website of the Union is free of charge.

II. Formation of the register

5. The formation of national parts of the register is carried out by competent authorities in a uniform manner, ensuring the possibility of information interaction, implemented in accordance with Section IV of this Procedure, using the means of an integrated system in order to eliminate duplication of information.

6. In order to form the register, the competent authorities shall conduct an inventory of chemical substances (including in mixtures) in circulation and planned for circulation in the territories of the Member States and submit information in electronic form using the integrated system to the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) in accordance with Appendix No. 1.

7. The formation of national parts of the register in the part concerning chemical substances is carried out by including in them information and documents concerning chemical substances, in the composition according to Appendix No. 2, obtained within the framework of the inventory, as well as the assessment of the conformity of chemical products with the mandatory requirements previously established by acts of the Union bodies or the legislation of the Member States, on the basis of documents on the assessment of the conformity of chemical products with the said mandatory requirements, issued or adopted before the date of entry into force of the technical regulation, and (or) information contained in official information sources in accordance with the list according to Appendix No. 3 (hereinafter referred to as official sources) and (or) received from manufacturers (persons authorized by manufacturers), importers of chemical products (hereinafter referred to as applicants) in electronic form.

The Commission, within a period of no more than 10 working days from the date of receipt of an electronic notification of receipt of information on chemical substances provided by competent authorities using the means of the integrated system, shall publish them on the official website of the Union in accordance with Appendix No. 4.

III. Maintenance of the register

8. Maintenance (filling, modification, exclusion from) of national parts of the register is carried out by competent authorities on the basis of sets of documents submitted by applicants within the framework of notification state registration of chemical products, permit state registration of chemical products, notification of new chemical substances, inclusion of information about a chemical substance in the register without carrying out the notification procedure in relation to it in accordance with paragraph 46 of the technical regulations, as well as updating previously submitted information.

The maintenance of national parts of the register in the part concerning mixtures is carried out by including in them information and documents concerning mixtures, in the composition according to Appendix No. 5, received from applicants within the framework of the state registration procedure.

The Commission, within a period of no more than 10 working days from the date of state registration of the mixture, shall publish the information submitted by the competent authorities using the means of the integrated system as part of Appendix No. 6 on the official website of the Union.

9. Competent authorities, using the means of the integrated system:

a) ensure the collection, storage, systematization and updating of information on chemical substances and mixtures, as well as the protection of such information from unauthorized access;

b) send to the Commission the information submitted by the applicant, which is necessary for publication on the official website of the Union;

c) carry out information interaction with the competent authorities and government bodies of the Member States authorized to conduct state registration of chemical products (hereinafter referred to as authorized bodies) on issues of the formation and maintenance of the register, as well as the implementation of technical regulations.

IV. Information interaction   
between competent authorities, authorized bodies and the Commission in the framework of the formation and maintenance of the register

10. Information interaction between competent authorities and authorized bodies, as well as with the Commission, within the framework of the formation and maintenance of the register, is carried out for the purpose of preparing proposals on:

a) updating:

the list of official information sources on chemical substances, provided for in Appendix No. 3 to this Procedure (if necessary);

the list of chemical substances that have a carcinogenic, mutagenic effect, affect reproductive function, and have chronic toxicity for the aquatic environment (class 1), according to Appendix No. 7;

b) eliminating duplication of information in the register;

c) development of a coordinated position regarding the application of different information about a chemical substance when including information in the register, including at the stage of its formation;

d) inclusion in the register of information on notified chemical substances and registered chemical products.

V. Chemical substance (mixture) number in the register

11. For each chemical substance (mixture), information about which is included in the register, an information dossier is created, and this chemical substance (mixture) is assigned an individual number, formed in the following order:

Описание: data:image/png;base64,

Where:

Element 1 – category designation (chemical substance (V) or mixture (S));

Element 2 – 10-digit serial number of the chemical substance (mixture) in the register.

The specified 10-digit number for mixtures and polymers (if they are not included in the Register as a chemical substance) is generated based on the results of the state registration procedure simultaneously with the registration number of the chemical product, for a chemical substance – upon inclusion in the register.

12. The number of a chemical substance (mixture) in the register is assigned by the competent authority using the tools of the integrated system.

13. If information about a chemical substance (mixture) is contained in the register, a new number is not assigned, and the information is included in the relevant information dossier.

VI. Registration of a certificate of state   
registration of chemical products

14. The authorized body shall include information about chemical products, including information about the issued certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products, in the national part of the register within 3 working days from the date of issuance of such certificate to the applicant.

15. The registration number of a chemical product includes the individual number of the chemical substance (mixture), assigned in accordance with paragraph 11 of this Procedure, and must coincide with the registration number of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of such product.

16. The registration number of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products is formed in the following order:

Описание: data:image/png;base64,

Where:

Element 1 – category designation (chemical substance (V) or mixture (S));

element 2 – 10-digit serial number of the chemical substance (mixture) in the register;

element 3 – 2-digit letter code of the member state in which the state registration of chemical products was carried out, in accordance with the classifier of countries of the world, approved by Decision of the Customs Union Commission dated September 20, 2010 No. 378;

element 4 – designation of the form of state registration (notification (U) or permit (R));

Element 5 – designation of the applicant’s category (manufacturer (P), person authorized by the manufacturer (A) or importer (I));

Element 6 – designation of the type of information submission (individual (O) or joint (K));

Element 7 – 6-digit serial number of the application for state registration of chemical products.

VII. Requirements for sources of information provided

17. If the source of information submitted by the applicant as part of the state registration of chemical products is a resource that requires registration and (or) payment for providing access to data, the applicant shall submit to the authorized body an upload of the information (if such an option is provided by the source) or a screenshot (Print Screen) with such information, as well as information confirming the applicant’s right to use the submitted information.

18. When using research (test) protocols as a source of information, including those conducted in laboratories in third countries, the applicant, together with the chemical product safety data sheet, submits copies of such protocols (tests) to the authorized body.

When using a research (test) protocol issued by a third-party organization as a source of information, the applicant shall submit to the authorized body a copy of such protocol and information confirming the applicant’s right to use it.

19. Factors influencing the volume of necessary research (testing) of chemical products are:

a) the availability of information about the chemical substance and (or) mixture in official sources and (or) in the register;

b) the purpose and impact (route of entry into the body, method of application, etc.) of chemical products, including depending on the conditions of the research (testing), in accordance with Appendix No. 8;

c) experience in the production (use) of chemical products;

d) data obtained on the basis of research methods alternative to testing on laboratory animals, including the analysis of chemical substances (analogues) that are similar in chemical structure and have common functional groups (the principle of structural similarity), and modeling based on quantitative and qualitative structure-property relationships ((Q)SARs, read-across methods, etc.);

d) the scope and conditions of application of standards included in the list of international and regional (interstate) standards, and in their absence, national (state) standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of the technical regulations, and a list of international and regional (interstate) standards, and in their absence, national (state) standards, containing rules and methods of research (testing) and measurements, including rules for sampling, necessary for the application and implementation of the requirements of the technical regulations and the implementation of conformity assessment of chemical products.

20. In order to obtain information on chemical products, it is necessary to use, first of all, data presented in reference literature and official sources, obtained on the basis of experience in the production (use) of chemical products, and (or) data obtained by alternative methods, including on the basis of analysis of chemical substances (analogues) similar in chemical structure, having common functional groups (the principle of structural similarity), and modeling based on quantitative and qualitative "structure-property" relationships ((Q)SARs, read-across methods, etc.). If information from official and alternative sources is unavailable, tests on laboratory animals may be conducted.

21. For the purpose of obtaining information, it is permitted to use a chemical substance as an analogue (for classification), which must be scientifically substantiated and documented. To confirm the use of a chemical substance as an analogue, excerpts from scientific literature or calculation models are used, among other things.

VIII. Access to information from the registry   
and confidentiality of information

22. The documents and information specified in paragraphs 26 (except for the chemical product safety data sheet), 27 and 28 (except for the name of the organization, category and address of the applicant's location) of Appendix No. 2 to this Procedure, as well as paragraphs 2, 28 (except for the chemical product safety data sheet), 29 and 30 (except for the name of the organization, category and address of the applicant's location) of Appendix No. 5 to this Procedure, as well as information on the degree of purity and production (import) volumes of a chemical substance (mixture) are classified as confidential information contained in the closed part of the register and are accessible only to competent authorities.

23. Additionally, the authorized body, at the request of the applicant, may establish a confidentiality regime (commercial secret) with respect to information (including the structural formula of a chemical substance), the unauthorized familiarization with which by third parties may cause damage to the commercial interests and competitiveness of the applicant (including information on innovative developments, production secrets, etc.), with the exception of information on hazardous properties, which is in effect from the moment of filing an application for state registration of a chemical product with the subsequent transfer of such information to the competent body.

24. The exchange of confidential information between government bodies of the Member States, authorized bodies and competent authorities shall be carried out taking into account the preservation of the confidentiality regime (commercial secrets) through secure channels (integration gateways) in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the technical regulations and this Procedure.

25. The competent authority shall ensure the protection of confidential information (commercial secrets) from unauthorized access, including from viruses and hacker attacks.

26. To ensure the protection of confidential information (commercial secrets), access to such information by any person without the consent of the applicant is prohibited.

27. If there is reason to believe that there is a threat of disclosure of confidential information (commercial secrets), the competent authority shall inform the applicant of this and shall use all available means to eliminate such threat or minimize its consequences.

28. With respect to information defined by the applicant as confidential information (commercial secret), the competent authority shall ensure the confidentiality of the information (commercial secret) in accordance with the legislation of the Member State.

29. Officials of the competent authority and the authorised body shall be responsible for the disclosure of confidential information in accordance with the legislation of the Member State.

APPENDIX No. 1   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union

COMPOSITION of   
information on chemical substances for submission to the Eurasian Economic Commission based on the results of the inventory of chemical substances (including in mixtures) in circulation and planned   
for circulation in the territories of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union

1. Information data on the chemical substance:

1) CAS number (if available);

2) other identification numbers (EINECS number, etc.) (if available);

3) EAEU HS code;

4) name according to IUPAC nomenclature, including in English (if available);

5) name in English (if available);

6) synonyms and abbreviations (if any);

7) molecular formula (if available);

8) structural formula (if available);

9) status of application in the territory of a member state of the Eurasian Economic Union:

approved for use;

restricted for use, indicating the area of restriction and options for replacement with a safer analogue (if available);

prohibited for use;

10) purpose (area of application);

11) volume of production (import) of a chemical substance (tons/year – average for the last 3 years or planned quantity).

2. Hazard information (if any): hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) according to interstate standards developed taking into account the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

3. Information about the manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer of the chemical substance:

1) the full name of the organization (last name, first name, patronymic (if any) of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur) (in accordance with the constituent documents);

2) short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any);

3) applicant category (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer).

APPENDIX No. 2   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union

COMPOSITION of   
information and documents included in the national parts of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union in the part concerning chemical substances

1. Information data:

1) individual number in the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union;

2) CAS number (if available);

3) other identification numbers (EINECS number, etc.) (if available);

4) identification codes in accordance with the legislation of a member state of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as a member state) (OKPD 2, OKP RB, KPD, GSCP, etc.);

5) EAEU HS code;

6) name according to IUPAC nomenclature, including in English (if available);

7) name in English (if available);

8) synonyms and abbreviations (if any);

9) technical name (if any);

10) trade name, including brand range (if any);

11) molecular formula (if available);

12) structural formula (if available);

13) specification of the simplified representation of molecules in the SMILES input line (if available);

14) molecular weight (if available);

15) substance content, % (exact value or range);

16) content of impurities and additives (% by weight (volume));

17) status of application in the territory of the Member State:

approved for use;

restricted for use, indicating the area of restriction and options for replacement with a safer analogue (if available);

prohibited for use;

18) notification details (if applicable):

mark "notified on the basis of information from Part I of the report" (if applicable);

the mark “notification revoked due to failure to submit information in Part II of the report” (if applicable);

the deadline for submitting information on the chemical in accordance with Part II of the clarifications specified in the further research strategy (if applicable);

19) purpose (area of application);

20) production (import) volume (tons/year – average for the last 3 years or planned quantity).

2. Hazard information:

1) hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) according to interstate standards developed taking into account the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Products (GHS) (before the date of entry into force of the technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017)). From the date of entry into force of the specified technical regulation, hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) is carried out in accordance with the technical regulation taking into account the lists of standards to the specified technical regulation approved by the decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission;

2) information on warning markings according to GOST 31340, including (if any):

signal word;

danger signs;

brief hazard statement (H-phrases);

measures to prevent danger (R-phrases).

3. Physicochemical properties:

1) state of aggregation at a temperature of + 20 0 C and a pressure of 101.3 kPa;

2) color;

3) smell;

4) release form (for solids and aerosols);

5) particle size distribution (for solids);

6) melting point/freezing point;

7) initial boiling point/boiling point/boiling range;

8) flash point ( 0 C);

9) flammability/flash point;

10) autoignition temperature ( 0 C);

11) flammability concentration limits (%);

12) temperature limits of ignition ( 0 C);

13) freezing temperature ( 0 C);

14) critical temperature ( 0 C) (for gases under pressure);

15) explosive properties;

16) oxidizing properties;

17) density and (or) relative density;

18) relative vapor density;

19) vapor pressure;

20) surface tension of aqueous solutions;

21) solubility in water;

22) solubility in organic solvents;

23) n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log K ow );

24) kinematic viscosity at a temperature of + 40 0 C (mm2 / s);

25) dissociation constant;

26) hydrogen index (pH);

27) corrosion rate of a steel or aluminum surface at a temperature of + 55 0 C (mm/year);

28) reactivity;

29) the possibility of thermal destruction, combustion products and (or) thermal destruction.

4. First aid measures:

1) observed symptoms;

2) first aid measures.

5. Acute toxicity information:

1) median lethal dose after oral administration (LD 50 (mg/kg)) (animal species or alternative study type);

2) median lethal dose for dermal contact (LD 50 (mg/kg)) (animal species or alternative study type);

3) median lethal concentration by inhalation (LC 50 (mg/ m3 or ppm)) (exposure time, animal species).

6. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on skin damage (necrosis)/irritation.

7. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was made) on eye damage/irritation.

8. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on the sensitizing effect (upon contact with skin and by inhalation).

9. Information (data on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on mutagenicity.

10. Information (data on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on carcinogenicity.

11. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on reproductive toxicity.

12. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out, the target organs/systems affected) on the selective toxicity to target organs and (or) systems after a single exposure.

13. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out, the target organs/systems affected) on the selective toxicity to target organs and (or) systems upon repeated/long-term exposure.

14. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was made) on toxicity by aspiration.

15. Information on other specific consequences of negative impact, including on the endocrine system, blood system, etc.

16. Information on impact on the aquatic environment:

1) the average lethal concentration (LC 50 (mg/l)) for fish when exposed for 96 hours;

2) the median lethal concentration (LC 50 (mg/l)) for crustaceans when exposed for 48 hours;

3) average effective concentration (EC 50 (mg/l)) for algae when exposed for 72 hours or 96 hours;

4) the ability to rapidly decompose in an aquatic environment, including complete biodegradability. In case of incomplete biodegradability – primary biodegradability or biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD);

5) information on bioaccumulation, including the bioconcentration factor (BCF);

6) maximum no-effect concentration (NOC (mg/L)), or no-effect observed concentration (NOEC (mg/L)), or effective concentration (EC x (mg/L))for fish;

7) maximum no-effect concentration (NOC (mg/L)), or no-effect observed concentration (NOEC (mg/L)), or effective concentration (EC x (mg/L))for crustaceans;

8) maximum no-effect concentration (NOC (mg/L)), or no-effect observed concentration (NOEC (mg/L)), or effective concentration (EC x (mg/L))for algae.

17. Destruction of the ozone layer (presence of ozone-depleting capacity).

18. Evaluation of persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity.

19. Information on impact on soil:

1) toxicity to soil organisms;

2) persistence in soil;

3) ability to migrate;

4) impact on the nutritional value of agricultural products.

20. Control measures:

1) analytical control methods (within the framework of notification of a new chemical substance);

2) hygienic standards in environmental objects (if any).

21. Conditions for safe handling:

1) personal protective equipment for personnel;

2) storage conditions and periods;

3) packaging (including the materials from which it is made);

4) substances and materials incompatible during storage;

5) methods of disposal (recycling);

6) safety measures and storage rules at home (if applicable).

22. Measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies and their consequences:

1) necessary general actions in emergency and emergency situations;

2) personal protective equipment in emergency situations (PPE for emergency teams);

3) actions in case of leakage, spillage or scattering of chemical substances.

23. Actions in case of fire.

24. Recommended and prohibited fire extinguishing agents.

25. Information on transportation (transportation):

1) UN number;

2) proper shipping and transport name;

3) types of transport used;

4) hazard classification according to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, including information on the packing group;

5) emergency card numbers (for rail, sea and other types of transportation);

26. Documents:

1) an application for notification state registration of chemical products or an application for permit state registration of chemical products;

2) chemical product safety data sheet;

3) research (test) protocols, and (or) results of instrumental analysis, and (or) expert opinions, including on the applicability of the analog approach (if any);

4) information confirming the applicant’s right to use the information provided (in the case of using information from closed sources).

27. Documents additionally submitted within the framework of notification of a new chemical substance:

1) chemical safety report;

2) research strategy (if any).

28. Information about each manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer:

1) the full name of the organization (last name, first name, patronymic (if any) of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur) (in accordance with the constituent documents);

2) short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any);

3) information on the organization’s registration for tax purposes;

4) the registration or accounting (individual, identification) number of the applicant, assigned during state registration of a legal entity or an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur, in accordance with the legislation of the Member States;

5) applicant category (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer);

6) address of location (address of legal entity – for a legal entity or place of residence – for an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur);

7) postal address;

8) telephone;

9) email address.

29. Registration data of the chemical substance as a chemical product:

1) registration number of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

2) the date of issue of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

3) the validity period of the certificate of state registration of chemical products;

4) the status of the certificate of state registration of chemical products (valid, suspended, cancelled or terminated);

5) the name of the technical document (standard, technical specifications, technical passport, technical manual, technological regulations (instructions), specification), in accordance with which the chemical product is manufactured.

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| Note. | If any parameter or indicator is not characteristic of a chemical substance, the following wording is indicated in the corresponding section of the information: “Not applicable”. |

APPENDIX No. 3   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union

LIST of   
official information sources   
on chemical substances

1. Global portal for information on chemical properties eChemPortal of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

URL: https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/

2. INCHEM Chemical Information Platform of the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)

URL: https://inchem.org/#/

3. ChemAgora portal on chemical properties of the European Union Joint Research Centre (JRC)

URL: https://chemagora.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

4. Online version of the database of the Federal Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances (RPOHBV) of Rospotrebnadzor

URL: https://www.rpohv.ru/online/

5. European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) database

URL: https://echa.europa.eu/

6. NOAA CAMEO Chemicals Hazardous Materials Database

URL: https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/

7. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Database of Existing Substances

URL: https://hpvchemicals.oecd.org/ui/Default.aspx

8. List of carcinogenic factors of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

URL: https://monographs.iarc.who.int/agents-classified-by-the-iarc/

9. PubChem database of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), part of the National Library of Medicine (NLM)

URL: https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

10. ChEBI (Chemical Entities of Biological Interest) database of the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) in the UK

URL: https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chebi/

11. ECOTOX Knowledgebase of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the toxicity of certain chemicals

URL: https://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/

12. Hazardous Substances Information System GESTIS of the Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV)

URL: https://gestis-database.dguv.de/search

13. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registries (ATSDR) Toxic Substances Information Portal

URL: https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/index.aspx

14. IUPAC Pesticide Properties Database (PPDB) of the Agricultural and Environmental Research Unit (AERU) of the University of Hertfordshire, UK

URL: http://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/ppdb/en/index.htm

15. Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) of the U.S. Department of Transportation

URL: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/training/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg

16. International Chemical Safety Cards ICSС Institute of Industrial Safety, Labor Protection and Social Partnership of the International Labor Organization (ILO)

URL: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.listcards3?p\_lang=ru

17. Base data O chemical substances J-CHECK (Japan CHEmicals Collaborative Knowledge database) of the National institute technologies And Japan (NITE) ratings

URL: https://www.nite.go.jp/chem/jcheck/search.action?request\_locale=en

18. Information portal of the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

URL: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/default.html

19. List of monographs on carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects on human health, potential adverse effects of environmental substances on reproductive function of the US Department of Health and Human Services within the framework of the National Toxicology Program (NTP)

URL: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/publications/monographs/index.html

20. 15th Report on Carcinogens, December 21, 2021, by the US Department of Health and Human Services under the NTP

URL: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/assessments/cancer/roc/index.html

21. Chemical Effects in Biological Systems (CEBS) database of the US Department of Health and Human Services within the NTP

URL: https://cebs.niehs.nih.gov/cebs/

22. ChemSpider database of chemical structures of the Royal Society of Chemistry of the USA

URL: http://www.chemspider.com/

23. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ChemView Chemical Database

URL: https://chemview.epa.gov/chemview

24. Compendium of Pesticide Common Names (BCPC)

URL: http://www.bcpcpesticidecompendium.org/index.html

25. DrugBank, a database of chemicals with potential pharmacological or biologically active properties by OMx Personal Health Analytics

URL: https://go.drugbank.com/

26. Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs) of the World Health Organization (WHO) within the framework of the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)

URL: https://inchem.org/pages/cicads.html

27. Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

URL: https://www.epa.gov/iris

28. Occupational Chemicals Database of the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

URL: https://www.osha.gov/chemicaldata/search

29. List of Chemical Substances with GHS Classification Results of the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) of Japan

URL: https://www.nite.go.jp/chem/english/ghs/ghs\_download.html

30. EU list of chemical substances, including the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS), the European List of Registered Chemical Substances (ELINCS) and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Non-Polymer List (NLP)

URL: https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/ec-inventory

31. Australian Industrial Chemicals Inventory and Risk Assessment Database (AICS) of the Australian Department of Health and Ageing

URL: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/chemical-information

32. Pharos Database of Chemicals in Building Materials of the US Healthy Building Network (HBN)

URL: https://pharosproject.net/

33. ACS Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS REGISTRY) resource for accessing information on chemical substances

URL: https://commonchemistry.cas.org/

34. Database of restricted and priority substances of the SUBSPORTplus (Substitution Support Portal) of the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAUA)

URL: https://www.subsportplus.eu/subsportplus/EN/Substances/Database-of-restricted-and-priority-substances/restricted-priority-substances\_node.html

35. Database of implemented alternatives to hazardous chemicals of the SUBSPORTplus portal of the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAUA)

URL: https://www.subsportplus.eu/subsportplus/EN/Cases/Case-story-database/case-story-database\_node.html

36. Database of information on risk assessment and management of chemical substances NITE-CHRIP (Chemical Risk Information Platform) of the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) of Japan

URL: https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/chrip/chrip\_search/srhInput

37. Database of toxic and hazardous substances RISCTOX of the Spanish Trade Union Institute of Health , Labour and Environment (ISTAS) and the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)

URL: https://risctox.istas.net/en/dn\_risctox\_buscador.asp

38. Safer Chemical Ingredients List (SCIL) of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

URL: https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/safer-ingredients

39. Portal with assessment methods and tools for replacing hazardous chemicals with analogues SUBSPORTplus (Substitution Support Portal) of the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAUA)

URL: https://www.subsportplus.eu/subsportplus/EN/Process/Evaluation-methods-and-tools/evaluation-methods-and-tools\_node.html

40. Portal with a list of tools for assessing alternatives to hazardous chemicals SAAToolbox (Substitution and Alternatives Toolbox) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

URL: https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-management/substitution-of-hazardous-chemicals/

41. Software product for predicting the properties of a chemical substance based on its structure (structure-activity model) QSAR Toolbox of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (requires software installation)

URL: https://qsartoolbox.org/download/

42. Software product for predicting inhalation exposure to substances in the workplace EMKG-Expo Tool of the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAUA) (software installation required)

URL: https://www.baua.de/EN/Topics/Work-design/Hazardous-substances/REACH-assessment-unit/EMKG-Expo-Tool.html

43. Software tool for predicting hazardous properties of chemicals from structural analogues AMBIT of the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) (requires software installation)

URL: https://ambitlri.ideaconsult.net/tool2

44. Biotransformation Susceptibility software (BiotS) for predicting the biotransformation potential of chemicals from the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

URL: https://cefic-lri.org/toolbox/biots/

45. Software product for predicting the properties of chemical substances based on the quantitative structure-activity relationship ECOSAR (Ecological Structure-Activity Relationships Program) of the US Environmental Protection Agency ( EPA)

URL: https://www.epa.gov/tsca-screening-tools/ecological-structure-activity-relationships-ecosar-predictive-model

46. OncoLogic, a software product for assessing the carcinogenic potential of chemicals from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

URL: https://www.epa.gov/tsca-screening-tools/oncologictm-expert-system-evaluate-carcinogenic-potential-chemicals

47. US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Analog Identification Methodology (AIM) Tool for Predicting the Hazard of Unstudied Chemicals

URL: https://www.epa.gov/tsca-screening-tools/analog-identification-methodology-aim-tool

48. Chemical Assessment Clustering Engine (ChemACE) of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fill gaps in data on unstudied chemicals

URL: https://www.epa.gov/tsca-screening-tools/chemical-assessment-clustering-engine-chemace

49. NIH Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER) (requires software installation)

URL: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?hl=en-gb&id=gov.nih.nlm.wiser for Android;

URL: https://apps.apple.com/us/app/wiser-response/id375185381 for Apple

50. Automated distributed information retrieval system (ADIS) "Hazardous substances" of Rospotrebnadzor

URL: https://www.rpohv.ru/db/arips/rules/

51. Elsevier's Reaxys Chemical Sciences Database

URL: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/reaxys

52. American Chemical Society (ACS) Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) databases

URL: https://www.cas.org/support/documentation/cas-databases

53. Chemicalize, a service for calculating the properties of chemical substances and searching for structural and physicochemical data from ChemAxon

URL: https://chemicalize.com/welcome

54. ChemicALL database of hazardous chemicals of the Swedish Research Institute RISE

URL: https://www.ri.se/en/what-we-do/networks/the-chemicals-group

55. Software products of UL (Underwriters Laboratories) USA

URL: https://www.ul.com/

56. Emergency cards for dangerous goods transported by railways of the CIS, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Estonia, approved by the Protocol of the Council on Railway Transport of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States dated May 30, 2008 No. 48

URL: https://docs.cntd.ru/document/902165597

https://www.rw.by/cargo\_transportation/services/normative\_reference\_information/avarijnie\_kartochki\_na\_opasnie\_gruzi1/

57. Rules for the transportation of dangerous goods (Appendix 2 to the Agreement on International Rail Freight Traffic (SMGS));

Rules for ensuring the safe carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterway transport;

Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO), doc.9284

58. Hygienic standards, sanitary norms and rules (reference books of sanitary-hygienic and environmental standards)

59. Scientific and technical documentation (chemist's handbook, other chemical reference publications)

60. Technical regulatory legal acts (national (state) standards of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, interstate standards)

61. Database of hazardous materials GisChem (BG RCI and BGHM), Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV)

URL: https://www.gischem.de/gemischrechner/index.htm

URL: hhttps://www.gischem.de/ghs/index.htm

62. United base data information O chemical substances IUCLID (Informational Uniform Chemical Information Database) of the European chemical agencies (ECHA)

URL: https://echa.europa.eu/

63. Publications in peer-reviewed journals from the Web of Science list

URL: https://clarivate.com/products/scientific-and-academic-research/research-discovery-and-workflow-solutions/webofscience-platform/

64. World Health Organization (WHO) reports

URL: https://www.who.int/

65. Reports of the European Food Safety Authority (ESFA)

URL: https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en

66. Reports of the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety of the European Union (SCCS)

URL: https://health.ec.europa.eu/scientific-committees/scientific-committee-consumer-safety-sccs/sccs-opinions\_en

67. Reports of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

URL: https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/home/en/

68. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) is a database of substance toxicity data based on open scientific literature.

69. Official The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) website

URL: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/index.html

70. Official Canadian Center for Occupation Health and Safety website

URL: https://www.ccohs.ca/

71. UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

72. Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Note. | Clauses 71 and 72 of this list shall be applied for the purpose of preparing the information specified in clause 25 of Appendix No. 2 to EAEU TR 041/2017, in clause 8 of Appendix No. 4 to EAEU TR 041/2017, in clause 26 of Appendix No. 5 to EAEU TR 041/2017 and in clause 8 of Appendix No. 6 to EAEU TR 041/2017. |

APPENDIX No. 4   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union

COMPOSITION of   
information on chemical substances for posting on the official website of the Eurasian Economic Union

1. Information data:

1) individual number in the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union;

2) CAS number (if available);

3) other identification numbers (EINECS number, etc.) (if available);

4) EAEU HS code;

5) name according to IUPAC nomenclature, including in English (if available);

6) name in English (if available);

7) synonyms and abbreviations (if any);

8) technical name (if any);

9) trade name, including brand range (if any);

10) molecular formula (if available);

11) structural formula (if available);

12) molecular weight (if available);

13) status of application in the territory of a member state of the Eurasian Economic Union:

approved for use;

restricted for use, indicating the area of restriction and options for replacement with a safer analogue (if available);

prohibited for use;

14) purpose (area of application).

2. Hazard information:

1) hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) according to interstate standards developed taking into account the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Products (GHS) (before the date of entry into force of the technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017)). From the date of entry into force of the specified technical regulation, hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) is carried out in accordance with the technical regulation taking into account the lists of standards to the specified technical regulation approved by the decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission;

2) information on warning markings according to GOST 31340, including (if any):

signal word;

danger signs;

brief hazard statement (H-phrases);

measures to prevent danger (R-phrases).

3. Conditions for safe handling:

1) personal protective equipment for personnel;

2) storage conditions and periods;

3) packaging (including the materials from which it is made);

4) substances and materials incompatible during storage;

5) methods of disposal (recycling);

6) safety measures and storage rules at home (if applicable).

4. First aid measures:

1) observed symptoms;

2) first aid measures.

5. Measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies and their consequences:

1) personal protective equipment in emergency situations (PPE for emergency teams);

2) actions in case of leakage, spillage or scattering of chemicals.

6. Actions in case of fire.

7. Recommended and prohibited fire extinguishing agents.

8. Information on transportation (transportation):

1) UN number;

2) proper shipping and transport name;

3) hazard classification according to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, including information on the packing group;

4) types of transport used.

9. Information about the chemical product safety data sheet (version, date of issue, name of the person who issued the data sheet).

10. Information about each manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer:

1) the full name of the organization (last name, first name, patronymic (if any) of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur) (in accordance with the constituent documents);

2) short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any);

3) applicant category (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer);

4) address of location;

5) postal address;

6) telephone;

7) email address.

11. Registration data of the chemical substance as a chemical product:

1) registration number of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

2) the date of issue of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

3) the validity period of the certificate of state registration of chemical products;

4) the status of the certificate of state registration of chemical products (valid, suspended, cancelled or terminated);

5) the name of the technical document (standard, technical specifications, technical passport, technical manual, technological regulations (instructions), specification), in accordance with which the chemical product is manufactured.

APPENDIX No. 5   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures   
of the Eurasian Economic Union

COMPOSITION of information and documents included in the national parts of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union in the part concerning mixtures

1. Information data:

1) individual number in the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union;

2) identification codes in accordance with the legislation of a member state of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as a member state) (OKPD 2, OKP RB, KPD, GSCP, etc.);

3) EAEU HS code;

4) technical name (if any);

5) trade name, including brand range (if any);

6) purpose (area of application);

7) production volume (import) (tons/year – average for the last 3 years or planned quantity).

2. Information about the composition:

1) CAS number (if available);

2) individual number in the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union;

3) name according to IUPAC nomenclature, including in English (if available);

4) percentage content in the mixture (exact value or range) in accordance with paragraph 8 of the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017);

5) status of application in the territory of the Member State:

approved for use;

restricted for use, indicating the area of restriction and options for replacement with a safer analogue (if available).

3. Information about the hazard of the mixture:

1) hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) in accordance with the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017);

2) information on warning markings according to GOST 31340, including:

signal word (if any);

danger signs (if any);

brief hazard statement (H-phrases) (if any);

hazard prevention measures (P-phrases) (if any);

names of chemical substances that determine the hazard of the mixture to human health and the environment.

4. Physicochemical properties:

1) state of aggregation at a temperature of + 20 0 C and a pressure of 101.3 kPa;

2) color;

3) smell;

4) release form (for solid chemical products and aerosols);

5) granulometric composition (for solid chemical products);

6) melting point;

7) initial boiling point/boiling point/boiling range;

8) flash point ( 0 C);

9) flammability;

10) autoignition temperature ( 0 C);

11) flammability concentration limits (%);

12) temperature limits of ignition ( 0 C);

13) freezing temperature ( 0 C);

14) critical temperature ( 0 C) (for gases under pressure);

15) explosive properties;

16) oxidizing properties;

17) density and (or) relative density;

18) relative vapor density;

19) vapor pressure;

20) surface tension in aqueous solutions;

21) solubility in water;

22) solubility in organic solvents;

23) n-octanol/water partition coefficient (if applicable);

24) kinematic viscosity at a temperature of + 40 0 C (mm2 / s);

25) hydrogen index (pH);

26) corrosion rate of a steel or aluminum surface at a temperature of + 55 0 C (mm/year);

27) reactivity;

28) the possibility of thermal destruction, combustion products and (or) thermal destruction.

5. First aid measures:

1) observed symptoms;

2) first aid measures.

6. Acute toxicity information:

1) median lethal dose when swallowing the mixture (LD 50 (mg/kg)) (animal species or alternative study type);

2) median lethal dose upon skin contact of the mixture (LD 50 (mg/kg)) (animal species or alternative study type);

3) the average lethal concentration when inhaling the mixture (LC 50 (mg/ m3 or ppm)) (exposure time, animal species).

7. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on skin damage (necrosis)/irritation when exposed to the mixture.

8. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was made) on eye damage/irritation when exposed to the mixture.

9. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on the sensitizing effect of the mixture (upon contact with skin and by inhalation).

10. Information (data on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on the mutagenic effect of the mixture.

11. Information (data on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on the carcinogenic effect of the mixture.

12. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on the reproductive toxicity of the mixture.

13. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out, the target organs/systems affected) on the selective toxicity to target organs and (or) systems following a single exposure to the mixture.

14. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out, the target organs/systems affected) on the selective toxicity to target organs and (or) systems upon repeated/long-term exposure to the mixture.

15. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was made) on toxicity by aspiration.

16. Information on other specific consequences of the negative impact of the mixture, including on the endocrine system, blood system, etc.

17. Information (information on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on acute toxicity to the aquatic environment.

18. Information (data on the basis of which the hazard classification was carried out) on chronic toxicity to the aquatic environment.

19. Destruction of the ozone layer.

20. Information on the presence of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals in the mixture.

21. Information on impact on soil:

1) toxicity to soil organisms when exposed to the mixture;

2) persistence of the mixture in the soil;

3) the ability of the mixture to migrate;

4) the influence of the mixture on the nutritional value of agricultural products.

22. Control measures for mixture components:

1) analytical control methods (as part of the notification of a new chemical substance in a mixture);

2) hygienic standards in environmental objects (if any).

23. Conditions for safe handling:

1) personal protective equipment for personnel;

2) storage conditions and periods;

3) packaging (including the materials from which it is made);

4) substances and materials incompatible during storage;

5) methods of disposal (recycling);

6) safety measures and storage rules at home (if applicable).

24. Measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies and their consequences:

1) necessary general actions in emergency and emergency situations;

2) personal protective equipment in emergency situations (PPE for emergency teams);

3) actions in case of leakage, spillage or scattering of the mixture.

25. Actions in case of fire.

26. Recommended and prohibited fire extinguishing agents.

27. Information on transportation (transportation):

1) UN number;

2) proper shipping and transport name;

3) types of transport used.

4) hazard classification according to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, including information on the packing group;

5) emergency card numbers (for rail, sea and other types of transportation);

28. Documents:

1) an application for notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

2) chemical product safety data sheet;

3) research (test) protocols, and (or) results of instrumental analysis, and (or) expert opinions, including on the applicability of the analog approach (if any);

4) information confirming the applicant’s right to use the information provided (in the case of using information from closed sources).

29. Documents additionally submitted within the framework of notification of a new chemical substance in a mixture:

1) chemical safety report;

2) research strategy (if any).

30. Information about each manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer:

1) the full name of the organization (last name, first name, patronymic (if any) of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur) (in accordance with the constituent documents);

2) short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any);

3) information on the organization’s registration for tax purposes;

4) the registration or accounting (individual, identification) number of the applicant, assigned during state registration of a legal entity or an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur, in accordance with the legislation of the Member States;

5) applicant category (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer);

6) address of location (address of legal entity – for a legal entity or place of residence – for an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur);

7) postal address;

8) telephone;

9) email address.

31. Registration data of the mixture as a chemical product:

1) registration number of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

2) the date of issue of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

3) the validity period of the certificate of state registration of chemical products;

4) the status of the certificate of state registration of chemical products (valid, suspended, cancelled or terminated);

5) the name of the technical document (standard, technical specifications, technical passport, technical manual, technological regulations (instructions), specification), in accordance with which the chemical product is manufactured.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Note. | If any parameter or indicator is not characteristic of a chemical substance, the following wording is indicated in the corresponding section of the information: “Not applicable”. |

APPENDIX No. 6   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union

COMPOSITION of   
information on mixtures for posting on the official website of the Eurasian Economic Union

1. Information data:

1) individual number in the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union;

2) identification codes in accordance with the legislation of the member state of the Eurasian Economic Union (OKPD 2, OKP RB, KPD, GSCP, etc.);

3) EAEU HS code;

4) technical name (if any);

5) trade name, including brand range (if any);

6) purpose (area of application).

2. Information about the hazard of the mixture:

1) hazard classification (hazard type(s) and hazard class(es)) in accordance with the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017);

2) information on warning markings according to GOST 31340, including (if any):

signal word;

danger signs;

brief hazard statement (H-phrases);

measures to prevent danger (R-phrases).

3. Conditions for safe handling of the mixture:

1) personal protective equipment for personnel;

2) storage conditions and periods;

3) packaging (including the materials from which it is made);

4) substances and materials incompatible during storage;

5) methods of disposal (recycling);

6) safety measures and storage rules at home (if applicable).

4. First aid measures:

1) observed symptoms;

2) first aid measures.

5. Measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies and their consequences:

1) personal protective equipment in emergency situations (PPE for emergency teams);

2) actions in case of leakage, spillage or scattering of chemicals.

6. Actions in case of fire.

7. Recommended and prohibited fire extinguishing agents.

8. Information on transportation (transportation):

1) UN number;

2) proper shipping and transport name;

3) hazard classification according to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, including information on the packing group;

4) types of transport used.

9. Information about the chemical product safety data sheet (version, date of issue, name of the person who issued the data sheet).

10. Information about each manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer:

1) the full name of the organization (last name, first name, patronymic (if any) of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur) (in accordance with the constituent documents);

2) short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any);

3) applicant category (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer);

4) address of location (address of legal entity – for a legal entity or place of residence – for an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur);

5) postal address;

6) telephone;

7) email address.

11. Registration data of the mixture as a chemical product:

1) registration number of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

2) the date of issue of the certificate of notification or permit state registration of chemical products;

3) the validity period of the certificate of state registration of chemical products;

4) the status of the certificate of state registration of chemical products (valid, suspended, cancelled or terminated);

5) the name of the technical document (standard, technical specifications, technical passport, technical manual, technological regulations (instructions), specification), in accordance with which the chemical product is manufactured.

APPENDIX No. 7   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union

LIST of chemicals that have carcinogenic, mutagenic effects,   
affect reproductive function, and have chronic toxicity for the aquatic environment (class 1)

Table 1

Carcinogens of hazard class 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  p/p | Name in Russian | | Title in English | CAS number | Note | |
| hazard subclass | preferred route of entry into the body |
| 1 | Acrylamide | | Acrylamide | 79-06-1 | 1B | English, h/k, v/f |
| 2 | 4-Aminobiphenyl | | 4-Aminobiphenyl | 92-67-1 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 3 | 2-Amino-3-methylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline | | 3-Methyl-3H-imidazo[4,5-f]quinolin-2-amine | 76180-96-6 | 1B | in/f |
| 4 | Aristocholic acid | | Aristolochic acid | 313-67-7 | 1A | in/f |
| 5 | Asbestos (all forms, including actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, crocidolite, tremolite) | | Asbestos (all forms, including actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, crocidolite, tremolite) | 1332-21-4  77536-67-512172-73-577536-66-412001-28-477536-68-6 | 1A | ing. |
| 6 | Aflatoxins (B1, B2, G1, G2, M1) | | Aflatoxins (B1, B2, G1, G2, M1) | 1402-68-2 | 1A | in/f |
| 7 | Benzo(a)pyrene | | Benzo[a]pyrene | 50-32-8 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 8 | Benzene | | Benzene | 71-43-2 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 9 | Benzidine | | Benzidine | 92-87-5 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 10 | Benzidines (dye metabolites) | | Benzidine, dyes metabolized | - | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 11 | Beryllium and its compounds\* | | Beryllium and its compounds | 7440-41-7 | 1A | ing. |
| 12 | Bis(chloromethyl) ether | | Bis(chloromethyl)ether; chloromethyl methyl ether (technical-grade) | 542-88-1 | 1A | ing. |
| 13 | Bitumen | | Bitumens | - | 1B | - |
| 14 | 1,3-Butadiene | | 1,3-Butadiene | 106-99-0 | 1A | ing. |
| 15 | Vinyl bromide | | Vinyl bromide | 593-60-2 | 1B | ing. |
| 16 | Vinyl fluoride | | Fluoroethylene | 75-02-5 | 1B | ing. |
| 17 | Vinyl chloride | | Vinyl chloride | 75-01-4 | 1A | ing. |
| 18 | Hydrazine | | Hydrazine | 302-01-2 | 1B | - |
| 19 | N-(Phosphonomethyl)glycine (Glyphosate) | | N-(Phosphonomethyl)glycine (Glyphosate) | 1071-83-6 | 1B | - |
| 20 | Glycidol | | Glycide | 556-52-5​ | 1B | English, h/k, v/f |
| 21 | O,O-Diethyl-O-(2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)thiophosphate (Diazinon) | | O,O-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl) thiophosphate (Diazinon) | 333-41-5 | 1B | - |
| 22 | Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | | Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | 53-70-3 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 23 | Dibenz[a,j]acridine | | Dibenz[a,j]acridine | 224-42-0 | 1B | ing., v/f |
| 24 | Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene | | Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene | 191-30-0 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 25 | 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine | | 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine | 540-73-8 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 26 | Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride | | Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride | 79-44-7 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 27 | Dimethyl sulfate | | dimethyl sulphate | 77-78-1 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 28 | N,N-Dimethylformamide | | N,N-Dimethylformamide | 68-12-2 | 1B | - |
| 29 | Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls with toxicity equivalence factor according to WHO (PCB-77, 81, 105, 114,118, 123, 126, 156, 157, 167, 169, 189) | | Polychlorinated biphenyls, dioxin-like, with a Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF) according to WHO (PCBs 77, 81, 105, 114, 118, 123, 126, 156, 157, 167, 169, 189) | - | 1A | - |
| 30 | Dichloromethane | | Dichloromethane | 75-09-2 | 1B | - |
| 31 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 78-87-5 | 1A | - |
| 32 | Diethylstilbestrol | | Diethylstilbestrol | 56-53-1 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 33 | Diethyl sulfate | | Diethyl sulphate | 64-67-5 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 34 | Coal tar distillates | | Coal-tar distillation | 8007-45-2 | 1A | - |
| 35 | Indium phosphide | | Indium phosphide | 22398-80-7 | 1B | ing. |
| 36 | 1-Chloro-2-[(2-chloroethyl)sulfanyl]ethane (Sulfur mustard) | | 1-Chloro-2-[(2-chloroethyl)sulfanyl]ethane | 505-60-2 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 37 | Cadmium and its compounds\* | | Cadmium and cadmium compounds | 7440-43-9 | 1A | ing. |
| 38 | Coal tar | | Coal-tar pitch | 65996-93-2 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 39 | 2-[(1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethyl)sulfanyl]-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3-dione (Captafol) | | 2-[(1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethyl)sulfanyl]-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3-dione (Captafol) | 2425-06-1 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 40 | Silicon carbide filiform | | Silicon carbide | 409-21-2 | 1B |  |
| 41 | Cobalt metal containing tungsten carbide | | Cobalt metal with tungsten carbide | 7440-48-4  12070-12-1 | 1B | ing. |
| 42 | Quartz or cristobalite (silica dust, crystalline) | | Quartz or cristobalite (silica dust, crystalline) | 14808-60-7 | 1A | ing. |
| 43 | Creosote | | Creosote | 8001-58-9 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 44 | 1α,2α,3β,4α,5α,6β-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) | | 1 α ,2 α ,3 β ,4 α ,5 α ,6 β -Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) | 58-89-9 | 1A | - |
| 45 | O,O-Dimethyl-S-(1,2-dicarbethoxyethyl)dithiophosphate (Malathion) | | Diethyl 2-[(dimethoxyphosphorothioyl)sulfanyl]butanedioate (Malathion) | 121-75-5 | 1B | - |
| 46 | 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole | | 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole | 149-30-4 | 1B | - |
| 47 | N-Methyl-N-nitrosourea | | N-Methyl-N-nitrosourea | 684-93-5 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 48 | N-Methyl-N&apos;-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine | | N-Methyl-N&apos;-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine | 70-25-7 | 1B | in/f |
| 49 | 4,4&apos;-Methylenbis(2-chloroaniline) | | 4,4&apos;-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) | 101-14-4 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 50 | Methyl methanesulfonate | | Methyl methanesulphonate | 66-27-3 | 1B | ing. |
| 51 | Mineral oils, unrefined and slightly refined | | Mineral oils, untreated or mildly treated | ­- | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 52 | Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds\* | | Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds | 7440-38-2 | 1A | English, h/k, v/f |
| 53 | 2-Naphthylamine | | 2-Naphthylamine | 91-59-8 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 54 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | | Dimethylnitrosoamine | 62-75-9 | 1B | English, h/k, v/f |
| 55 | N-Nitrosodiethylamine | | Diethylnitrosoamine | 55-18-5 | 1B | English, h/k, v/f |
| 56 | 4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone | | 4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone | 64091-91-4 | 1A | ing. |
| 57 | 1-Nitroso-2-(3-pyridyl)pyrrolidine (N&apos;-Nitrosonornicotine) | | 1-Nitroso-2-(3-pyridyl)pyrrolidine (N&apos;-Nitrosonornicotine) | 16543-55-8 | 1A | ing. |
| 58 | 1-Nitropyrene | | 1-Nitropyrene | 5522-43-0 | 1B | ing. |
| 59 | 2-Nitrotoluene | | 2-Nitrotoluene | 88-72-2 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 60 | 6-Nitrochrysene | | 6-Nitrochrysene | 7496-02-8 | 1B | ing. |
| 61 | 3,4,5,3&apos;,4&apos;-Pentachlorobiphenyl | | 3,4,5,3&apos;,4&apos;-Pentachlorobiphenyl (PCB-126) | 57465-28-8 | 1A | English, h/k, v/f |
| 62 | 2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran | | 2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran | 57117-31-4 | 1A | English, h/k, v/f |
| 63 | Pentachlorophenol | | Pentachlorophenol | 87-86-5 | 1A | - |
| 64 | Polybrominated biphenyls | | Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) | 59536-65-1 | 1B | ing., v/f |
| 65 | Shale oils | | Shale oils | 68308-34-9 | 1A | - |
| 66 | Nickel compounds\* | | Nickel compounds | - | 1A | - |
| 67 | Inorganic lead compounds\* | | Lead compounds, inorganic | - | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 68 | Styrene | | Styrene | 100-42-5 | 1B | - |
| 69 | Chromium (VI) and its compounds\* | | Chromium (VI) compounds | 18540-29-9 | 1A | ing. |
| 70 | Styrene-7,8-oxide | | Styrene oxide | 96-09-3 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 71 | 2,2&apos;,6,6&apos;-Tetrabromo-4,4&apos;-isopropylidene diphenol (Tetrabromobisphenol A) | | 2,2&apos;,6,6&apos;-Tetrabromo-4,4&apos;-isopropylidenediphenol (Tetrabromobisphenol A) | 79-94-7 | 1B | - |
| 72 | 3,3&apos;,4,4&apos;-Tetrachlorazobenzene | | 3,3&apos;,4,4&apos;-Tetrachloroazobenzene | 14047-09-7 | 1B | - |
| 73 | Tetrafluoroethylene | | Tetrafluoroethylene | 116-14-3 | 1B | - |
| 74 | Tetrachlorethylene | | Tetrachloroethylene | 127-18-4 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 75 | 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibezo[b,e]-1,4-dioxin | | 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin | 1746-01-6 | 1A | English, h/k, v/f |
| 76 | ortho-Toluidine | | ortho-toluidine | 95-53-4 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 77 | Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate | | Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate | 126-72-7 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 78 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 96-18-4 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 79 | Trichloroethylene | | Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | 1A | ing., h/k |
| 80 | Fluoro-edenite fibrous amphibole | | Fluoride-edenite fibrous amphibole | - | 1A | - |
| 81 | Formaldehyde | | Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | 1A | ing. |
| 82 | Phosphorus-32 as phosphate | | Phosphorus-32, as phosphate | 14596-37-3 | 1A | - |
| 83 | Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral) | | Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral) | 75-87-6 | 1B | ing. |
| 84 | 2,2,2-Trichloroethane-1,1-diol (Chloral hydrate) | | 2,2,2-Trichloroethane-1,1-diol | 302-17-0 | 1B | ing. |
| 85 | α-Chlorinated toluenes (benzal chloride, benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride) and benzoyl chloride (mixture) | | alpha-Chlorinated toluenes (benzal chloride, benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride) and benzoyl chloride (combined exposures) | 98-87-3  98-07-7100-44-798-88-4 | 1 B | ing. |
| 86 | Chlormethine | | Chlormethine | 51-75-2 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 87 | (Chloromethyl)methyl ether | | Chloromethyl methyl ether | 107-30-2 | 1A | ing. |
| 88 | 4-Chloro-ortho-toluidine | | 4-Chloro-o-toluidine | 95-69-2 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 89 | Cyclopenta[c,d]pyrene | | Cyclopenta[c,d]pyrene | 27208-37-3 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 90 | Epichlorohydrin | | Epichlorohydrin | 106-89-8 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 91 | Erionite | | Erionite | 66733-21-9 | 1A | ing. |
| 92 | Ethylene dibromide | | Ethylene dibromide | 106-93-4 | 1B | ing., h/k |
| 93 | Ethylene oxide | | Ethylene oxide | 75-21-8 | 1A | ing. |
| 94 | Ethyl carbamate (Urethane) | | Ethyl carbamate (Urethane) | 51-79-6 | 1B | ing. |
| 95 | N-Ethyl-N-Nitrosourea | | N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea | 759-73-9 | 1B | ing., h/k |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |

\* Unless proven otherwise (proof of absence of carcinogenic effect is experimental data).

Notes: 1. This list uses abbreviations that mean the following:

ing. – intake by inhalation (inhalation);

h/k – penetration through the skin (percutaneously);

in/g – intake by ingestion (orally).

2. To assess the carcinogenicity of petroleum products, including mineral oils:

(a) Classification of a petroleum product as a carcinogen should not be applied if it can be demonstrated that it contains less than 3 percent DMSO extract as measured by the IP346 method;

(b) Classification of a petroleum product as a carcinogen should not be applied if it can be demonstrated that it contains less than 0.1 percent benzene (CAS number 71-43-2);

(c) Classification of a petroleum product as a carcinogen should not be applied if it can be demonstrated that the substance contains less than 0.005 percent benzo(a)pyrene (CAS number 50-32-8).

Table 2

Carcinogens of hazard class 2

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  p/p | Name in Russian | Title in English | CAS number | Note  (primary route  of entry into the body) |
| 1 | Aziridine | Aziridine | 151-56-4 | - |
| 2 | Acrylonitrile | Acrylonitrile | 107-13-1 | ing., h/k |
| 3 | para-aminoazobenzene | para-aminobenzene | 60-09-3 | - |
| 4 | ortho-Aminoazotoluene | ortho-Aminoazotoluene | 97-56-3 | - |
| 5 | 1-Amino-2,4-dibromantraquinone | 1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone | 81-49-2 | - |
| 6 | 2-Amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo[4,5-b]pyridine | 2-Amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimida-zo[4,5-b]pyridine (PhIP) | 105650-23-5 | - |
| 7 | 2-Amino-3-methyl-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole | 2-Amino-3-methyl-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole (MeA-alpha-C) | 68006-83-7 | - |
| 8 | 2-Amino-3,4-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline | 2-Amino-3,4-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline (MeIQ) | 77094-11-2 | - |
| 9 | 2-Amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline | 2-Amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline (MeIQx) | 77500-04-0 | - |
| 10 | 3-Amino-1,4-dimethyl-5H-py-rido[4,3-b]indole | 3-Amino-1,4-dimethyl-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole (Trp-P-1) | 62450-06-0 | - |
| 11 | 3-Amino-1-methyl-5H-pyrido[4,3-b]indole | 3-Amino-1-methyl-5H-pyri-do[4,3-b]indole (Trp-P-2) | 62450-07-1 | - |
| 12 | 2-Aminodipyrido[1,2-a:3&apos;,2&apos;-d]imidazole hydrochloride | 2-Aminodipyrido[1,2-a:3&apos;,2&apos;-d]imidazole hydrochloride | 67730-10-3 | - |
| 13 | 2-Amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3&apos;,2&apos;-d]imidazole hydrochloride monohydrate | 2-Amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3&apos;,2&apos;-d]imidazole hydrochloride monohydrate | 67730-11-4 | - |
| 14 | 2-Amino-5-(5-nitro-2-fu-ryl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole | 5-(5-Nitrofuran-2-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-amine | 712-68-5 | - |
| 15 | 2-Amino-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole | 9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indol-2-amine | 26148-68-5 | - |
| 16 | 2,4-Diaminoanisole | 2,4-Diaminoanisole | 615-05-4 | - |
| 17 | 2,4-Diaminotoluene | 2,4-Toluenediamine | 95-80-7 | - |
| 18 | Anthraquinone | Anthraquinone | 84-65-1 | - |
| 19 | ortho-anisidine | Ortho-Anisidine | 90-04-0 | - |
| 20 | 2-(para-tert-Butylphenoxy)isopropyl)-2-chloroethyl)sulfite (Aramite) | 2-(p-tert-Butylphenoxy)isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite (Aramite) | 140-57-8 | - |
| 21 | Auramine | Auramine | 492-80-8 | - |
| 22 | Acetaldehyde | Acetaldehyde | 75-07-0 | - |
| 23 | Acetamide | Acetamide | 60-35-5 | - |
| 24 | Methylazoxymethanol acetate | Methylazoxymethanol acetate | 592-62-1 | - |
| 25 | Benz[a]anthracene | Benz[a]anthracene | 56-55-3 | ing., h/k |
| 26 | Benz[j]aceanthrylene | Benz[j]aceanthrylene | 202-33-5 | - |
| 27 | Benzyl Violet 4B | Benzyl Violet 4B | 1694-09-3 | - |
| 28 | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | - |
| 29 | Benzo[c]phenanthrene | Benzo[c]phenanthrene | 195-19-7 | - |
| 30 | Benzo[j]fluoranthene | Benzo[j]fluoranthene | 205-82-3 | - |
| 31 | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | - |
| 32 | Benzophenone | Benzophenone | 119-61-9 | - |
| 33 | Benzofuran | Benzofuran | 271-89-6 | - |
| 34 | Bromodichloromethane | Bromodichloromethane | 75-27-4 | - |
| 35 | 2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diol | 2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diol | 3296-90-0 | - |
| 36 | 1-Bromopropane | 1-Bromopropane | 106-94-5 | - |
| 37 | 2,3-Dibromopropan-1-ol | 2,3-Dibromopropan-1-ol | 96-13-9 | - |
| 38 | Bromochloroacetic acid | 2-Bromo-2-chloroacetic acid | 5589-96-8 | - |
| 39 | tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol | Tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol | 25013-16-5 | - |
| 40 | β-Butyrolactone | β-Butyrolactone | 3068-88-0 | - |
| 41 | Vinyl acetate | Vinyl acetate | 108-05-4 | - |
| 42 | Vinylidene chloride | Vinyl chloride | 75-35-4 | - |
| 43 | 4-Vinylcyclohexene | 4-Vinylcyclohexene | 100-40-3 | - |
| 44 | 4-Vinylcyclohexene diepoxide | 4-Vinylcyclohexene dioxide | 106-87-6 | - |
| 45 | Gasoline | Gasoline | - | - |
| 46 | 2,4-Hexadienal | 2,4-Hexadiene | 142-83-6 | - |
| 47 | Hexamethylphosphortriamide | Hexamethylphosphoric triamide | 680-31-9 | - |
| 48 | Hexachlorocyclohexanes | Hexachlorocyclohexanes | - | - |
| 49 | Hexachloroethane | Hexachloroethane | 67-72-1 | - |
| 50 | 1-Hydroxyanthraquinone | 1-Hydroxyanthraquinone | 129-43-1 | - |
| 51 | Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine hydrochloride | Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine hydrochloride | 817-09-4 | - |
| 52 | Glycidaldehyde | Glycaldehyde | 765-34-4 | - |
| 53 | 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone (Dantrone) | 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone (Dantron, Chrysazin) | 117-10-2 | - |
| 54 | 4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether | 4,4&apos;-Diaminodiphenylether | 101-80-4 | - |
| 55 | N,N&apos;-Diacetylbenzidine | N,N-Diacetylbenzidine | 613-35-4 | - |
| 56 | Dibenz[c,h]acridine | Dibenz[c,h]acridine | 224-53-3 | - |
| 57 | Dibenz[a,h]acridine | Dibenz[a,h]acridine | 226-36-8 | - |
| 58 | 7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole | 7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole | 194-59-2 | - |
| 59 | Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene | Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene | 189-64-0 | - |
| 60 | Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene | Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene | 189-55-9 | - |
| 61 | Dibromoacetonitrile | dibromoacetonitrile | 3252-43-5 | - |
| 62 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 96-12-8 | - |
| 63 | Dibromoacetic acid | dibromoacetic acid | 631-64-1 | - |
| 64 | 5-Propyl-1,3-benzodioxole (Dihydrosafrole) | 5-Propyl-1,3-benzodioxole (Dihydrosafrole) | 94-58-6 | - |
| 65 | Resorcinol diglycidyl ether | Resorcinol diglycidyl ether | 101-90-6 | - |
| 66 | Diesel fuel, marine | Diesel fuel, marine | - | - |
| 67 | Diisopropyl sulfate | Diisopropyl sulfate | 2973-10-6 | - |
| 68 | para-Dimethylaminoazobenzene | para-Dimethylaminoazobenzene | 60-11-7 | - |
| 69 | 4,4-Bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone | 4,4&apos;-Bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone | 90-94-8 | - |
| 70 | 3,3&apos;-Dimethylbenzidine | 3,3&apos;-Dimethylbenzidine | 119-93-7 | - |
| 71 | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine | 57-14-7 | English, h/k, v/f |
| 72 | 3,3&apos;-Dimethylbenzidine | 3,3&apos;-Dimethylbenzidine | 119-93-7 | - |
| 73 | Dimethylarsenic acid | dimethylarsinic acid | 75-60-5 | - |
| 74 | 3,3&apos;-Dimethoxybenzidine (ortho-Dianisidine) | 3,3&apos;-Dimethoxybenzidine | 119-90-4 | - |
| 75 | 1,3-Dinitropyrene | 1,3-Dinitropyrene | 75321-20-9 | - |
| 76 | 1,6-Dinitropyrene | 1,6-Dinitropyrene | 42397-64-8 | - |
| 77 | 1,8-Dinitropyrene | 1,8-Dinitropyrene | 42397-65-9 | - |
| 78 | 3,7-Dinitrofluoranthene | 3,7-Dinitrofluoranthene | 105735-71-5 | - |
| 79 | 3,9-Dinitrofluoranthene | 3,9-Dinitrofluoranthene | 22506-53-2 | - |
| 80 | 1,4-Dioxane | 1,4-Dioxane | 123-91-1 | - |
| 81 | Titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | ing. |
| 82 | 1,4,5,8-Tetraaminoanthraquinone (Disperse Blue 1) | 1,4,5,8-Tetraaminoanthraquinone (Disperse Blue 1) | 2475-45-8 | - |
| 83 | 3,3&apos;-Dichlorobenzidine | 3,3&apos;-Dichlorobenzidine | 91-94-1 | - |
| 84 | para-Dichlorobenzene | para-Dichlorobenzene | 106-46-7 | - |
| 85 | 3,3-Dichloro-4,4-diaminodiphenyl ether | 3,3&apos;-Dichloro-4,4&apos;-diaminodiphenylether | 28434-86-8 | - |
| 86 | Dichloroacetic acid | Dichloroacetic acid | 79-43-6 | - |
| 87 | 1,3-Dichloropropan-2-ol | 1,3-Dichloropropan-2-ol | 96-23-1 | - |
| 88 | 1,3-Dichloropropene (technical) | 1,3-Dichloropropene (technical-grade) | 542-75-6 | - |
| 89 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 107-06-2 | - |
| 90 | (2,2-Dichloroethenyl)dimethylphosphate (Dichlorvos) | 2,2-Dichloroethenyl dimethyl phosphate (Dichlorvos) | 62-73-7 | - |
| 91 | Diethanolamine | Diethanolamine | 111-42-2 | - |
| 92 | Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 117-81-7 | - |
| 93 | 1,2-Diethylhydrazine | 1,2-Diethylhydrazine | 1615-80-1 | - |
| 94 | Iron-dextran complex | Iron-dextran complex | 9004-66-4 | - |
| 95 | Isoprene | Isoprene | 78-79-5 | - |
| 96 | Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | 193-39-5 | - |
| 97 | Potassium bromate | Potassium bromate | 7758-01-2 | - |
| 98 | Carbazole | Carbazole | 86-74-8 | - |
| 99 | Silicon carbide fibrous | Silicon carbide, fibrous | 308076-74-6 | - |
| 100 | Pyrocatechin | Pyrocatechol | 120-80-9 | - |
| 101 | CI Acid Red 114 | CI Acid Red 114 | 6459-94-5 | - |
| 102 | Cobalt and its compounds\* | Cobalt and cobalt compounds | 7440-48-4 | - |
| 103 | Cobalt metal, tungsten carbide free | Cobalt metal without tungsten carbide | 7440-48-4 | - |
| 104 | Cobalt sulfate and other soluble salts of cobalt (II) | Cobalt sulfate and other soluble cobalt (II) salts | 10124-43-3 | - |
| 105 | 3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)acrylic acid (1,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid, caffeic acid) | 3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)acrylic acid  (3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid) | 331-39-5 | - |
| 106 | 2-Methoxy-5-methylaniline | 2-Methoxy-5-methylaniline | 120-71-8 | - |
| 107 | Cumene | Cumen | 98-82-8 | - |
| 108 | [(7S,8R)-7-[(Z)-2-Methylbut-2-enoyl]oxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3H-pyrrolizin-1-yl]methyl (2R)-2,3-dihydroxy-2-[(1S)-1-methoxyethyl]-3-methylbutanoate (Laziocarpine) | [(7S,8R)-7-[(Z)-2-methylbut-2-enoyl]oxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3H-pyrrolizin-1-yl]methyl (2R)-2,3-dihydroxy-2-[(1S)-1-methoxyethyl]-3-methylbutanoate (Lasiocarpine) | 303-34-4 | - |
| 109 | Residual fuel oil (heavy) | Fuel oils, residual (heavy) | - | - |
| 110 | 1-[(2-Methylphenyl)azo]-2-naphthol (Oil Orange SS) | 1-[(2-Methylphenyl)azo]-2-naphthol (Oil Orange SS) | 2646-17-5 | - |
| 111 | 2,6-Dimethylaniline | 2,6-Xylidine | 87-62-7 | - |
| 112 | 2-Methylaziridine (Propylenimine) | 2-Methylaziridine (Propyleneimine) | 75-55-8 | - |
| 113 | 4-Methylpentan-2-one | 4-Methylpentane-2-one | 108-10-1 | - |
| 114 | 2-Methylimidazole | 2-Methylimidazole | 693-98-1 | - |
| 115 | 4-Methylimidazole | 4-Methylimidazole | 822-36-6 | - |
| 116 | 2-Methyl-1-nitroanthraquinone (unknown purity) | 2-Methyl-1-nitroanthraquinone (uncertain purity) | 129-15-7 | - |
| 117 | Methylarsenic acid | Methylarsonic acid | 124-58-3 | - |
| 118 | N,N-Dimethyl-para-toluidine | N,N-Dimethyl-p-toluidine | 99-97-8 | - |
| 119 | Methylmercuric compounds\* | Methylmercury compounds | - | - |
| 120 | 2-Phenylpropene | 2-Phenylpropene | 98-83-9 | - |
| 121 | Methylthiouracil | Methylthiouracil | 56-04-2 | - |
| 122 | 4,4-Methylenebis(2-methylaniline) | 4,4&apos;-Methylenedi-o-toluidine | 838-88-0 | - |
| 123 | bis[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]methane | Bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]methane | 101-61-1 | - |
| 124 | 4,4-Methylenedianiline | 4,4&apos;-Methylenedianiline | 101-77-9 | - |
| 125 | 5-Methylchrysene | 5-Methylchrysene | 3697-24-3 | - |
| 126 | 4-Allyl-1,2-dimethoxybenzene (Methyleugenol) | 4-Allyl-1,2-dimethoxybenzene | 93-15-2 | - |
| 127 | Microcystin-LR | Microcystin-LR | 101043-37-2 | - |
| 128 | 7-Methyl-3-methyleneocta-1,6-diene (β-Myrcene) | 7-Methyl-3-methyleneocta-1,6-diene (Myrcen) | 123-35-3 | - |
| 129 | 5-(Morpholinomethyl)-3-[(5-nitrofurfurylidene)amino]-2-oxazolidinone | 5-(Morpholinomethyl)-3-[(5-nitrofurfury-lidene)amino]-2-oxazolidinone | 3795-88-8 | - |
| 130 | Sodium ortho-phenylphenate | Sodium ortho-phenyl-phenate | 132-27-4 | - |
| 131 | Naphthalene | Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | - |
| 132 | Nickel metal and alloys\* | Nickel, metallic and alloys | 7440-02-0 | ing. |
| 133 | Nitrilotriacetic acid, its salts\* | Nitrilotriacetic acid and its salts | 139-13-9 | - |
| 134 | 5-Nitroacenaphthene | 5-Nitroacenaphthene | 602-87-9 | - |
| 135 | Nitrobenzene | Nitrobenzene | 98-95-3 | - |
| 136 | 3-Nitrobenzanthrone | 3-Nitrobenzanthrone | 17117-34-9 | - |
| 137 | 3-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)propionitrile | 3-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)propionitril | 60153-49-3 | - |
| 138 | Nitromethane | Nitromethane | 75-52-5 | - |
| 139 | 2-Nitropropane | 2-Nitropropane | 79-46-9 | - |
| 140 | 4-Nitropyrene | 4-Nitropyrene | 57835-92-4 | - |
| 141 | 2-Nitrofluorene | 2-Nitrofluorene | 607-57-8 | - |
| 142 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 121-14-2 | - |
| 143 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 606-20-2 | - |
| 144 | (2,4-Dichlorophenyl)(4-nitrophenyl) ether (Nitrofen (technical)) | 2,4-Dichlorophenyl 4-nitrophenyl ether (Nitrofen (technical-grade)) | 1836-75-5 | - |
| 145 | 1-[(5-Nitrofurfurylidene) amino]-2-imidazolidinone | 1-[(5-Nitrofurfurylidene)amino]-2-imidazolidinone | 555-84-0 | - |
| 146 | Indium tin oxide | indium tin oxide | 50926-11-9 | - |
| 147 | Antimony(III) oxide | diantimony trioxide | 1309-64-4 | - |
| 148 | 4,4'-[(4-Iminocyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene)methylene]dianiline hydrochloride (CI Basic Red 9) | 4,4&apos;-[(4-Iminocyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene)methylene]dianiline hydrochloride (CIBasic Red 9) | 569-61-9 | - |
| 149 | N-{[(3R)-5-Chloro-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isochromen-7-yl]carbonyl}-L-phenylalanine (Ochratoxin A) | N-{[(3R)-5-Chloro-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-isochromen-7-yl]carbonyl}-L-phenylalanine (Ochratoxin A) | 303-47-9 | - |
| 150 | Palygorskite (attapulgite, long fibers, > 5 micrometers) | Palygorskite (Attapulgite) (long fibres, > 5 micrometres) | 12174-11-7 | - |
| 151 | [Hydroxymethyl-[6-[(E)-2-(5-nitrofuran-2-yl)ethenyl]-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl]amino]methanol (Panfuran S (containing dihydroxymethylfuratrizine)) | [Hydroxymethyl-[6-[(E)-2-(5-nitrofuran-2-yl)ethenyl]-1,2,4-triazin-3-yl]amino]methanol (Panfuran S (containing dihydroxymethylfuratrizine)) | 794-93-4 | - |
| 152 | Vanadium pentoxide | Divanadium pentaoxide | 1314-62-1 | - |
| 153 | Pentosan polysulfate sodium | Pentosan polysulfate sodium | 37319-17-8 | - |
| 154 | Perfluorooctanoic acid | Perfluorooctanoic acid | 335-67-1 | - |
| 155 | Pyridine | Pyridine | 110-86-1 | - |
| 156 | Polychlorophenols and their sodium salts (see pentachlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol)\* | Polychlorophenols and their sodium salts (mixed exposures) (see Pentachlorophenol; 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol) | - | - |
| 157 | Ponceau 3R | Ponceau 3R | 3564-09-8 | - |
| 158 | Ponceau MX | Ponceau MX | 3761-53-3 | - |
| 159 | Propylene oxide | Propylene oxide | 75-56-9 | ing. |
| 160 | β-Propiolactone | beta-Propiolactone | 57-57-8 | - |
| 161 | Propylthiouracil | Propylthiouracil | 51-52-5 | - |
| 162 | Tetrasodium 3,3-[(3,3-dimethoxy[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulfonate] (CI Direct Blue 15) | Tetrasodium 3,3&apos;-[(3,3&apos;-dimethoxy[1,1&apos;-biphenyl]-4,4&apos;-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate] (Direct Blue 15) | 2429-74-5 | - |
| 163 | (R)-5-Methyl-2-(1-methylethylidene)cyclohexanone (Pulegon) | (R)-5-Methyl-2-(1-methylethylidine)cyclohexanone (Pulegone) | 89-82-7 | - |
| 164 | 5-(Prop-2-en-1-yl)-2H-1,3-benzodioxole (Safrole) | 5-(Prop-2-en-1-yl)-2H-1,3-benzodioxole (Safrole) | 94-59-7 | - |
| 165 | Lead | Lead | 7439-92-1 | - |
| 166 | 2-[(2-Hydroxyethyl)[4-(methylamino)-3- nitrophenyl]amino]ethan-1-ol (HC Blue N 1) | 2-[(2-Hydroxyethyl)[4-(methylamino)-3-nitrophenyl]amino]ethan-1-ol (HC Blue 1) | 2784-94-3 | - |
| 167 | (3aR,12cS)-8-Hydroxy-6-methoxy-3a,12c-dihydro-7H-furo[3&apos;,2&apos;:4,5]furo[2,3-c]xanthen-7-one (Sterigmatocystin) | (3aR,12cS)-8-Hydroxy-6-methoxy-3a,12c-dihydro-7H-furo[3&apos;,2&apos;:4,5]furo[2,3-c]xanthen-7-one (Sterigmatocystin) | 10048-13-2 | - |
| 168 | 1-Methyl-1-nitroso-3-[(2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-3-yl]urea (Streptozotoxin) | 1-Methyl-1-nitroso-3-[(2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-3-yl]urea (Streptozotocin) | 18883-66-4 | - |
| 169 | (2-Chloroallyl)diethyldithiocarbamate (Sulfalate) | 2-Chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate (Sulfallate) | 95-06-7 | - |
| 170 | Tetrahydrofuran | Tetrahydrofuran | 109-99-9 | - |
| 171 | Tetranitromethane | Tetranitromethane | 509-14-8 | - |
| 172 | (Z)-2-Chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyldimethylphosphate (Tetrachlorvinphos) | (Z)-2-Chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyl dimethyl phosphate (Tetrachlorvinphos) | 22248-79-9 | - |
| 173 | 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 630-20-6 | - |
| 174 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 79-34-5 | - |
| 175 | Thioacetamide | Thioacetamide | 62-55-5 | - |
| 176 | 4,4&apos;-Thiodianiline | 4,4&apos;-Thiodianiline | 139-65-1 | - |
| 177 | O,O-Diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl)phosphorothioate (Thiophos) | O,O-Diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate (Parathion) | 56-38-2 | - |
| 178 | Toluene diisocyanates | Toluene diisoacetate | 26471-62-5 | - |
| 179 | trans-2-[(Dimethylamino)methylimino]-5-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazole | Trans-2-[(Dimethylamino)methylimino]-5-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-vinyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazole | 25962-77-0 | - |
| 180 | 1-tert-Butoxypropan-2-ol | 1-tert-Butoxypropan-2-ol | 57018-52-7 | - |
| 181 | Molybdenum trioxide | Molybdenum trioxide | 1313-27-5 | - |
| 182 | Tetrasodium 3,3-[(3,3-dimethyl[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulfonate]  (Trypan blue) | Tetrasodium 3,3&apos;-[(3,3&apos;-dimethyl[1,1&apos;-biphenyl]-4,4&apos;-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate] (Trypan Blue) | 72-57-1 | - |
| 183 | Trichloroacetic acid | Trichloroacetic acid | 76-03-9 | - |
| 184 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 88-06-2 | - |
| 185 | Carbon black ( technical carbon) | Carbon black | 1333-86-4​ | ing. |
| 186 | Phenazopyridine hydrochloride | Phenazopyridine hydrochloride | 136-40-3 | - |
| 187 | Phenylglycidyl ether | Phenylglycidyl ether | 122-60-1 | - |
| 188 | Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride | Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride | 63-92-3 | - |
| 189 | Phenolphthalein | Phenolphthalein | 77-09-8 | - |
| 190 | 2-(2-Formylhydrazino)-4-(5-nitro-2-furyl)thiazole | 2-(2-Formylhydrazino)-4-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-thiazole | 3570-75-0 | - |
| 191 | [4-(4-Aminophenyl)(4-iminocyclohexa-2,5-dienylidene)methyl]-2-methylaniline hydrochloride  (Fuchsin) | (4-(4-Aminophenyl)(4-iminocyclohexa-2,5-dienylidene)methyl)-2-methylaniline hydrochloride (Basic Fuchsin) | 632-99-5 | - |
| 192 | Fumonisin B1 | Fumonisin B1 | 116355-83-0 | - |
| 193 | Furan | Furan | 110-00-9 | - |
| 194 | Furfuryl alcohol | Furfuryl alcohol | 98-00-0 | - |
| 195 | para-Chloroaniline | para-Chloroaniline | 106-47-8 | - |
| 196 | Chlordecone (Kepon) | Chlordecone (Kepone) | 143-50-0 | - |
| 197 | Chlorinated paraffins with an average number of carbon atoms in the chain of 12 and a degree of chlorination of ~ 60% | Chlorinated paraffins of average carbon chain length C12 and average degree of chlorination approximately 60% | - | - |
| 198 | 1-Chloro-2-methylpropene | 1-Chloro-2-methylpropene | 513-37-1 | - |
| 199 | 3-Chloro-2-methylpropene (technical) | 3-Chloro-2-methylpropene | 563-47-3 | - |
| 200 | 3-Chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone | 3-Chloro-4-dichloromethyl-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone | 77439-76-0 | - |
| 201 | 4-Chloro-ortho-phenylenediamine | 4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine | 95-83-0 | - |
| 202 | 3-Chloropropane-1,2-diol | 3-Chloropropane-1,2-diol | 96-24-2 | - |
| 203 | 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene (Chloroprene) | 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene (Chloroprene) | 126-99-8 | - |
| 204 | 3,4,5,6-Tetrachlorobenzene-1,2-dicarbonitrile (Chlorothalonyl) | 3,4,5,6-Tetrachlorobenzene-1,2-dicarbonitrile (Chlorothalonil) | 1897-45-6 | - |
| 205 | Chloroform | Chloroform | 67-66-3 | - |
| 206 | Chlorophenoxy herbicides | Chlorophenoxy herbicides | - | - |
| 207 | 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) | 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 94-75-7 | - |
| 208 | Chlorendic acid | Chlorendic acid | 115-28-6 | - |
| 209 | N,N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine-N-oxide | Nitrogen mustard N-oxide | 126-85-2 | - |
| 210 | Chrysen | Chrysene | 218-01-9​ | - |
| 211 | 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenylazo)-2-naphthol (Citrus Red 2) | 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenylazo)-2-naphthol (Citrus Red 2) | 6358-53-8 | - |
| 212 | 1,2-Epoxybutane | 1,2-Epoxybutane | 106-88-7 | - |
| 213 | Ethyl acrylate | Ethyl Acrylate | 140-88-5 | - |
| 214 | Ethylbenzene | Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | ing. |
| 215 | Ethyl methane sulfonate | Ethyl methanesulfonate | 62-50-0 | - |

\* Unless proven otherwise (proof of absence of carcinogenic effect is experimental data).

Note: This list uses abbreviations that mean the following:

ing. – intake by inhalation (inhalation);

h/k – penetration through the skin (percutaneously);

in/g – intake by ingestion (orally).

Table 3

Mutagens of hazard class 1

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  p/p | Name in Russian | Title in English | CAS number | Note (hazard subclass) |
| 1 | O-Isobutyl-N-ethoxycarbonylthiocarbamate | O-Isobutyl-N-ethoxy carbonylthiocarbamate | 103122-66-3 | 1B |
| 2 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 96-12-8 | 1B |
| 3 | 1,3,5-Tris[(2S/2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione | 1,3,5-Tris-[(2S and 2R)-2,3-epoxypropyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione | 59653-74-6 | 1B |
| 4 | 1,3,5-Tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6 (1H, 3H, 5H)-trione | 1,3,5-Tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione | 2451-62-9 | 1B |
| 5 | 1,3-Butadiene | 1,3-Butadiene; buta-1,3-diene | 106-99-0​ | 1B |
| 6 | 2,2&apos;-Bioxirane (1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane) | 2,2&apos;-Bioxirane (1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane) | 1464-53-5 | 1B |
| 7 | 2-[bis(2-Chloroethyl)amino]tetrahydro-2H-1,3,2-oxazaphosphorine-2-oxide monohydrate | 2-[Bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]tetrahydro-2H-1,3,2-oxazaphosphorine 2-oxide monohydrate | 6055-19-2 | 1B |
| 8 | 2-Nitrotoluene | 2-Nitrotoluene | 88-72-2 | 1B |
| 9 | 2-Chloro-6-fluorophenol | 2-Chloro-6-fluoro-phenol | 2040-90-6 | 1B |
| 10 | 3-[(2-Chloroethyl)amino]propan-1-ol hydrochloride | 3-[(2-Chloroethyl)amino]propan-1-ol hydrochloride | 40722-80-3 | 1B |
| 11 | 4,4&apos;-Oxidianiline | 4,4&apos;-Oxydianiline | 101-80-4 | 1B |
| 12 | N-[6,9-Dihydro-9-[[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]methyl]-6-oxo-1H-purin-2-yl]acetamide | N-[6,9-Dihydro-9-[[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]methyl]-6-oxo-1H-purin-2-yl]acetamide | 84245-12-5 | 1B |
| 13 | O-Hexyl-N-ethoxycarbonylthiocarbamate | O-Hexyl-N-ethoxycarbonylthiocarbamate | - | 1B |
| 14 | Nitrogenous bases of coal tar, coal, picoline fraction; distillate bases (pyridine bases, boiling in the range of about 125 °C to 160 °C (257 °F to 320 °F), obtained by distillation of the neutralized acid extract of the tar fraction, containing the base obtained by distillation of bituminous coal tar. Consists mainly of lutidines and picolines.) | Tar bases, coal, picoline fraction; Distillate Bases (Pyridine bases boiling in the range of approximately 125 °C to 160 °C (257 °F to 320 °F) obtained by distillation of neutralized acid extract of the base-containing tar fraction obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal tars. Composed chiefly of lutidines and picolines) | 92062-33-4 | 1B\* |
| 15 | Nitrogenous bases of coal tar, coal fraction of toluidine; distillate bases | Tar bases, coal, toluidine fraction; Distillate Bases | 91082-53-0 | 1B\* |
| 16 | Nitrogenous bases of coal tar, coal fractions of lutidine; distillate bases | Tar bases, coal, lutidine fraction; Distillate Bases | 91082-52-9 | 1B\* |
| 17 | Nitrogenous coal tar bases, coal, aniline fraction; distillate bases (distillate fraction boiling in the range of about 180 °C to 200 °C (356 °F to 392 °F), from the crude bases obtained in the process of extracting phenols and bases from phenolic oils of coal tar distillation. Contains principally aniline, collidines, lutidines and toluidines) | Tar bases, coal, aniline fraction; Distillate Bases (The distillation fraction boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 200 °C (356 °F to 392 °F) from the crude bases obtained by dephenolating and debasing the carbolated oil from the distillation of coal tar. It contains chiefly aniline, collidines, lutidines and toluidines) | 92062-27-6 | 1B\* |
| 18 | Nitrogenous coal tar bases; coal, colidine fraction; distillate bases (distillate fractions boiling in the range from about 181 °C to 186 °C (356 °F to 367 °F) of crude bases obtained from the acid-extracted, base-containing tar fractions by distillation of bituminous coal tar. Containing principally aniline and collidines.) | Tar bases, coal, collidine fraction; Distillate Bases (The distillation fraction boiling in the range of approximately 181 °C to 186 °C (356 °F to 367 °F) from the c rude bases obtained from the neutralized, acid-extracted base-containing tar fractions obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal tar. It contains chiefly aniline and collidines) | 92062-28-7 | 1B\* |
| 19 | Nitrogenous coal tar bases, quinoline derivatives; distillate bases | Tar bases, quinoline derivs.; Distillate Bases | 68513-87-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 20 | Nitrogenous bases of coal tar, coal, distillation residues; distillate bases (distillation residues remaining after the distillation of neutralized, acid-extracted, base-containing tar fractions obtained from the distillation of coal tars. Consists mainly of aniline, collidine, quinoline and derivatives of quinoline and toluidines) | Tar bases, coal, distn. residues; Distillate Bases (The distillation residue remaining after the distillation of the neutralized, acid-extracted base-containing tar fractions obtained by the distillation of coal tars. It contains chiefly aniline, collidines, quinoline and quinoline derivatives and toluidines) | 92062-29-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 21 | Nitrogenous bases of coal tar, coal, fraction of quinoline derivatives; distillate bases | Tar bases, coal, quinoline derivatives. fraction; Distillate Bases | 70321-67-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 22 | Acrylamide (Prop-2-enamide) | Acrylamide (Prop-2-enamide) | 79-06-1 | 1B |
| 23 | Aliphatic hydrocarbons, C1-4, high in C3; petroleum gas | Alkanes, C1-4, C3-rich; Petroleum gas | 90622-55-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 24 | Alkanes, C1-2, petroleum gas | Alkanes, C1-2; Petroleum gas | 68475-57-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 25 | Alkanes, C2-3, petroleum gas | Alkanes, C2-3; Petroleum gas | 68475-58-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 26 | Alkanes, C3-4, petroleum gas | Alkanes, C3-4; petroleum gas | 68475-59-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 27 | Alkanes, C4-5, petroleum gas | Alkanes, C4-5; Petroleum gas | 68475-60-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 28 | Anthracene oil, anthracene mixture, anthracene fraction; anthracene oil fraction (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous high-temperature resin and boiling in the range from 330 °C to 350 °C (626 °F to 662 °F). Consists mainly of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene). | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction; Anthracene Oil Fraction (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by the crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous high temperature tar and boiling in the range of 330 °C to 350 °C (626 °F to 662 °F). It contains chiefly anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene) | 91995-15-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 29 | Anthracene oil, anthracene mixture, light fraction of distillation; anthracene oil fraction (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous low-temperature resin and boiling in the range from about 290 °C to 340 °C (554 °F to 644 °F). Composed mainly of tricyclic aromatic substances and their dehydrogenated derivatives.) | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights; Anthracene Oil Fraction (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous high temperature tar and boiling in the range of approximately 290 °C to 340 °C (554 °F to 644 °F). It contains chiefly trinuclear aromatics and t heir dihydro derivatives) | 91995-17-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 30 | Anthracene oil, anthracene mixture, carbazole fraction; anthracene oil fraction (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene, obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous high-temperature resin, and boiling in the range from about 350 °C to 360 °C (662 °F to 680 °F). Consists mainly of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene). | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, carbazole fraction; Anthracene Oil Fraction (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous coal high temperature tar and boiling in the approximate range of 350 °C to 360 °C (662 °F to 680 °F). It contains chiefly anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene) | 91995-16-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 31 | Anthracene oil, anthracene mixture; anthracene oil fraction (a solid with a high anthracene content obtained by crystallization and centrifugation of anthracene oil. It consists mainly of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.) | Anthracene oil, anthracene paste; Anthracene Oil Fraction (The anthracene-rich solid obtained by the crystallization and centrifuging of anthracene oil. It is composed primarily of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.) | 90640-81-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 32 | Anthracene oil, low anthracene; anthracene oil fraction (the oil remaining after the extraction of anthracene-rich solids (anthracene mixture) from anthracene oil by crystallization. Contains predominantly two-, three-, and four-membered aromatic compounds.) | Anthracene oil, anthracene-low; Anthracene Oil Fraction (The oil remaining after the removal, by a crystallization process, of an anthracene-rich solid (anthracene paste) from anthracene oil. It is composed primarily of two, three and four membered aromatic compounds) | 90640-82-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 33 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-10, high C8; light oil redistillate, low boiling | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-10, C8-rich; Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling | 90989-41-6 | 1B\* |
| 34 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-8, crude oil raffinate obtained from pyrolysis of blending different grades of gasoline; low boiling point thermally cracked crude oil (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from pyrolysis fractionation at 816 °C (1500 °F) of crude oil and raffinate. Consists primarily of C6-C8 aromatic hydrocarbons, including benzene.) | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-8, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C8, including benzene.) | 68475-70-7 | 1B\* |
| 35 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C7-12 with a high C8 content; low-boiling catalytic reforming naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the cracking product fraction of a petroleum product. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons C7-C12 (mainly C8), may contain non-aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 130 °C to 200 °C (266 °F to 392 °F)). | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C7-12, C8-rich; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 (primarily C8) and can contain nonaromatic hydrocarbons, both b oiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 200 °C (266 °F to 392 °F)) | 93571-75-6 | 1B\* |
| 36 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C7-8, dealkylation products, distillation residues; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C7-8, dealkylation products, distn. residues; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified | 90989-42-7 | 1B\* |
| 37 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8-10; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8-10; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified | 90989-39-2 | 1B\* |
| 38 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C9-12, from benzene distillation; light oil redistillate, high-boiling | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C9-12, benzene distn.; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling | 92062-36-7 | 1B\* |
| 39 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-10, acid treated, neutralized; low boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-10, acid-treated, neutralized; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified | 68131-49-7 | 1B\* |
| 40 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8, obtained in the process of catalytic reforming; low-boiling naphtha of catalytic reforming | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8, catalytic reforming-derived; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha | 91995-18-5 | 1B\* |
| 41 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8; light oil redistillate, high boiling | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling | 90989-38-1 | 1B\* |
| 42 | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8-9, by-products of the polymerization of hydrocarbon resin; light crude redistillate, high-boiling (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by evaporating the solvent under vacuum from polymerized hydrocarbon resin. Consists primarily of C8-C9 aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 120 °C to 215 °C (248 °F to 419 °F)). | Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8-9, hydrocarbon resin polymn. by-product; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the evaporation of solvent under vacuum from polymerized hydrocarbon resin. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C9 and boiling in the range of approximately 120 °C to 215 °C (248 °F to 419 °F)) | 91995-20-9 | 1B\* |
| 43 | Aromatic solvent (petroleum), hydrotreated, light naphthenic; hydrotreated low-boiling naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists mainly of C6-7 cycloparaffinic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 73 °C to 85 °C (163 °F to 185 °F)). | Solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of cycloparaffinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C7 and boiling in the range of approximately 73 °C to 85 °C (163 °F to 185 °F)) | 92062-15-2 | 1B\* |
| 44 | Aromatic solvent (petroleum), light aliphatic; low-boiling naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of crude oil or natural gasoline. Consists mainly of saturated hydrocarbons C5-C10, boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 160 °C (95 °F to 320 °F)). | Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of crude oil or natural gasoline. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C10 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 35 °C to 160 °C (95 °F to 320 °F)) | 64742-89-8 | 1B\* |
| 45 | Aromatic solvent (petroleum), light aromatic, hydrotreated; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of a petroleum fraction. Consists mainly of C8-10 aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F)). | Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., hydrotreated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F)) | 68512-78-7 | 1B\* |
| 46 | An aromatic solvent obtained from coal or wood tar (coal); a redistillate of light oil, low-boiling | Solvent naphtha (coal), light; Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling | 85536-17-0 | 1B\* |
| 47 | An aromatic solvent obtained from coal or wood tar (coal), diluted xylene-styrene; redistillate of light oil, with a medium boiling point | Solvent naphtha (coal), xylene-styrene cut; Light Oil Redistillate, intermediate boiling | 85536-20-5 | 1B\* |
| 48 | An aromatic solvent obtained from coal or wood tar (coal), containing benzofuran-styrene; redistillate of light petroleum, with a medium boiling point | Solvent naphtha (coal), coumarone-styrene contg.; Light Oil Redistillate, intermediate boiling | 85536-19-2 | 1B\* |
| 49 | Aflatoxin B1 | 2,3,6a α ,9a α -tetrahydro-4-methoxycyclopenta[c]furo[2&apos;,3&apos;:4,5]furo[2,3-h]chromene-1,11-dione | 1162-65-8 | 1B |
| 50 | Benzo(a)pyrene | Benzo[a]pyrene | 50-32-8 | 1B |
| 51 | Gasoline, steam extracted; naphtha, low boiling (a mixture of hydrocarbons separated from gases from steam extraction systems by cooling. Contains predominantly C4-C11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 20 °C to 196 °C (minus 4 °F to 384 °F)). | Gasoline, vapor-recovery; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from the gases from vapor recovery systems by cooling. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 196 °C (minus 4 °F to 384 °F)) | 68514-15-8 | 1B\* |
| 52 | Gasoline, pyrolysis, hydrogenated; naphtha, low-boiling ‒ unspecified (fraction of distillation of hydrogenation of pyrolysis gasoline, boiling in the range from about 20 °C to 200 °C (from 68 °F to 392 °F)). | Gasoline, pyrolysis, hydrogenated; Low boiling point naphtha-unspecified (A distillation fraction from the hydrogenation of pyrolysis gasoline boiling in the range of approximately 20 °C to 200 °C (68 °F to 392 °F)) | 94114-03-1 | 1B\* |
| 53 | Gasoline, pyrolysis, butane distillate residues; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating the residues of a butane distillate . Contains predominantly hydrocarbons with a carbon number > 5.) | Gasoline, pyrolysis, debutanizer bottoms; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropanizer bottoms. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C5) | 68606-10-0 | 1B\* |
| 54 | Gasoline, natural; naphtha, low-boiling (a complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from natural gas by processes such as refrigeration or absorption. Contains predominantly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C4-C8, boiling in the range from about -20 °C to 120 °C (-4 °F to 248 °F)). | Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from natural gas by processes such as refrigeration or absorption. It consists predominantly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 120 °C (minus 4 °F to 248 °F)) | 8006-61-9 | 1B\* |
| 55 | Gasoline, straight-run from the distillation unit; naphtha, low-boiling (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in a distillation unit for the distillation of crude oil). The product boils in the range from about 36.1 °C to 193.3 °C (from about 97 °F to 380 °F). | Gasoline, straight-run, topping-plant; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the topping plant by the distillation of crude oil. It boils in the range of approximately 36.1 °C to 193.3 °C (97 °F to 380 °F)) | 68606-11-1 | 1B\* |
| 56 | Gasoline, C5-C11, stabilized reformed high octane; low-boiling reformed naphtha (a high-octane hydrocarbon mixture obtained by catalytic dehydrogenation of naphtha predominantly containing naphthenes). Contains predominantly aromatic and non-aromatic hydrocarbons C5-C11 boiling in the range from about 45 °C to 185 °C (from 113 °F to 365 °F). | Gasoline, C5-11, high-octane stabilized reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex high octane combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic dehydrogenation of a predominantly naphthenic naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatics and non-aromatics having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 45 °C to 185 °C (113 °F to 365 °F)) | 93572-29-3 | 1B\* |
| 57 | Gasoline; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons consisting principally of paraffinic, cycloparaffinic, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with a carbon number > C3, boiling in the range from 30 °C to 260 °C (from 86 °F to 500 °F)). | Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha ‒unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C3 and boiling in the range of 30 °C to 260 °C (86 °F to 500 °F)) | 86290-81-5 | 1B\* |
| 58 | Naphtha (petroleum), light, solvent-refined; low-boiling modified naphtha (hydrocarbon mixture - raffinate from the solvent refining process). Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C5-C11, boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 190 °C (from 95 °F to 374 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 190 °C (95 °F to 374 °F)) | 64741-84-0 | 1B\* |
| 59 | Benzene | Benzene | 71-43-2 | 1B |
| 60 | Benzene solvent (coal); high boiling residue of light fraction petroleum extract (distillate from either high temperature coal tar, light fraction petroleum in coke oven battery, or from residue of alkaline fraction coal tar extract with approximate distillation range of 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F). Consists primarily of indenene and other polycyclic ring systems containing one aromatic ring. May contain phenolic derivatives and aromatic nitrogenous bases. | Solvent naphtha (coal); Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling (The distillate from either hig h temperature coal tar, coke oven light oil, or coal tar oil alkaline extract residue having an approximate distillation range of 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F). Composed primarily of indene and other polycyclic ring systems containing a single aroma ic ring. May contain phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen bases) | 65996-79-4 | 1B\* |
| 61 | Butane (containing ≥ 0.1% butadiene)  isobutane (containing ≥ 0.1% butadiene) | butane (containing ≥ 0.1% butadiene)   isobutane (containing ≥ 0.1% butadiene) | 106-97-8  75-28-5 | 1B |
| 62 | Gases (petroleum) hydrodesulfurized, exhaust from a benzene plant; refinery gas (exhaust gases produced in a benzene plant. Contains mainly hydrogen. May contain carbon monoxide and C1-C6 hydrocarbons, including benzene.) | Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrodesulfurizer off; Refinery gas (Off gases produced by the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6, including benzene, may also be present) | 68477-66-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 63 | Gases (petroleum), return flow C2; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extracting hydrogen from a gas stream that consists primarily of hydrogen with small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, ethane and ethylene. Contains predominantly methane, ethane, ethylene with small amounts of hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide.) | Gases (petroleum), C2-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) | 68477-84-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 64 | Gases (petroleum), high pressure, leaving the evaporation drum of the waste water of a reforming unit; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by evaporating under high pressure the waste water from a reforming reactor. Contains mainly hydrogen with a small amount of methane, ethane, 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) | 68513-18-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 65 | Gases (petroleum), reabsorption distillation gas; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distilling products from combined gas streams in a reabsorption unit. Contains predominantly hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and C1-C3 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), gas concn. reabsorber distn.; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from combined gas streams in a gas concentration reabsorber. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C3) | 68477-93-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 66 | Gases (petroleum), hexane distillation column; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of combined naphtha streams. Contains predominantly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), dehexanizer off; Petroleum gas (A complex combinati on of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of combined naphtha streams. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68919-00-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 67 | Gases (petroleum), hexane-distilled column of wide straight-run naphtha; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating wide straight-run naphtha. Contains mainly C2-C6 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), full-range straight-run naphtha dehexanizer off; petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of the full-range straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C6) | 68513-15-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 68 | Gases (petroleum), hydrotreating unit for reforming; gas of oil refinery (complex combination obtained from the process of hydrotreating reforming. Contains mainly hydrogen, methane, ethane, minor amounts of hydrogen sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons C3-C5.) | 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 sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C5) | 68478-02-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 69 | Gases (petroleum), hydrotreater reformer with high hydrogen and methane content; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from the hydrotreater reformer process. It consists mainly of hydrogen and methane with varying small amounts of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon dioxide, nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons mainly C2-C5) | 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, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C5) | 68478-03-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 70 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking head stream; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products. Contains mainly C3-C5 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from minus 48 °C to 32 °C (minus 54 °F to 90 °F)). | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from the catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C5 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 48 °C to 32 °C (minus 54 °F to 90 °F)) | 68409-99-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 71 | Gases (petroleum), debutanizer of catalytic cracking naphtha; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating catalytic cracking naphtha. Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutanizer; Petroleum gas; (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68952-76-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 72 | Gases (petroleum), bottom sediment of the catalytic cracking naphtha debutanization column with a high content of C3-5; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of catalytic cracking naphtha. Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C3-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked naphtha debutanizer bottoms, C3-5-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C5) | 68477-72-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 73 | Gases (petroleum), bottom sediment of the column of depropanization of diesel fuel of catalytic cracking with a high content of C4 without acid; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from separation into fractions of diesel fuel of catalytic cracking of a hydrocarbon stream and processed for extraction of hydrogen sulfide and other acid components. Contains hydrocarbons C3-C5, mainly C4.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked gas oil depropanizer bottoms, C4-rich acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked gas oil hydrocarbon stream and treated to remove hydrogen sulfide and other acidic components. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C5, predominantly C4) | 68477-71-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 74 | Gases (petroleum), from hydrocracking depropanizer, with a high hydrocarbon content; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrocracking products). Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons, may contain small amounts of hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide. | Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropanizer off, hydrocarbon-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbon produced by the distillation of products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4. It may also contain small amounts of hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide) | 68513-16-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 75 | Gases (petroleum), from the stripping section of the unit for the unification of crude oil desulphurization; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in the process of unification of crude oil desulphurization and stripped from crude oil products. Contains predominantly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), naphtha unifiner desulfurization stripper off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a naphtha unifiner desulfurization process and stripped from the naphtha product. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68919-06-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 76 | Gases (petroleum), from the isomerized naphtha fractionation plant, with a high C4 content, without hydrogen sulfide; petroleum gas. | Gases (petroleum), isomerized naphtha fractionator, C4-rich, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas | 68477-99-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 77 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic polymerized, taken from the top of the crude oil stabilizer, with a high content of C2-C4; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the stabilization of the distillation of catalytically polymerized crude oil. Contains aliphatic hydrocarbons C2-C6, mainly C2-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic polymd. naphtha stabilizer overhead, C2-4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilization of catalytic polymerized naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C2 through C6, predominantly C2 through C4) | 68477-76-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 78 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; petroleum gas; (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products. Contains mainly aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C6.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68477-74-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 79 | Gases (petroleum) taken from the top of the catalytic cracking naphtha depropanizer, with a high C3 content, non-acidic; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products and processed to remove acidic impurities. Contains hydrocarbons C2-C4, mainly C3.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropanizer overhead, C3-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 having carbon numbers in the range of C2 through C4, predominantly C3) | 68477-73-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 80 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products. Contains mainly C3-C5 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C5) | 68783-64-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 81 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; with a high content of C1-C5; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products of the catalytic cracking process). Contains aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C6, mainly C1-C5. | Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C1-5-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C6, predominantly C1 through C5) | 68477-75-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 82 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha with subsequent fractionation). Contains methane, ethane, propane. | 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) | 68919-09-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 83 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reforming C6-8; gases of oil refineries (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during distillation of products of catalytic reforming of C6-8 raw materials). Contains hydrocarbons C1-C5 and hydrogen. | Gases (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from catalytic reforming of C6-C8 feed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C5 and hydrogen) | 68477-81-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 84 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reforming; with a high content of C1-4; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products of the catalytic reforming process). Contains hydrocarbons C1-C6, mainly C1-C4. | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformer, C1-4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C6, predominantly C1 through C4) | 68477-79-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 85 | Gases (petroleum), oil refinery; oil refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from various oil refining operations. Contains hydrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C3). | Gases (petroleum), refinery; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from various petroleum refining operations. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3) | 68814-67-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 86 | Gases (petroleum), petroleum mixtures with a high content of hydrogen and nitrogen; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of a petroleum mixture. Consists mainly of hydrogen and nitrogen with a small amount of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), blend oil, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68477-68-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 87 | Gases (petroleum), low pressure, leaving the flash drum of the waste water of a reformer; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the low-pressure flashing of the waste water from a reformer. It consists mainly of hydrogen with varying small amounts of methane, ethane and propane) | 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) | 68513-19-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 88 | Gases (petroleum), high-pressure residuals from steam cracking of crude oil; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained as a mixture of the non-condensable portion of the products of the steam cracking process of crude oil, as well as residual gases obtained during the preparation of subsequent products. Consists mainly of hydrogen and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons C1-C5, with which natural gas may also be mixed.) | Gases (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking high-pressure residual; Refinery gas (A complex obtained as a reaction mass of the non-condensable portions from the product of a naphtha steam cracking process as well as residual gases obtained during the preparation of subsequent products. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5 with which natural gas may also be mixed) | 92045-19-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 89 | Gases (petroleum), from the flash drum of high-sulfur kerosene that has undergone hydrotreating; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from the flash drum of a plant that processes high-sulfur kerosene with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists mainly of hydrogen and methane with varying small contents of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, mainly C2-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine 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 and methane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C5) | 68911-59-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 90 | Gases (petroleum), from crude oil distillation and catalytic cracking; refinery gas (a complex combination produced in the processes of crude oil distillation and catalytic cracking. Consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, carbon monoxide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C6.) | Gases (petroleum), crude distn. and catalytic cracking; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by crude distillation and catalytic cracking processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, carbon monoxide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68989-88-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 91 | Gases (petroleum), from rectification of catalytic cracking in a fluidized bed; refinery gas (a complex combination produced during the rectification of products from the catalytic cracking process in a fluidized bed. Contains hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, hydrocarbons mainly C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker fractionation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead product of the fluidized catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68919-02-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 92 | Gases (petroleum) taken from the top of the depropanizer of the gas extraction shop; petroleum gas; (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of various hydrocarbon streams (process streams). Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons, mainly propane.) | Gases (petroleum), gas recovery plant depropanizer overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C4, predominantly propane) | 68477-94-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 93 | Gases (petroleum) taken from the top of the depropanizer; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling catalytic cracking products - gas and gasoline fractions. Contains mainly aliphatic hydrocarbons C2-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), depropanizer overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C4) | 68477-91-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 94 | Gases (petroleum) taken from the top of the deethanizer; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling gas and gasoline fractions from the catalytic cracking process. Contains mainly ethane and ethylene.) | Gases (petroleum), deethanizer overheads; Petroleum gas (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) | 68477-86-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 95 | Gases (petroleum) taken from the top of the isobutane distillation column; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained during atmospheric distillation of a butane-butylene stream. Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C3-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the atmospheric distillation of a butane-butylene stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C4) | 68477-87-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 96 | Gases (petroleum) taken from the top of the stabilization column of a catalytic reforming unit for straight-run naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and distillation of the outgoing substances. Contains predominantly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C2-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reformer stabilizer 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C4) | 68955-34-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 97 | Gases (petroleum), stripping column of a fluidized bed catalytic cracking unit; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a mixture immersed in a C3-C4 stripping column. Consists mainly of C3 hydrocarbons) | Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the fractionation of the charge to the C3-C4 splitter. It consists predominantly of C3 hydrocarbons) | 68919-20-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 98 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the preliminary flash column of crude oil distillation; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained in the first column used in the distillation of crude oil. Contains nitrogen and mainly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), preflash tower off, crude distn.; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68919-08-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 99 | Hydrogen absorber off-gases (petroleum); refinery off-gases (a complex mixture obtained by absorbing hydrogen from hydrogen-rich streams. Consists mainly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen and methane with a small amount of C2 hydrocarbons.) | 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 C2 hydrocarbons) | 68477-96-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 100 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the butane distillation column; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of butane streams. Consists mainly of aliphatic hydrocarbons C3-C4). | Gases (petroleum), butane splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C4) | 68477-69-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 101 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the secondary absorber of fluidized bed catalytic cracking gas cleaning; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained during the cleaning of fluidized bed catalytic cracking off-gas. Consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, methane, ethane and propane.) | Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker scrubbing secondary absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by scrubbing the overhead gas from the fluidized catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, methane, ethane and propane) | 68919-03-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 102 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the secondary absorber, the rectification column of gases leaving the fluidized bed catalytic cracking unit; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained by distilling the waste products of the fluidized bed catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C3.) | Gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidized catalytic cracker overheads fractionator; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead products from the catalytic cracking process in the fluidized catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3) | 68602-84-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 103 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the sponge absorber, rectification of catalytic cracking in a fluidized bed and the top of the diesel fuel desulphurizer column; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained during the rectification of catalytic cracking products in a fluidized bed and a diesel fuel desulphurizer. Contains hydrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), sponge absorber off, fluidized catalytic cracker and gas oil desulfurizer overhead fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex co mbination obtained by the fractionation of products from the fluidized catalytic cracker and gas oil desulfurizer. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68955-33-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 104 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the evaporation drum of the waste water of the hydrogenator; gas of the oil refinery (a complex combination of gases obtained from the evaporation of the stream after the hydrogenation reaction. Consists mainly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C6). | 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 92045-18-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 105 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the catalytic reforming naphtha stripping column; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons, during stabilization of catalytic reforming naphtha. Contains hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilization of catalytic reformed naphtha. Its consists of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68477-77-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 106 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the column for cleaning diesel fuel with diethanolamine; refinery gas (a complex combination produced during desulphurization of diesel fuel with diethanolamine. Contains mainly hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen, aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), gas oil diethanolamine scrubber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by desulfurization of gas oils with diethanolamine. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C5) | 92045-15-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 107 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the stripping section of the desulphurisation column of the distillate unification unit; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from the liquid products of the distillate unification process. Contains hydrogen sulphide, methane, ethane and propane.) | Gases (petroleum), distillate unifiner desulfurization stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid product of the unifiner desulfurization process. It consists of hydrogen sulfide, methane, ethane, and propane) | 68919-01-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 108 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the stripping section of the unification unit; refinery gas (a combination of hydrogen and methane obtained from the rectification of the products of the unification unit.) | Gases (petroleum), unifiner stripper off; Refinery gas (A combination of hydrogen and methane obtained by fractionation of the products from the unifiner unit) | 68919-12-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 109 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the stripping section of the desulphurization column of heavy distillate hydrotreating; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from the liquid products of the desulphurization process of heavy distillate hydrotreating. Contains hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons mainly C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid product of the heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 6 8919-04-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 110 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the pentane stripping column of the benzene unit hydrotreater; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained by purifying feedstock from a benzene unit with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst, followed by distillation of pentane. Contains mainly hydrogen, ethane, propane with small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, C1-C6 hydrocarbons. May contain trace amounts of benzene.) | Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrotreater depentanizer 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 depentanizing. It consists primarily of hydrogen, ethane and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6. It may contain trace amounts of benzene) | 68602-82-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 111 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the tar stripping section; refinery gas (a complex mixture obtained from the rectification of weakly cracked oil. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C4) | Gases (petroleum), tar stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of reduced crude oil. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68919-11-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 112 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the platforming product separator; refinery gas (a complex mixture obtained from the chemical reforming of naphthenic hydrocarbons into aromatic hydrocarbons. Contains hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, mainly C2-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), platformer products separator off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the chemical reforming of naphthenes to aromatics. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C4) | 68814-90-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 113 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the stabilization column of a hydrotreated high-sulfur kerosene depentanizer; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from the stabilization of hydrotreated kerosene in a depentanizer. Contains mainly hydrogen, methane, ethane, propane with small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, mainly C4-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine depentanizer stabilizer off; Refinery gas (The complex combination obtained from the depentanizer stabilization of hydrotreated kerosene. It consists primarily of hydrogen, methane, ethane, and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C5) | 68911-58-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 114 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the hydrodesulfurization of diesel fuel; refinery gas (a complex mixture obtained by separating the liquid phase of the stream during the hydrogenation reaction. Consists mainly of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers mainly in the range C1-C3.) | Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulfurization 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 sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3) | 92045-16-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 115 | Gases (petroleum) leaving the straight-run naphtha stabilization column of catalytic reforming; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha with subsequent fractionation. Consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.) | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha stabilizer overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha followed by fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane) | 68513-14-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 116 | Gases (petroleum) leaving after the distillation of refinery gas; refinery gas (a complex combination separated by distillation of a gas stream containing hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having a carbon content in the range C1-C6 or obtained by cracking ethane and propane. Contains predominantly C1-C2 hydrocarbons, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide.) | Gases (petroleum), oil refinery gas distn. off; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated by distillation of a gas stream hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C6 or obtained by cracking ethane and propane. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers containing predominantly in the range of C1 through C2, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide) | 68527-15-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 117 | Gases (petroleum), off-gases from the stabilization column of the platforming unit for the rectification of light fractions; gas from an oil refinery (a complex combination obtained during the rectification of light fractions from the platinum reactors of the platforming unit. Contains hydrogen, methane, ethane, propane.) | Gases (petroleum), platformer stabilizer 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) | 68919-07-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 118 | Gases (petroleum), steam cracking of light fraction containing butadiene; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced during distillation of thermal cracking products. Contains mainly C4 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum, light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly of C4) | 68955-28-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 119 | Gases (petroleum), steam cracked with a high C3 content; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking products). Consists mainly of propylene with some propane and boils in the range from about minus 70 °C to 0 °C (minus 94 °F to 32 °F). | Gases (petroleum), steam-cracker C3-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some propane and boils in the range of approximately minus 70 °C to 0 °C (minus 94 °F to 32 °F)) | 92045-22-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 120 | Gases (petroleum), crude oil distillation; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the distillation of crude oil. Contains predominantly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5). | Gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the fractionation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68918-99-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 121 | Gases (petroleum), after light cracking of residue; gas of oil refinery (complex combination obtained from reduction of viscosity of residues in a furnace. Contains mainly hydrogen sulfide, paraffin and olefin hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), residue visbaking off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from viscosity reduction of residues in a furnace. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulfide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 92045-20-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 122 | Gases (petroleum), diesel hydrodesulfurization purge; refinery gas (complex combination obtained from reforming and hydrogenation reactor purge. Contains mainly hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulfurization 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 92045-17-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 123 | Gases (petroleum), straight-run stabilization column; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separating the liquid fractions from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. Contains saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C4.) | Gases (petroleum), straight-run stabilizer 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68919-10-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 124 | Gases (petroleum), recirculated gases of petroleum mixture obtained in a hydrotreater, with a high content of hydrogen and nitrogen; refinery gases (a complex combination obtained from recirculating petroleum mixture in a hydrotreater. Contains mainly hydrogen and nitrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | 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 hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68477-98-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 125 | Gases (petroleum), recycled with high hydrogen content; refinery gas (a complex mixture obtained from recycled reactor gases. Contains mainly hydrogen, small amounts of carbon monoxide and dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | 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, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C5) | 68478-00-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 126 | Gases (petroleum), benzene plant recycle gas, high in hydrogen; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the recirculation of benzene plant gases. It consists mainly of hydrogen with varying small amounts of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range C1-C6  ) | Gases (petroleum), benzene unit recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by recycling the gases of th e benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C6) | 68477-67-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 127 | Gases (petroleum), high in hydrogen; refinery gas (a complex mixture separated as a gas from hydrocarbon gases by cooling. Contains predominantly hydrogen, small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane and C2 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated as a gas from hydrocarbon gases by chilling. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane, and C2 hydrocarbons) | 68477-97-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 128 | Gases (petroleum), from depropanizer, dry, with high propene content; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of gas and gasoline fractions from the catalytic cracking process. Contains mainly propylene with some ethane and propane.) | Gases (petroleum), depropanizer dry, propene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some ethane and propane) | 68477-90-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 129 | Gases (petroleum), C2-3; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products of the catalytic fractionation process). Contains mainly ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene. | Gases (petroleum), C2-3-; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic fractionation process. It contains predominantly ethane, ethylene, propane, and propylene) | 68477-70-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 130 | Gases (petroleum), C3-5 olefin-paraffin feedstock for alkylation; petroleum gas (a complex combination of olefin and paraffin hydrocarbons C3-C5, which is used as a feedstock for alkylation. The ambient temperature usually exceeds the critical temperature of these combinations.) | Gases (petroleum), C3-5 olefinic-paraffinic alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of olefinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C5 which are used as alkylation feed. Ambient temperatures normally exceed the critical temperature of these combinations) | 68477-83-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 131 | Gases (petroleum), recirculated gases from the C6-8 catalytic reforming unit; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling the products of catalytic reforming of C6-8 feedstock and recirculated to conserve hydrogen. Consists mainly of hydrogen. May contain small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrocarbons mainly C1-C6.) | Gases (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer recycle; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from catalytic reforming of C6-C8 feed and recycled to conserve hydrogen. It consists primarily of hydrogen. It may also contain various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68477-80-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 132 | Gases (petroleum), fresh gases mixed with recycled gas obtained from the hydrotreater of a reforming unit with a high hydrogen content; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from the hydrotreater reforming process. Consists mainly of hydrogen with a small amount of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers mainly in the range C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen wit h various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68478-04-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 133 | Gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillates; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained by distilling thermal cracking products. Contains hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons, primarily C1-C6.) | Gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distn.; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68478-05-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 134 | Gases (petroleum), low-pressure separators of a hydrocracking unit; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained by liquid-vapor separation during the hydrocracking of reactor waste products. It consists mainly of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons, predominantly C1-C3.) | Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking low-pressure separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the liquid-vapor separation of the hydrocracking process reactor effluent. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3) | 68783-06-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 135 | Gases (petroleum), mixture of oil refineries; petroleum gas (a complex combination obtained from various processes. Consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons mainly C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), refinery blend; Petroleum gas (A complex combination obtained from various processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68783-07-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 136 | Gases (petroleum) mixed with recycled gas obtained from a reforming unit with a high hydrogen content; refinery gas (a complex combination obtained from reforming. Contains mainly hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), reformer make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reformers. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68478-01-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 137 | Gases (petroleum), stabilizer of light fraction of straight-run naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilization of light fraction of straight-run naphtha. Contains mainly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C2-C6.) | Gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabilizer off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the stabilization of light straight-run naphtha. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C6) | 68513-17-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 138 | Gases (petroleum), stabilizer of light straight-run gasoline fractions; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the distillation of light straight-run gasoline. Contains predominantly saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Gases (petroleum), light straight run gasoline fractionation stabilizer off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of light straight-run gasoline. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68919-05-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 139 | Gases (petroleum), dry sulphurous petroleum gas leaving a gas concentration plant; refinery gas (a complex combination of dry gases from a gas concentration plant. Consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers mainly in the range C1-C3.) | Gases (petroleum), dry sour, gas-concn.-unit-off; Refinery gas (The complex combination of dry gases from a gas concentration unit. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3) | 68477-92-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 140 | Gases (petroleum), feedstock for alkylation; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic cracking of gas oil. Contains mainly C3-C4 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C4) | 68606-27-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 141 | Gases (petroleum), feedstock for amine cleaning system; refinery gas (Feedstock gases for cleaning amine system for hydrogen sulfide recovery. Contain hydrogen. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons mainly C1-C5 may also be present.) | Gases (petroleum), amine system feed; Refinery gas (The feed gas to the amine system for removal of hydrogen sulfide. It consists of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5 may also be present) | 68477-65-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 142 | Gases (petroleum), feedstock for the Girbatol unit; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons used as feedstock for the Girbatol unit for removing hydrogen sulfide. Consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers mainly in the C2-C4 range.) | Gases (petroleum), Girbotol unit feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons that is used as the feed into the Girbatol unit to remove hydrogen sulfide. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C4) | 68477-95-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 143 | Gases (petroleum), catalytic reforming units C6-8, with high hydrogen content; refinery gas | Gases (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas | 68477-82-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 144 | Gases (petroleum), fractions of depropanizer distillation residues; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the distillation of depropanizer residues. Contains mainly butane, isobutane, butadiene.) | Gases (petroleum), depropanizer bottoms fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropanizer bottoms. It consists predominantly of butane, isobutane and butadiene) | 68606-34-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 145 | Gases (petroleum), C1-5, wet; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of crude oil and/or cracking of tower gas oil. Contains mainly C1-C5 hydrocarbons.) | Gases (petroleum), C1-5, wet; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbo ns produced by the distillation of crude oil and/or the cracking of tower gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68602-83-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 146 | Gases (petroleum), C2-4, desulfurized; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in the process of refining petroleum distillate to remove mercaptans and acidic impurities. Contains predominantly saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons C2-C4, boiling in the range from about minus 51 °C to minus 34 °C (minus 60 °F to minus 30 °F).) | Gases (petroleum), C2-4, 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C4 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 51 °C to minus 34 °C (minus 60 °F to minus 30 °F)) | 68783-65-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 147 | Gases (petroleum), C3-4, with a high isobutane content; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons, usually having a carbon content in the range C3-C6, mainly butane and isobutane. Contains predominantly saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons C3-4, mainly isobutane.) | Gases (petroleum), C3-4, isobutane-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C6, predominantly butane and isobutane. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C4, predominantly isobutene) | 68477-33-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 148 | Gases (petroleum), C3-4; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of crude oil cracking products. Contains hydrocarbons C3-C4, primarily propane and propylene, boiling in the range from approximately minus 51 °C to minus 1 °C (minus 60 °F to 30 °F).) | Gases (petroleum), C3-4; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from the cracking of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C4, predominantly of propane and propylene, and boiling in the range of approximately minus 51 °C to minus 1 °C (minus 60 °F to 30 °F)) | 68131-75-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 149 | Gases (petroleum); with a high content of C4; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic fractionation products. Contains aliphatic hydrocarbons C3-C5, mainly C4.) | Gases (petroleum), C4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a catalytic fractionation process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C5, predominantly C4) | 68477-85-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 150 | Hexamethylphosphoramide | Hexamethylphosphoric triamide; hexamethylphosphoramide | 680-31-9 | 1B |
| 151 | Benzene head fractions (coal); light oil redistillate, with a low boiling point (distillate from light coking oil, distilled at a temperature below 100 °C (212 °F). Consists mainly of C4-C6 aliphatic hydrocarbons.) | Benzol forerunnings (coal); Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling (The distillate from coke oven light oil having an approximate distillation range below 100 °C (212 °F). Composed primarily of C4 to C6 aliphatic hydrocarbons) | 65996-88-5 | 1B\* |
| 152 | Tar oils, coal, low-temperature; tar oil, high-boiling (a distillate of low-temperature coal tar. It consists mainly of hydrocarbons, phenolic derivatives and aromatic nitrogenous bases, boiling in the range from about 160 °C to 340 °C (320 °F to 644 °F).) | Tar oils, coal, low-temp.; Tar Oil, high boili ng (A distillate from low-temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen bases boiling in the range of approximately 160 °C to 340 °C (320 °F to 644 °F)) | 101316-87-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 153 | Dimethyl {2-[(hydroxymethyl)carbamoyl]ethyl}phosphonate | Dimethyl {2-[(hydroxymethyl)carbamoyl]ethyl}phosphonate | - | 1B |
| 154 | Distillate (coal tar), mother liquor of crystallization of naphthalene oil; naphthalene oil redistillate (a complex combination of organic compounds obtained as a filtrate of crystallization of the naphthalene fraction from coal tar and boiling in the range from about 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Composed mainly of naphthalene, thionaphthene and alkylnaphthalenes.) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oil crystn. mother liquor; Naphthalene Oil Redistillate (A complex combination of organic compounds obtained as a filtrate from the crystallization of the naphthalene fraction from coal tar and boiling in the range of approximately 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Contains chiefly naphthalene, thionaphthene and alkylnaphthalenes) | 91995-49-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 155 | Distillate (coal tar), light oils, neutral fraction; residue of light oil extract, high boiling (distillate of fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Contains predominantly alkyl derivatives of single-ring aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 135 °C to 210 °C (from 275 °F to 410 °F). May also contain unsaturated hydrocarbons such as indene and benzofuran.) | Distillates (coal tar), light oils, neutral fraction; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling (A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of alkyl-substituted one ring aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F). May also include unsaturated hydrocarbons such as indene and coumarone) | 101794-90-5 | 1B\* |
| 156 | Distillates (coal tar), benzene fraction, distillation residues; washing oil (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of crude benzene (high-temperature coal tar). The product may be a liquid distilling in the range from about 150 °C to 300 °C (from 302 °F to 572 °F) or a semi-solid or solid with a melting point up to 70 °C (158 °F). It consists mainly of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.) | Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction, distn. 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 to 300 °C (302 °F to 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) | 121620-46-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 157 | Distillates (coal tar), light oils, acid extracts; residues of light oil extract, with a high boiling point (oil is a complex reaction mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons, mainly indene, naphthalene, benzofuran, phenol, ortho-, meta- and para-cresols, boiling in the range from 140 °C to 215 °C (284 °F to 419 °F).) | Distillates (coal tar), light oils, acid exts.; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling (This oil is a complex reaction mass of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily indene, naphthalene, coumarone, phenol, and o-, m- and p-cresol and boiling in the range of 140 °C to 215 °C (284 °F to 419 °F)) | 90640-87-2 | 1B\* |
| 158 | Distillates (coal tar), light oils; phenolic oil  (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar. Contains aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic derivatives and aromatic nitrogen compounds, distills in the range from about 150 °C to 210 °C (302 °F to 410 °F).) | Distillates (coal tar), light oils; Carbolic Oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar. It consists of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills at the approximate range of 150 °C to 210 °C (302 °F to 410 °F)) | 84650-03-3 | 1B\* |
| 159 | Distillates (coal tar), light oils, alkaline extracts; alkaline extract (an aqueous extract obtained by alkaline washing, e.g. with aqueous sodium hydroxide, of a phenolic oil. Consists mainly of alkaline salts of various phenolic components.) | Distillates (coal tar), light oils, alk. exts.; Alkaline Extract (The aqueous extract from carbolic oil produced by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide. Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds) | 90640-88-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 160 | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, without naphthalene, alkaline extracts; residues of naphthalene oil extract (the oil remaining after the extraction of phenolic components (the acid fraction of tar) from dried naphthalene oil by alkali washing. Consists mainly of naphthalene and alkylnaphthalenes.) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, naphthalene-free, alk. exts.; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue (The oil remaining after the removal of phenolic compounds (tar acids) from drained naphthalene oil by an alkali wash. Composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes) | 90640-90-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 161 | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, indole-methylnaphthalene fraction; methylnaphthalene oil (a distillate from the fractional distillation of high-temperature coal tar. Consists mainly of indole and methylnaphthalene, boiling in the range from about 235 °C to 255 °C (455 °F to 491 °F).) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, indole-methylnaphthalene fraction; Methylnaphthalene Oil (A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of indole and methylnaphthalene boiling in the range of approximately 235 °C to 255 °C (455 °F to 491 °F)) | 101794-91-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 162 | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, acid extracts; methylnaphthalene oil extract residues (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extracting the bases from the methylnaphthalene fraction of coal tar distillation, boiling in the range of about 230 °C to 255 °C (446 °F to 491 °F). Consists mainly of 1(2)-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, dimethylnaphthalene, and biphenyl.) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, acid exts.; Methylnaphthalene Oil Extract Residue (A compl ex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by debasing the methylnaphthalene fraction obtained by the distillation of coal tar and boiling in the range of approximately 230 °C to 255 °C (446 °F to 491 °F). Contains chiefly 1(2)-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, dimethylnaphthalene and biphenyl) | 91995-48-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 163 | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, methylnaphthalene fraction, methylnaphthalene oil (distillate from the fractional distillation of high-temperature coal tar. Consists primarily of substituted dicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogenous bases boiling in the range of about 225 °C to 255 °C (437 °F to 491 °F).) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, methylnaphthalene fraction; Methylnaphthalene Oil (A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of substituted two ring aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases boiling in the range of approximately 225 °C to 255 °C (437 °F to 491 °F)) | 101896-27-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 164 | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, low naphthalene; naphthalene oil redistillate (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by crystallization of naphthalene oil. Consists mainly of naphthalene, alkylnaphthalenes and phenolic derivatives.) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, naphthalene-low; Naphthalene Oil Redistillate (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by crystallization of naphthalene oil. Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes and phenolic compounds) | 84989-09-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 165 | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, alkaline extracts; alkaline extract (aqueous extract obtained by alkaline washing of naphthalene oil, for example with an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. Consists mainly of alkaline salts of various phenolic derivatives.) | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, alk. exts.; Alkaline Extract (The aqueous extract from naphthalene oil produced by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide. Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds) | 90640-89-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 166 | Distillates (coal tar), benzene fraction, with a high content of benzene, toluene, xylenes; redistillate of light crude oil, with a low boiling point (residue from the distillation of crude benzene to extract benzene fronts. Consists mainly of benzene, toluene, xylenes, boiling in the range from about 75 °C to 200 °C (167 °F to 392 °F).) | Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction, BTX-rich; Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling (A residue from the distillation of crude benzole to remove benzole fronts. Composed primarily of benzene, toluene and xylenes boiling in the range of approximately 75 °C to 200 °C (167 °F to 392 °F)) | 101896-26-8 | 1B\* |
| 167 | Distillates (of coal tar), naphthalene oils; naphthalene oil (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar. It consists mainly of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic derivatives and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills in the range from about 200 °C to 250 °C (392 °F to 482 °F). | Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils; Naphthalene Oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It consists primarily of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills in the approximate range of 200 °C to 250 °C (392 °F to 482 °F)) | 84650-04-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 168 | deisohexanization column overhead ; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of heavy naphtha hydrotreating products. Contains predominantly C3-C6 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 49 °C to 68 °C (minus 57 °F to 155 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphtha, deisohexaniz er overheads; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products from a heavy naphtha hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the rank e of C3 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 49 °C to 68 °C (minus 57 °F to 155 °F)) | 68410-98-0 | 1B\* |
| 169 | Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated, medium, boiling at medium temperature; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products of the hydrotreating process of middle distillates. Contains predominantly C5-10 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 127 °C to 188 °C (from 262 °F to 370 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, intermediate boiling; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of products from a middle distillate hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 127 °C to 188 °C (262 °F to 370 °F)) | 68410-96-8 | 1B\* |
| 170 | Distillates (petroleum) light, aromatic; low-boiling thermal cracking naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling the products of thermal cracking of ethane and propane. This low-boiling fraction contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons C5-C7 with a small amount of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C5. May contain benzene.) | Distillates (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from the thermal cracking of ethane and propane. This lower boiling fraction consists predominantly of C5-7 aromatic hydrocarbons with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly of C5. This stream may contain benzene) | 67891-80-9 | 1B\* |
| 171 | Distillates (petroleum) from the pentane stripping column of catalytic reforming; low-boiling naphtha from catalytic reforming (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic reforming products. Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C3-C6, boiling in the range from about minus 49 °C to 63 °C (from minus 57 °F to 145 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed depentanizer; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 49 °C to 63 °C (minus 57 °F to 145 °F)) | 68475-79-6 | 1B\* |
| 172 | Distillates (petroleum), naphtha-raffinate obtained from pyrolysis by mixing different grades of gasoline; low-boiling thermally cracked naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by pyrolysis fractionation at 816 °C (1500 °F) of naphtha and raffinate. Contains predominantly C9 hydrocarbons boiling at about 204 °C (400 °F)) | Distillates (petroleum), naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, gasoline-blending; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the pyrolysis fractionation at 816 °C (1500 °F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C9 and boiling at approximately 204 °C (400 °F)) | 68425-29-6 | 1B\* |
| 173 | Distillates (petroleum) heavy, aromatic; low-boiling thermal cracking naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products of the thermal cracking process of ethane and propane. This fraction, boiling at higher temperatures, consists mainly of aromatic hydrocarbons C5-7 with some amount of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C5. May contain benzene.) | Distillates (petroleum), heavy arom.; Low boiling point the rmally cracked naphtha (The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from the thermal cracking of ethane and propane. This higher boiling fraction consists predominantly of C5-7 aromatic hydrocarbons with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon number predominantly of C5. This stream may contain benzene) | 67891-79-6 | 1B\* |
| 174 | Distillates (petroleum), alkene-alkyne oil obtained by pyrolysis, mixed with high-temperature coal tar, indene fraction; redistillate (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by repeated distillation of fractional distillation of high-temperature bituminous coal tar and sedimentary oils that are obtained during the pyrolytic production of alkenes and alkynes from petroleum products or natural gas. It consists mainly of indenes and boils in the range from about 160 °C to 190 °C (320 °F to 374 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), alkene-alkyne manuf. 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 production of alkenes and alkynes from petroleum products or natural gas. It consists predominantly of indene and boils in a range of approximately 160 °C to 190 °C (320 °F to 374 °F)) | 91995-31-2 | 1B\* |
| 175 | Distillates (petroleum), head distillate of straight-run catalytic reforming naphtha; low-boiling catalytic reforming naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha with subsequent fractionation. Contains saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, primarily C2-C6.) | Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha overheads; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (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 hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C6) | 68513-63-3 | 1B\* |
| 176 | Distillates (petroleum), depentanizer head; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the gas stream of catalytic cracking. Contains aliphatic hydrocarbons mainly C4-C6.) | Distillates (petroleum), depentanizer overheads; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic cracked gas stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C6) | 68477-89-4 | 1B\* |
| 177 | Distillates (petroleum), light fraction of the upper distillate of the separation of straight-run gasoline into fractions; low-boiling naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separating the light fraction of straight-run gasoline. Consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, mainly C3-C6.) | Distillates (petroleum), light straight-run gasoline fractionation stabilizer overheads; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of light straight-run gasoline. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C6) | 68921-08-4 | 1B\* |
| 178 | Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic reformed hydrotreated; C8-C12 aromatics; low boiling reformed naphtha (a complex combination of alkylbenzenes obtained by catalytic reforming of naphtha. Consists primarily of C8-C10 alkylbenzenes boiling in the range of about 160 °C to 180 °C (320 °F to 356 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed hydrotreated light, C8-12 arom. fraction; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of alkylbenzenes obtained by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of alkylbenzenes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 160 °C to 180 °C (320 °F to 356 °F)) | 85116-58-1 | 1B\* |
| 179 | Distillates (petroleum), light straight-run; low-boiling naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling crude oil. Contains mainly C2-C7 hydrocarbons, boiling in the range from about minus 88 °C to 99 °C (from minus 127 °F to 210 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), straight-run light; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C7 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 88 °C to 99 °C (minus 127 °F to 210 °F)) | 68410-05-9 | 1B\* |
| 180 | Distillates (petroleum), light, thermally cracked, debutanized aromatic; low-boiling naphtha of thermal cracking (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of thermal cracking products. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons, mainly benzene.) | Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked, debutanized arom.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily benzene) | 68955-29-3 | 1B\* |
| 181 | Distillates (petroleum), light distillate from the hydrotreating process, with a low boiling point; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of products of the hydrotreating process of light distillates. Contains predominantly C6-C9 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 3 °C to 194 °C (from 37 °F to 382 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of products from the light distillate hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C9 and boiling in the range of approximately 3 °C to 194 °C (37 °F to 382 °F)) | 68410-97-9 | 1B\* |
| 182 | Distillates (petroleum), steam cracking petroleum distillates, fraction C5-12; low-boiling naphtha - undefined (a complex combination of organic compounds obtained by distillation of steam cracking products. Contains predominantly unsaturated hydrocarbons C5-C12.) | Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C5-12 fraction; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of organic compounds obtained by the distillation of products from a steam cracking process. It consists of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C12) | 68477-53-2 | 1B\* |
| 183 | Distillates (petroleum), stripper column naphtha, low-boiling naphtha - undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling products from combined naphtha. Consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, having a quantity of carbons mainly in the range C2-6) | Distillates (petroleum), naphtha unifiner stripper; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by stripping the products from the naphtha unifiner. It consists of satura ted aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C6) | 68921-09-5 | 1B\* |
| 184 | Distillates (petroleum), steam cracking, C8-C12 fraction, polymerized, light distillates; low-boiling naphtha ‒ undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of polymerized fractions of C8-12 petroleum distillates from steam cracking. Consists mainly of aromatic hydrocarbons C8-C12.) | Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C8-12 fraction, polymd., distn. lights; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the polymerized C8 through C12 fraction from steam-cracked petroleum distillates. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C12) | 95009-23-7 | 1B\* |
| 185 | Distillates (petroleum), steam cracked, fraction C5-10, mixed with light fraction C5 of steam cracked naphtha; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified | Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C5-10 fraction, mixed with light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha C5 fraction; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified | 68477-55-4 | 1B\* |
| 186 | Distillates (petroleum), polymerized, steam cracking petroleum distillates, C5-12 fraction; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of polymerized steam cracking petroleum distillates. Contains mainly C5-12 hydrocarbons.) | Distillates (petroleum), polymd. steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C5-12 fraction; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of polymerized steam-cracked petroleum distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C12) | 68477-50-9 | 1B\* |
| 187 | Distillates (petroleum), derivatives of steam cracked naphtha; hydrotreated light aromatics; low-boiling catalytic cracked naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by processing light distillate of steam cracked naphtha. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons.) | Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, hydrotreated light arom.; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons) | 91995-50-5 | 1B\* |
| 188 | Distillates (petroleum), steam cracked naphtha derivatives, solvent refined, light, hydrotreated; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as raffinates from the solvent extraction process of hydrotreated light distillates of steam cracked naphtha.) | Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, solvent-refined light hydrotreated; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinates from a solvent extraction process of hydrotreated light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha) | 91995-53-8 | 1B\* |
| 189 | Distillates (petroleum), high C6; naphtha, low-boiling ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of petroleum feedstock. Contains predominantly C5-7 hydrocarbons, high in C6, boiling in the range of about 60 °C to 70 °C (140 °F to 158 ° F).) | Distillates (petroleum), C6-rich; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of a petroleum feedstock. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers of C5 through C7 , rich in C6, and boiling in the range of approximately 60 °C to 70 °C (140 °F to 158 °F)) | 93165-19-6 | 1B\* |
| 190 | Distillates (petroleum), C7-9, high C8, hydrodesulfurized, dearomatized; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of light fractions, hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized. Contains predominantly C7-C9 hydrocarbons, mainly C8 paraffins and cycloparaffins, boiling in the range from about 120 °C to 130 °C (248 °F to 266 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), C7-9, C8-rich, hydrodesulfurized dearomatized; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of petroleum light fraction, hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C7 through C9, predominantly C8 paraffins and cycloparaffins, boiling in the range of approximately 120 °C to 130 °C (248 °F to 266 °F)) | 101316-56-7 | 1B\* |
| 191 | Distillates (petroleum), thermally cracked naphtha and diesel fuel; low-boiling thermally cracked naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or diesel fuel. Contains predominantly C5 olefinic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 33 °C to 60 °C (from 91 °F to 140 °F).) | Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of olefinic hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C5 and boiling in the range of approximately 33 °C to 60 °C (91 °F to 140 °F)) | 68603-00-9 | 1B\* |
| 192 | Distillates (petroleum), thermally cracked naphtha and gas oil containing C5 dimers; low-boiling thermally cracked naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extractive distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or gas oil). Contains predominantly C5 hydrocarbons with some dimerized C5 olefins boiling in the range from about 33 °C to 184 °C (from 91 °F to 363 °F). | Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, C5-dimer-contg.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the extractive distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C5 with some dimerized C5 olefins and boiling in the range of approximately 33 °C to 184 °C (91 °F to 363 °F)) | 68603-01-0 | 1B\* |
| 193 | Distillates (petroleum), thermally cracked naphtha and gas oil, extractive; low-boiling thermally cracked naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extractive distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. Contains paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons, predominantly isoamylenes such as 2-methyl-1-butene, 2-methyl-2-butene, boiling in the range from about 31 °C to 40 °C (from 88 °F to 104 °F)). | Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, extractive; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the extractive distillation of thermally 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 and boiling in the range of approximately 31 °C to 40 °C (88 °F to 104 °F)) | 68603-03-2 | 1B\* |
| 194 | Distillates (petroleum), high-temperature steam cracked naphtha; high C5; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling high-temperature steam cracked naphtha. Contains mainly C4-C6 hydrocarbons, predominantly C5.) | Distillates (petroleum), heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha, C5-rich; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C4 through C6, predominantly C5) | 91995-41-4 | 1B\* |
| 195 | Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, with a high piperylene content; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, usually having a carbon content in the range C3-6. Contains saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons C3-C6, mainly piperylenes.) | Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in the carbon numbers C3 through C6. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C6, predominantly piperylenes) | 68477-35-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 196 | Distillates (petroleum); C3-5, with a high content of 2-methyl-2-butene; low-boiling naphtha ‒ undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrocarbons C3 to C5, mainly isopentane and 3-methyl-1-butene. Contains saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons C3-C5, mainly 2-methyl-2-butene.) | Distillates (petroleum), C3-5, 2-methyl-2-butene-rich; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C5, predominantly isopentane and 3-methyl-1-butene. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C5, predominantly 2-methyl-2-butene) | 68477-34-9 | 1B\* |
| 197 | Distillates (coal), residual from pyrolysis of coal tar oil, naphthalene oils; redistillates (a redistillate obtained by fractional distillation of high-temperature bituminous coal tar and residual oils from pyrolysis, boiling in the range from about 190 °C to 270 °C (374 °F to 518 °F). Consists mainly of substituted dicyclic aromatics.) | 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 and boiling in the range of approximately 190 °C to 270 °C (374 °F to 518 °F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatics) | 91995-35-6 | 1B\* |
| 198 | Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydrocracked middle fraction (distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or of the solution obtained from liquid solvent extraction or from supercritical gas extraction, boiling in the range from about 180 °C to 300 °C (356 °F to 572 °F). Consists primarily of two-ring aromatics, hydrogenated aromatics and naphthenes, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes, predominantly C9-C14. Nitrogen-, sulfur- and oxygen-containing compounds may be present.) | Distillates (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked middle (Distillate obtained from the hydroc racking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 300 °C (356 °F to 572 °F. Composed primarily of two-ring aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C14. Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing compounds are also present) | 94114-56-4 | 1B\* |
| 199 | Distillates (coal), solvent extracted, hydrocracked (distillate obtained by hydrocracking a coal extract or solution by liquid solution extraction or by selective extraction with supercritical gas, boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 300 °C (86 °F to 572 °F). Contains predominantly hydrogenated dicyclic hydrocarbons and their alkyl derivatives C9-C14.) | Distillates (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked 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 and boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 280 °C (356 °F to 536 °F). Composed primarily of hydrogenated two- ring carbon compounds and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C14) | 94114-53-1 | 1B\* |
| 200 | Distillates (coal), solvent extracted, hydrocracked, hydrogenated middle fraction (distillate from the hydrogenation of the middle fraction distillate from coal extract obtained by hydrocracking, or by liquid solvent extraction or by selective supercritical gas extraction, boiling in the range from about 180 °C to 280 °C (356 °F to 536 °F). Contains predominantly dicyclic hydrocarbons and their alkyl derivatives C9-C14.) | Distillates (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked 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 and boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 280 °C (356 °F to 536 °F). Composed primarily of hydrogenated two- ring carbon compounds and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C14) | 94114-57-5 | 1B\* |
| 201 | Distillates (coal), liquid solvent extracts, primary (liquid product of condensation of vapors released during infusion of coal in liquid solvent, boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 300 °C (86 °F to 572 °F). Contains predominantly partially hydrogenated condensed aromatic hydrocarbons containing nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, and their alkyl derivatives C4-C14. | Distillates (coal), liq. solvent extn., primary (The liquid product of condensation of vapors emitted during the digestion of coal in a liquid solvent and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 300 °C (86 °F to 572 °F). Composed primarily of partly hydrogenated condensed-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic compounds containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C14) | 94114-52-0 | 1B\* |
| 202 | Distillates (coal); light coker oil, naphthalene fraction; naphthalene oil (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling off the light fractions (continuous distillation) of light coker oil. Contains mainly naphthalene, benzofuran and indene, boils at a temperature above 148 °C (298 °F).) | Distillates (coal), coke-oven light oil, naphthalene cut; Naphthalene Oil (The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from prefractionation (continuous distillation) of coke oven light oil. It consists predominantly of naphthalene, coumarone and indene and boils above 148 °C (298 °F)) | 85029-51-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 203 | Ammonium dichromate | Ammonium dichromate | 7789-09-5 | 1B |
| 204 | Potassium dichromate | Potassium dichromate | 7778-50-9 | 1B |
| 205 | Sodium dichromate | Sodium dichromate | 10588-01-9 | 1B |
| 206 | Diethyl sulfate | Diethyl sulphate | 64-67-5 | 1B |
| 207 | (S)-N-(5,6,7,9-Tetrahydro-1,2,3,10-tetramethoxy-9-oxobenzo[a]heptalen-7-yl)acetamide (Colchicine) | (S)-N-(5,6,7,9-Tetrahydro-1,2,3,10-tetramethoxy-9-oxobenzo[a]heptalen-7-yl)acetamide (Colchicine) | 64-86-8 | 1B |
| 208 | Natural gas condensates (petroleum); low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in an external separator by retrograde condensation. Consists mainly of C2-20 hydrocarbons. Is a liquid at atmospheric pressure and temperature.) | Natural gas condensates (petroleum); Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a surface separator by retrograde condensation. It consists mainly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 to C20. It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure) | 64741-47-5 | 1B\* |
| 209 | Natural gas condensates; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons separated and/or condensed from natural gas during transportation and collected at the wellhead and/or production, collection, transmission and distribution in pipeline depressions, scrubbers, etc. Contains predominantly C2-C8 hydrocarbons.) | Natural gas condensates; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated and/or condensed from natural gas during transportation and collected at the wellhead and/or from the production, gathering, transmission, and distribution pipelines in deeps, scrubbers, etc. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C8) | 68919-39-1 | 1B\* |
| 210 | Light oil (coal), coke; crude benzene (a volatile organic liquid extracted from the gas evolved during the destructive distillation of coal at high temperature (over 700 °C (1292 °F)). Consists primarily of benzene, toluene, and xylenes. May contain other hydrocarbons in trace amounts. | 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) | 65996-78-3 | 1B\* |
| 211 | Light oil (coal), from the semi-coking process; fresh oil (volatile organic liquid condensed from the gas released during the destructive distillation of coal at low temperature (less than 700 °C (1292 °F)). Consists mainly of C6-10 hydrocarbons. | 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 °F)) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of C6-10 hydrocarbons) | 90641-11-5 | 1B\* |
| 212 | Ligroin; low-boiling naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by fractional distillation of petroleum. The fraction boils in the range from about 20 °C to 135 °C (58 °F to 275 °F)). | Ligroine; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractional distillation of petr oleum. This fraction boils in a range of approximately 20 °C to 135 °C (58 °F to 275 °F) | 8032-32-4 | 1B\* |
| 213 | Extract oils (coal), coal tar nitrogen base; acid extract (an extract from the residue of the alkaline extract of coal oil, obtained by washing with an acid, such as aqueous sulphuric acid, after distillation to recover naphthalene. Contains predominantly salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases, including pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.) | Extract oils (coal), tar base; Acid Extract (The extract from coal tar oil alkaline extract residue produced by an acidic wash such as aqueous sulfuric acid after distillation to remove naphthalene. Composed primarily of the acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline, and their alkyl derivatives) | 65996-86-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 214 | Extract oils (coal), acid, without tar base; methylnaphthalene oil extract residues (an extract oil, boiling in the range of about 220 °C to 265 °C (428 °F to 509 °F), from the residue of the alkaline extract of coal tar, produced by acid washing, such as with aqueous sulfuric acid, after distillation to extract the tar bases. Consists mainly of alkylnaphthalenes.) | Extract oils (coal), acidic, tar-base free; Methylnaphthalene Oil Extract Residue (The extract oil boiling in the range of approximately 220 °C to 265 °C (428 °F to 509 °F) from coal tar alkaline extract residue produced by an acidic wash such as aqueous sulfuric acid after distillation to remove tar bases. Composed primarily of alkylnaphthalenes) | 84989-12-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 215 | Extract oils (coal), light oil; acid extract (aqueous extract obtained by acid washing of alkali-washed phenolic oil. Consists mainly of acid salts of various aromatic nitrogenous bases, including pyridine, quinoline and their aliphatic derivatives.) | 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) | 90640-99-6 | 1B\* |
| 216 | Extract oils (coal), coal tar pyrolysis oil, naphthalene oil, distillation residues; redistillates (residue from the distillation of methylnaphthalene oil (from bituminous coal tar and pyrolysis oil) from which phenols and bases have previously been extracted, with a boiling range of 240 °C to 260 °C (464 °F to 500 °F). Consists mainly of substituted dicyclic aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.) | Extract oils (coal), coal tar residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oil, distn. residues; Redistillates (Residue from the distillation of dephenolated and debased methylnaphthalene oil (from bituminous coal tar and pyrolysis residual oils) with a boiling range of 240 °C to 260 °C (464 °F to 500 °F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons) | 122070-80-8 | 1B\* |
| 217 | Extract oils (coal), residual from the pyrolysis of coal tar oil, naphthalene oils; redistillates (neutral oil obtained by extracting bases and phenols from the oil obtained by distillation of high-temperature tar and residual from the pyrolysis of oil, boiling in the range from about 225 °C to 25 5 °C (437 °F to 491 °F). Composed mainly of substituted dicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.) | Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; Redistillates (A neutral oil obtained by debasing and dephenolating the oil obtai ned from the distillation of high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils which has a boiling range of 225 °C to 255 °C (437 °F to 491 °F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) | 122070-79-5 | 1B\* |
| 218 | Extract oils (coal); nitrogenous base of coal tar, fraction of collidine; distillate bases (extract obtained by acid extraction of bases from aromatic masses of crude petroleum resin and distillation of bases. Consists mainly of collidines, aniline, toluidine, lutidines, xylidines.) | Extract oils (coal), tar base, collidine fraction; Distillate Bases (The extract produced by the acidic extraction of bases from crude coal tar aromatic oils, neutralization, and distillation of the bases. Composed primarily of collidines, aniline, toluidines, lutidines, xylidines) | 68937-63-3 | 1B\* |
| 219 | Extract oils (coal), naphthalene oils; acid extract (aqueous extract obtained by acid washing of alkali-treated naphthalene oil. Consists mainly of acid salts of various aromatic nitrogenous bases, including pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.) | 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) | 90641-00-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 220 | Methyl acrylamide methoxyacetate (acrylamide content ≥ 0.1%) | Methyl acrylamidomethoxyacetate (containing ≥ 0.1% acrylamid) | 77402-03-0 | 1B |
| 221 | Methyl acrylamide glycolate (acrylamide content ≥ 0.1%) | Methyl acrylamidoglycolate (containing ≥ 0.1% acrylamide) | 77402-05-2 | 1B |
| 222 | Petroleum products, reforming products of the hydrotreater of the forming electric device; low-boiling reformed naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in the process of hydrotreating-forming and boiling in the range from 27 °C to 210 °C (80 °F to 410 °F)). | Petroleum products, hydrofiner-powerformer reformates; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in a hydrofiner-powerformer process and boiling in a range of approximately 27 °C to 210 °C (80 °F to 410 °F)) | 68514-79-4 | 1B\* |
| 223 | Petroleum gases, liquefied, desulphurized, C4 fractions; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gas to a desulphurization process to oxidize mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C4 saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons.) | Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened, C4 fraction; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a liquified petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to oxidize mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of C4 saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons) | 92045-80-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 224 | Petroleum gases, liquefied, desulphurized; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a mixture of liquefied petroleum gas to a desulphurization process to convert marcaptans or to extract acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C3-C7 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 40 °C to 80 °C (from minus 40 °F to 176 °F)). | Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting liquefied petro leum gas mix to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C7 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 40 °C to 80 °C (minus 4 0 °F to 176 °F)) | 68476-86-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 225 | Petroleum gases, liquefied; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of crude oil). Contains mainly hydrocarbons C3-C7, boiling in the range from about minus 40 °C to 80 °C (from minus 40 °F to 176 °F). | Petroleum gases, liquefied; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C7 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 40 °C to 80 °C (minus 40 °F to 176 °F)) | 68476-85-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 226 | Petroleum products, refinery gases; refinery gas (a complex mixture consisting primarily of hydrogen with varying amounts of methane, ethane and propane). | Petroleum products, refinery gases; Refinery gas (A complex combination which consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane) | 68607-11-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 227 | Chromium(VI) oxide | Chromium(VI)trioxide | 1333-82-0 | 1B |
| 228 | Residues (coal tar), anthracene oil distillation; anthracene oil fraction (residues from the fractional distillation of crude anthracene, boiling in the range of about 340 °C to 400 °C (644 °F to 752 °F). Composed primarily of tricyclic and polycyclic aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons) | Residues (coal tar), anthracene oil distn.; Anthracene Oil Fraction (The residue from the fraction distillation of crude anthracene boiling in the approximate range of 340 °C to 400 °C (644 °F to 752 °F). It consists predominantly of tri- and polynuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons) | 92061-92-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 229 | Residues (petroleum), C6-8 of catalytic reforming; low-boiling naphtha of catalytic reforming (complex residues of the catalytic reforming process of C6-8 feedstock). Contains mainly C2-C6 hydrocarbons. | Residues (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex residuum from the catalytic reforming of C6-8 feed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C2 through C6) | 68478-15-9 | 1B\* |
| 230 | Residues (petroleum), alkyl splitter autoclave, high C4; petroleum gas (complex residues from the distillation of streams from various oil refining operations. Contains C4-C5 hydrocarbons, primarily butane, boiling in the range from about minus 11.7 °C to 27.8 °C (11 °F to 82 °F)) | Residues (petroleum), alkylation splitter, C4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex residuum from the distillation of streams various refinery operations. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C4 through C5, predominantly butane and boiling in the range of approximately minus 11.7 °C to 27.8 °C (11 °F to 82 °F)) | 68513-66-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 231 | Residues (petroleum), light steam crackers, aromatic; naphtha, low boiling point - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products of steam cracking or similar processes after separation of very light products, resulting in a residue containing mainly hydrocarbons with a carbon number > 5. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons with a carbon number > 5, boiling at about 40 °C (104 °F)). | Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light, arom.; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the products of steam cracking or similar processes after taking off the very light products resulting in a residue starting with hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C5. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C5 and boiling above approximately 40 °C (104 °F)) | 102110-55-4 | 1B\* |
| 232 | Residues (petroleum) settling in a butane distillation column; low-boiling naphtha - undefined (residues after distillation of the butane stream). Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C4-C6. | Residues (petroleum), butane splitter bottoms; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex residuum from the distillation of butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C6) | 68478-12-6 | 1B\* |
| 233 | Extract residues (coal tar), benzene fractions, alkaline, acid extract; light oil extract residues, low boiling (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by redistillation of high boiling coal tar distillate, free of crude phenols and nitrogenous bases. Consists mainly of unsubstituted and substituted mononuclear aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from 85 °C to 195 °C (185 °F to 383 °F).) | Extract residues (coal tar), benzole fraction alk., acid ext.; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the redistillation of the distillate of high temperature coal tar (tar acid and tar base free). It consists predominantly of unsubstituted and substituted mononuclear aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range of 85 °C to 195 °C (185 °F to 383 °F)) | 101316-63-6 | 1B\* |
| 234 | Extract residue (carbon), alkaline light oil, distillation overhead; light oil extract residue, low boiling (the first fraction from the distillation of the column bottoms or wash phenolic oil with a high content of aromatic hydrocarbons, benzofuran, naphthalene and indene, boiling at a temperature significantly below 145 °C (293 °F). Composed mainly of C7-C8 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.) | Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., distn. overheads; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling (The first fraction from the distillation of aromatic hydrocarbons, coumarone, naphthalene and indene rich prefractionator bottoms or washed carbolic oil boiling substantially below 145 °C (293 °F). Composed primarily of C7 and C8 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons) | 90641-02-4 | 1B\* |
| 235 | Extract residue (coal), light oil alkaline, indene gasoline fraction; light oil extract residue, high boiling point (distillate from phenolic oil alkaline wash in a column stripping light ends containing high content of aromatic hydrocarbons, benzofuran, naphthalene and indene, having a boiling range of about 155 °C to 180 °C (311 °F to 356 °F). Composed mainly of indene, indane and trimethylbenzenes.) | Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., indene naphtha fraction; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling (The distillate from aromatic hydrocarbons, coumarone, naphthalene and indene rich prefractionator bottoms or washed carbolic oils, having an approximate boiling range of 155 °C to 180 °C (311 °F to 356 °F). Composed primarily of indene, indan and trimethylbenzenes) | 90641-03-5 | 1B\* |
| 236 | Extract residues (coal), light alkaline oil, acid extracts, indene fraction; light oil extract residues, medium boiling point | Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., acid ext., indene fraction; Light Oil Extract Residues, intermediate boiling | 101316-62-5 | 1B\* |
| 237 | Extract residue (coal), naphthalene oil, alkaline, low naphthalene; naphthalene oil extract residue (a complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after the extraction of naphthalene from alkali-washed naphthalene oil by the crystallization process. It consists mainly of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.) | Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alk., naphthalene-low; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue (A complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after the removal of naphthalene from alkali-washed naphthalene oil by a crystallization process. It is composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes) | 121620-48-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 238 | Extract residues (coal), alkaline low-temperature coal tar (residues of low-temperature coal tar oils after alkaline washing, e.g. with aqueous sodium hydroxide, to remove crude coal tar phenols. Consists mainly of hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogenous bases.) | Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal atar alk. (The residue from low temperature coal tar oils after an alkaline wash, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to remove crude coal tar acids. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases) | 122384-78-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 239 | Extract residues (coal), acid fraction of benzene; residues of light oil extract, low-boiling (acid sludge, a by-product of sulfuric acid treatment of raw coal at high temperature. Consists mainly of sulfuric acid and organic compounds.) | Extract residues (coal), benzole fraction acid; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling (An acid sludge by-product of the sulfuric acid refining of crude high temperature coal. Composed primarily of sulfuric acid and organic compounds) | 93821-38-6 | 1B\* |
| 240 | Extract residues (coal), alkaline fraction of benzene, acid extracts; residues of light oil extract, with a low boiling point (redistillate from distillate, freed from crude phenols and nitrogenous bases of coal tar, from high-temperature bituminous tar, boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 160 °C (194 °F to 320 °F). Consists mainly of benzene, toluene and xylenes.) | Extract residues (coal), benzole fraction alk., acid ext.; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling (The redistillate from the distillate, freed of tar acids and tar bases, from bituminous coal high temperature tar boiling in the approximate range of 90 °C to 160 °C (194 °F to 320 °F). It consists predominantly of benzene, toluene and xylenes) | 91995-61-8 | 1B\* |
| 241 | Extract residues (coal), alkaline tar oil, carbonized, ashed; unrefined phenols (a product obtained by processing alkaline extract of coal oil with CO2 and CaO. Consists mainly of CaCO3 , Ca(OH) 2 , Na2CO3 and other organic and inorganic impurities.) | Extract residues (coal), tar oil alk., carbonated, limed; Crude Phenols (The product obtained by treatment of coal tar oil alkaline extract with CO 2 and CaO. Composed primarily of CaCO 3 , Ca(OH) 2 , Na 2 CO 3 and other organic and inorganic impurities) | 90641-06-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 242 | Extract residues (coal), alkaline tar oil, naphthalene distillation residues; naphthalene oil extract residues (residues obtained from chemical oil extracted after extraction of naphthalene by distillation. Contains mainly two- to four-ring condensed aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogenous bases.) | Extract residues (coal), tar oil alk., naphthalene distn. r esidues; 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) | 73665-18-6​ | 1B\*\*\* |
| 243 | Extract residues (carbon), alkaline naphthalene oil, distillation residues; methylnaphthalene oil extract residues (distillation residues of alkali-washed naphthalene oil, boiling in the range from about 220 °C to 300 °C (428 °F to 572 °F). Composed mainly of naphthalene, alkylnaphthalenes and aromatic nitrogenous bases.) | Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil alk., distn. residues; Methylnaphthalene Oil Extract Residue (The residue from the distillation of alkali-washed naphthalene oil having an approximate distillation range of 220 °C to 300 °C (428 °F to 572 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkylnaphthalenes and aromatic nitrogen bases) | 90641-05-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 244 | Extract residues (coal), alkaline resin oil; residues of phenolic oil extract (residues obtained by treating coal tar oil with an alkaline solution, such as sodium hydroxide solution, after the extraction of crude phenols. Contains mainly naphthalenes and nitrogenous aromatic bases.) | Extract residues (coal), tar oil alk.; Carbolic Oil Extract Residue (The residue obtained from coal tar oil by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide after the removal of crude coal tar acids. Composed primarily of naphthalenes and aromatic nitrogen bases) | 65996-87-4 | 1B\* |
| 245 | Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alkaline; residues of naphthalene oil extract (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by alkaline washing of naphthalene oil to extract phenolic derivatives (crude phenol tar). Consists of naphthalene and alkylnaphthalenes.) | Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alk.; 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) | 121620-47-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 246 | Extract residues (coal), alkaline light oil, acid extracts; residues of phenolic oil extracts (oil obtained by treating alkaline phenolic oils with acid to extract minor amounts of the main constituents (resin bases). Consists mainly of indene, indan and allylbenzenes.) | Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., acid ext.; 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) | 90641-01-3 | 1B\* |
| 247 | Extract residues (carbon), alkaline naphthalene oil, distillation overheads; naphthalene oil extract residues (distillate of alkali-washed naphthalene oil, boiling in the range from about 180 °C to 220 °C (from 356 °F to 428 °F). Consists mainly of naphthalene, alkylbenzenes, indene and indan.) | Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil alk., distn. overheads; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue (The distillate from alkali-washed napht halene oil having an approximate distillation range of 180 °C to 220 °C (356 °F to 428 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkylbenzenes, indene and indan) | 90641-04-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 248 | Residual oils (petroleum), isobutane distillation columns; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (residues from atmospheric distillation of butane-butylene stream. Contains mainly aliphatic hydrocarbons C4-C6.) | Residual oils (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified(A complex residuum from the atmospheric distillation of the butane-butylene stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C6) | 68478-16-0 | 1B\* |
| 249 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), absorber of the re-rectification column for catalytic cracking; gas of the oil refinery (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the rectification of catalytic cracking products. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C3.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refraction absorber; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from refraction of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3) | 68478-25-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 250 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillate, gas oil and naphtha absorber; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separating thermal cracking distillates, naphtha and gas oil. Contains mainly C1-C6 hydrocarbons.) | 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 pedrominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68952-81-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 251 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking of clarified oil and a collector of the reflux fraction of thermally cracked vacuum residue; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of catalytically cracked clarified oil and thermally cracked vacuum residue. Contains mainly C1-C6 hydrocarbons.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue fractionation reflux drum; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68478-21-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 252 | Off-gases (petroleum), catalytic reforming naphtha stabilization columns; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of catalytic reforming naphtha. Consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stabilizer; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68478-28-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 253 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking distillate and naphtha stabilization columns; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating catalytic cracking naphtha and distillate. Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and naphtha stabilizer; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha and distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68952-77-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 254 | Off-gases (petroleum) from the separation of naphtha that has undergone catalytic hydrodesulfurization; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a result of hydrodesulfurization of naphtha. Consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulf urized naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the hydrodesulfurization of naphtha. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane, and propane) | 68952-79-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 255 | Off-gases (petroleum), from the mixed flow of a gas saturation unit, with a high C4 content; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of straight-run naphtha distillation, off-gas distillation and off-gas from the catalytic reforming naphtha stabilization unit. Contains C3-C6 hydrocarbons, primarily butane and isobutene.) | Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilization of straight-run naphtha, distillation tail gas and catalytic reformed naphtha stabilizer tail gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C6, predominantly butane and isobutene) | 68478-32-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 256 | Off-gases (petroleum), catalytic reforming naphtha fractionation stabilizer; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilizing the fractionation of catalytic reforming naphtha. Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabilizer; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilization of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68478-26-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 257 | Off-gases (petroleum), from the gas extraction and saturation unit, with a high content of C1-2; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of off-gas distillate, straight-run naphtha and off-gas from the catalytic reforming naphtha stabilization unit. Contains predominantly C1-C5 hydrocarbons, primarily methane and ethane.) | Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas recovery plant, C1-2-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of distillate tail gas, straight-run naphtha, catalytic reformed naphtha stabilizer tail gas. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1through C5, predominantly methane and ethane) | 68478-33-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 258 | Off-gases (petroleum), from a catalytic cracking unit, catalytic reforming unit and fractionation column combined with a hydrodesulfurizer; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of products from catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydrodesulfurization processes, processed to remove acidic impurities. Contains mainly C1-C5 hydrocarbons.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker, catalytic reformer and hydrodesulfurizer combined fractionater; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of products from catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydrodesulfurizing processes treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having cabon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68478-24-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 259 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), separators of hydrodesulfurized straight-run naphtha; gas of an oil refinery (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in the process of hydrodesulfurization of straight-run naphtha. Contains hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized straight-run naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from hydrodesulfurization of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68478-30-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 260 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), separators of catalytic reforming naphtha; gas of oil refinery (complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha. Contains hydrogen and hydrocarbons mainly C1-C6.) | 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68478-27-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 261 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), separators of the cracking distillate hydrotreating unit; refinery gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating cracking distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. Contains hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C5.) | 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68478-29-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 262 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), stabilization absorber of catalytic cracking naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the stabilization of catalytic cracking naphtha. Contains mainly C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha stabilization absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68478-22-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 263 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), stabilization column of rectification of hydrocarbons of thermal cracking, coking of oil; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during stabilization of separation into fractions of hydrocarbons of thermal cracking in the process of coking of oil. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), thermal cracked hydrocarbon fractionation stabilizer, petroleum coking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilization of thermal cracked hydrocarbons from petroleum coking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68952-82-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 264 | Exhaust gases (petroleum), thermally cracked vacuum residue; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from thermal cracking of vacuum residue. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68478-34-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 265 | Exhaust gas (petroleum), gas from the gas extraction shop; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products of various hydrocarbon streams. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68308-04-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 266 | Off-gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurization of vacuum diesel fuel, not containing hydrogen sulfide; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrodesulfurization of vacuum diesel fuel, from which hydrogen sulfide has been extracted by means of amine purification. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum gas oil hydrodesulfurizer, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulfurization of vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulfide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68308-12-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 267 | Exhaust gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized distillate and hydrodesulfurized naphtha from a rectification column, without acid; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating hydrodesulfurized naphtha and hydrocarbon distillates and processed to remove acidic impurities. Contains hydrocarbons predominantly C1-C5.) | Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized distillate and hydrodesulfurized naphtha fractionator, acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of hydrodesulfurized naphtha and distillate hydrocarbon streams and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68308-06-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 268 | Off-gas (petroleum), catalytic cracking distillate and absorbed fraction of catalytic cracking naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products of distillates and naphtha. Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber; Petroleum gas (The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from catalytic cracked distillates and catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C4) | 68307-98-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 269 | Off-gas (petroleum), de-ethanization of feedstock from propane-propylene alkylation; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the reaction products of propane with propylene. Contains hydrocarbons predominantly C1-C4.) | Tail gas (petroleum), propane-propylene alkylation feed prep deethanizer; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the reaction products of propane with propylene. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68308-11-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 270 | Exhaust gas (petroleum), from the absorber of catalytic cracking of diesel fuel; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of products from catalytic cracking of diesel fuel. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Tail gas (petroleum), gas oil catalytic cracking absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of products from the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68308-03-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 271 | Off-gas (petroleum), from the cracking distillate hydrotreating section; petroleum gas; (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of thermal cracking distillates. Contains saturated hydrocarbons, primarily C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater stripper; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of h hydrocarbons obtained by treating thermal cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68308-01-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 272 | Off-gas (petroleum), from a straight-run naphtha hydrodesulfurizer; refinery gas; (a complex combination obtained during the hydrodesulfurization of straight-run naphtha. Contains hydrogen and hydrocarbons, primarily C1-C5.) | Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run naphtha hydrodesulfurizer; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the hydrodesulfurization of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68952-80-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 273 | Off-gas (petroleum), from hydrodesulfurization of straight-run distillate, without hydrogen sulfide; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during catalytic hydrodesulfurization of straight-run distillates that do not contain hydrogen sulfide as a result of amine purification. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C4.) | Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run distillate hydrodesulfurizer, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulfurization of straight run distillates and from which hydrogen sulfide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68308-10-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 274 | Off-gas (petroleum), stripping of vacuum hydrodesulfurized diesel fuel, without hydrogen sulfide; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of catalytic hydrodesulfurized vacuum diesel fuel from which hydrogen sulfide has been extracted by means of amine purification. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C6.) | Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized vacuum gas oil stripper, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stripping stabilization of catalytic hydrodesulfurized vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulfide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C6) | 68308-07-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 275 | Off-gas (petroleum), rectification stabilizer of isomerized naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilization of the products of separation into fractions of isomerized naphtha. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C4.) | Tail gas (petroleum), isomerized naphtha fractionation stabilizer; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilization products from isomerized naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68308-08-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 276 | Off-gas (petroleum), stabilizer of light straight-run naphtha, without hydrogen sulfide; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of stabilized light straight-run naphtha, from which hydrogen sulfide has been extracted by amine purification. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Tail gas (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabilizer, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilization of light straight run naphtha and from which hydrogen sulfide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68308-09-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 277 | Exhaust gas (petroleum), fractional stabilization of catalytically polymerized naphtha; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the rectification of polymerized naphtha stabilization products. Contains mainly C1-C4 hydrocarbons.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymn. naphtha fractionation stabilizer; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the fractionation stabilization products from polymerization of naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1 through C4) | 68307-99-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 278 | Off-gas (petroleum), stabilized fraction of catalytic reforming naphtha, not containing hydrogen sulfide; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractional stabilization of catalytic reforming naphtha, with the extraction of hydrogen sulfide by means of amine purification. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C4.) | Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabilizer, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilization of catalytic reformed naphtha and from which hydrogen sulfide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68308-00-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 279 | Off-gas (petroleum), gas extraction shops, de-ethanization columns; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products of various hydrocarbon streams. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C4.) | Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant deethanizer; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4) | 68308-05-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 280 | Pitch; coal tar, high temperature; pitch (residue from distillation of coal tar at high temperature. Black solid with softening point from 30 °C to 180 °C (from 86 °F to 356 °F). Consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons with three or more condensed benzene rings. | Pitch, coal tar, high-temp. (The residue from the distillation of high temperature coal tar. A black solid with an approximate softening point from 30 °C to 180 °C (86 °F to 356 °F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons) | 65996-93-2 | 1B |
| 281 | Pyridine, alkyl derivatives; crude tar bases (a complex combination of polyalkyl pyridines obtained by distillation of coal tar or high boiling point distillates, above about 150 °C (302 °F), from the reaction of ammonia with acetaldehyde, formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde) | 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) | 68391-11-7 | 1B\* |
| 282 | Natural gas (petroleum), mixture of liquid feedstock; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a gas recirculation plant by processes such as cooling or absorption. It consists mainly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons C2-C8.) | Natural gas (petroleum), raw liquid. mix; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a gas recycling plant by processes such as refrigeration or absorption. It consists mainly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C2 through C8) | 64741-48-6 | 1B\* |
| 283 | Propylene oxide | Propylene oxide | 75-56-9 | 1B |
| 284 | Solvent naphtha (petroleum); light aromatic; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of aromatic streams. Contains predominantly C8-10 aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 135 °C to 210 °C (from 275 °F to 410 °F)). | Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained fr om distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F)) | 64742-95-6 | 1B\* |
| 285 | Stoddard solvent; naphtha, low-boiling - unspecified (a colorless, purified distillate of petroleum, free from rancidity or offensive odor, boiling in the range of about 148.8 °C to 204.4 °C (300 °F to 400 °F)). | Stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A colourless, refined petroleum distillate that is free from rancid or objectionable odours and that boils in a range of approximately 148.8 °C to 204.4 °C (300 °F to 400 °F)) | 8052-41-3 | 1B\* |
| 286 | Raffinates (petroleum), C4 fraction of steam cracking, extracted with copper ammonium acetate, C3-5 and C3-5 unsaturated without butadiene; petroleum gas | Raffinates (petroleum), steam-cracked C4 fraction cuprous ammonium acetate extn., C3-5 and C3-5 unsatd., butadiene-free; Petroleum gas | 97722-19-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 287 | Raffinates (petroleum), reformed, separated at the Lurgi unit; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as raffinate from separation at the Lurgi unit. Contains predominantly non-aromatic hydrocarbons C6-C8 with a slight admixture of aromatic hydrocarbons.) | Raffinates (petroleum), reformer, Lurgi unit-sepd.; Low boiling point modified naphtha (The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a Lurgi separation unit. It consists predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons with various small amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C8) | 68425-35-4 | 1B\* |
| 288 | Raffinates (petroleum), counter-flow extracts of ethylene glycol solution from catalytic reforming; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from the UDEX extraction process on a catalytic reforming stream. Contains predominantly saturated hydrocarbons C6-C9.) | Raffinates (petroleum), catalytic reformer ethylene glycol-water countercurrent exts.; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from the UDEX extraction process on the catalytic reformer stream. It consists of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C9) | 68410-71-9 | 1B\* |
| 289 | Resin oils, brown coal; light crude oil (distillate from brown coal tar, boiling in the range from about 80 °C to 250 °C (176 °F to 482 °F). Consists mainly of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and monobasic phenols.) | Tar oils, brown-coal; Light Oil (The distillate from lignite tar boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 250 °C (176 °F to 482 °F). Composed primarily of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and monobasic phenols) | 94114-40-6 | 1B\* |
| 290 | Tar oils, coal; phenolic oil (a distillate from high-temperature coal tar, having an approximate distillation range of 130 °C to 250 °C (266 °F to 410 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes, phenolic compounds, and aromatic nitrogenous bases.) | Tar oils, coal; Carbolic Oil (The distillate from high temperature coal tar having an approximate distillation range of 130 °C to 250 °C (266 °F to 410 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkylnaphthalenes, phenolic compounds, and aromatic nitrogen bases) | 65996-82-9 | 1B\* |
| 291 | Cadmium sulfate | Cadmium sulphate | 10124-36-4 | 1B |
| 292 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrodesulfurized; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained as a result of the catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. Contains predominantly C7-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 230 °C (from 194 °F to 446 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F)) | 64742-82-1 | 1B\* |
| 293 | Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrotreated; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of a petroleum fraction. Contains predominantly C4-C11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (from minus 4 °F to 374 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F)) | 64742-49-0 | 1B\* |
| 294 | Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrodesulfurized; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the process of catalytic hydrodesulfurization. Contains predominantly C4-C11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 20 °C to 190 °C (from minus 4 °F to 374 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F)) | 64742-73-0 | 1B\* |
| 295 | Naphtha (petroleum), light thermally cracked; low-boiling thermally cracked naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by deodorizing sulfur removal of petroleum distillate - a product of high-temperature cracking of heavy fractions of oil. Contains predominantly aromatic, olefinic and saturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 20 °C to 100 °C (from 68 °F to 212 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked, sweetened; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (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 boiling in the range of approximately 20 °C to 100 °C (68 °F to 212 °F)) | 92045-65-3 | 1B\* |
| 296 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrotreated; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of a petroleum fraction. Contains predominantly C6-C13 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 230 °C (from 149 °F to 446 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C13 and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F)) | 64742-48-9 | 1B\* |
| 297 | Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracking; low-boiling thermal cracking naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of thermal cracking products. Contains predominantly unsaturated hydrocarbons C4-C8, boiling in the range from about minus 10 °C to 130 °C (from 14 °F to 266 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carb on numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 10 °C to 130 °C (14 °F to 266 °F)) | 64741-74-8 | 1B\* |
| 298 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy thermally cracked; low-boiling thermally cracked naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of thermally cracked products. Contains predominantly unsaturated hydrocarbons C6-C12, boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 220 °C (from 148 °F to 428 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 220 °C (148 °F to 428 °F)) | 64741-83-9 | 1B\* |
| 299 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracked hydrotreated; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by separating and subsequently hydrogenating the products of steam cracking in ethylene production. Contains predominantly saturated and unsaturated paraffins, cyclic paraffins and cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons C4-C10, boiling in the range from about 50 °C to 200 °C (from 122 °F to 392 °F). The content of benzene hydrocarbons may vary up to 30% by weight, and small amounts of sulfur and oxygen-containing compounds may also be present.) | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, hydrogenated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the separation and subsequent hydrogenation of the products of a steam-cracking process to produce ethylene. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated paraffins, cyclic paraffins and cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 50 °C to 200 °C (122 °F to 392 °F). The proportion of benzene hydrocarbons may vary up to 30 wt.% and the stream may also contain small amounts of sulfur and oxygenated compounds) | 93165-55-0 | 1B\* |
| 300 | Naphtha (petroleum), light, hydrodesulfurized, dearomatized; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized light petroleum fraction. Contains predominantly paraffins and cycloparaffins C7, boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 100 °C (from 194 °F to 212 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light, dearomatized; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized light petroleum fractions. It consists predominantly of C7 paraffins and cycloparaffins boiling in a range of approximately 90 °C to 100 °C (194 °F to 212 °F)) | 92045-53-9 | 1B\* |
| 301 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized broad, coker; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating the distillate of hydrodesulfurized coker. Contains predominantly C5-11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 23 °C to 196 °C (73 °F to 385 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised full-range cocker; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulfurised coker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 to C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 23 °C to 196 °C (73 °F to 385 °F)) | 101316-76-1 | 1B\* |
| 302 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized, wide; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrodesulfurization. Contains predominantly C4-11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 250 °C (86 °F to 482 °F).) | Napht ha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized full-range; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 250 °C (86 °F to 482 °F)) | 92045-52-8 | 1B\* |
| 303 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracked hydrotreated; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of a petroleum fraction from the pyrolysis process. Contains predominantly unsaturated hydrocarbons C5-C11, boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 190 °C (from 95 °F to 374 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light steam-cracked; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 190 °C (95 °F to 374 °F)) | 92045-57-3 | 1B\* |
| 304 | Naphtha (petroleum), isomerized, C6 fraction; low-boiling modified naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytically isomerized gas oil. Contains predominantly hexane isomers boiling in the range from about 60 °C to 66 °C (from 140 °F to 151 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization, C6-fraction; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a gasoline which has been catalytically isomerized. It consists predominantly of hexane isomers boiling in the range of approximately 60 °C to 66 °C (140 °F to 151 °F)) | 92045-58-4 | 1B\* |
| 305 | Naphtha (petroleum), catalytically dewaxed; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by dewaxing a petroleum fraction. Contains predominantly C5-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 230 °C (95 °F to 446 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic dewaxing of a petroleum fraction. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 230 °C (95 °F to 446 °F)) | 64742-66-1 | 1B\* |
| 306 | Naphtha (petroleum), light fraction of catalytic reforming, not containing aromatic compounds; low-boiling naphtha - undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after the extraction of aromatic compounds in the process of selective absorption of light catalytic reforming naphtha. Contains predominantly paraffinic and cyclic hydrocarbons C5-C8, boiling in the range from about 66 °C to 121 °C (151 °F to 250 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed light, arom.-free fraction; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 to C8 and boiling in the range of approximately 66 °C to 121 °C (151 °F to 250 °F)) | 85116-59-2 | 1B\* |
| 307 | Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reforming; low-boiling catalytic reforming naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic reforming products. Contains predominantly C4-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 220 °C (from 90 °F to 430 °F). The product has a relatively high content of aromatic and branched hydrocarbons, may contain benzene 10% or more by volume). | Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 220 °C (90 °F to 430 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of aromatic and branched chain hydrocarbons. This stream may contain 10 vol.% or more benzene) | 68955-35-1 | 1B\* |
| 308 | Naphtha (petroleum), light, high-temperature aged, steam cracked; naphtha, low-boiling ‒ undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionating steam cracked naphtha after extraction during high-temperature aging. Contains predominantly C4-C6 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 0 °C to 80 °C (from 32 °F to 176 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), light heat-soaked, steam-cracked; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of steam cracked naphtha after recovery from a heat soaking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly in the range of C4 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 0 °C to 80 °C (32 °F to 176 °F)) | 92201-97-3 | 1B\* |
| 309 | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracking; low-boiling catalytic cracking naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products. Contains mainly C4-C11 hydrocarbons and boils in the range from about minus 20°C to 190°C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F). Contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons). | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons) | 64741-55-5 | 1B\* |
| 310 | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed, dearomatized; low-boiling catalytic reformed naphtha (a hydrocarbon mixture obtained by distillation of catalytic reforming products. Contains predominantly C5-C8 hydrocarbons and boils in the range from about 35 °C to 120 °C (95 °F to 248 °F). Contains a significant proportion of non-aromatic branched hydrocarbons.) | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed, arom.-free; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 120 °C (95 °F to 248 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of branched chain hydrocarbons with the aromatic components removed) | 68513-03-1 | 1B\* |
| 311 | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed; low-boiling catalytic reformed naphtha (a hydrocarbon mixture obtained by distillation of catalytic reforming products. Contains predominantly C5-C11 hydrocarbons and boils in the range from about 35 °C to 190 °C (95 °F to 374 °F). Contains a significant proportion of aromatic and branched hydrocarbons with a benzene content of 10% or more by volume.) | Naphtha (petroleum), light t catalytic reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 190 °C (95 °F to 374 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of aromatic and branched chain hydrocarbons. This stream may contain 10 vol.% or more benzene) | 64741-63-5 | 1B\* |
| 312 | Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run; low-boiling naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling crude oil. Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C4-C10 and boils in the range from approximately minus 20 °C to 180 °C (from minus 4 °F to 356 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 180°C (minus 4 °F to 356 °F)) | 64741-46-4 | 1B\* |
| 313 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracked aromatic; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking products. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons C7-C9 and boils in the range from about 110 °C to 165 °C (from 230 °F to 329 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked arom.; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C9 and boiling in the range of approximately 110 °C to 165 °C (230 °F to 329 °F)) | 68527-23-1 | 1B\* |
| 314 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light thermally cracked; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by fractional distillation of hydrodesulfurized thermally cracked product. Contains predominantly C5-C11 hydrocarbons and boils in the range from about 23 °C to 195 °C (from 73 °F to 383 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized thermal cracked light; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of hydrodesulfurized thermal cracker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 to C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 23 °C to 195 °C (73 °F to 383 °F)) | 85116-60-5 | 1B\* |
| 315 | Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrocracked; low-boiling naphtha - undefined (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrocracking products. Contains predominantly saturated hydrocarbons C4-C10 and boils in the range from about minus 20 °C to 180 °C (from minus 4 °F to 356 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrocracked; Low boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C10, and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 180 °C (minus 4 °F to 356 °F)) | 64741-69-1 | 1B\* |
| 316 | Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrotreated, containing cycloalkanes; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a petroleum fraction. Contains predominantly alkanes and cycloalkanes boiling in the range from about minus 20 °C to 190 °C (from minus 4 °F to 374 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, cycloalkane-contg.; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of a petroleum fraction. It consists predominantly of alkanes and cycloalkanes boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F)) | 85116-61-6 | 1B\* |
| 317 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracked debenzene, heat treated; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of debenzene light steam cracked petroleum naphtha. Contains predominantly C7-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 95 °C to 200 °C (from 203 °F to 392 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized, thermally treated; Low boiling point nap htha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of debenzenized light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 95 °C to 200 °C (203 °F to 392 °F)) | 98219-46-6 | 1B\* |
| 318 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracked debenzene; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking products. Contains predominantly C4-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 80 °C to 218 °C (from 176 °F to 424 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 218 °C (176 °F to 424 °F)) | 68527-26-4 | 1B\* |
| 319 | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked, desulfurized; low-boiling catalytic cracked naphtha (a hydrocarbon mixture obtained by deodorizing desulfurization of catalytic cracked naphtha to remove mercaptans and acidic impurities. Contains predominantly hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 210 °C (from 95 °F to 410 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked sweetened; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (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 boiling in a range of approximately 35 °C to 210 °C (95 °F to 410 °F)) | 92045-59-5 | 1B\* |
| 320 | Naphtha (petroleum), light desulfurized; low-boiling naphtha - undefined (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained as a result of deodorizing sulfur removal of petroleum distillate to extract mercaptans or acidic impurities. Contains predominantly saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons C3-C6, boiling in the range from about minus 20 °C to 100 °C (from minus 4 °F to 212 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light, sweetened; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 100 °C (minus 4 °F to 212 °F)) | 68783-66-4 | 1B\* |
| 321 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracked, heat treated; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of light steam cracked petroleum naphtha. Contains predominantly C5-C6 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 80 °C (from 95 °F to 176 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, thermally treated; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 80 °C (95 °F to 176 °F) | 98219-47-7 | 1B\* |
| 322 | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam cracking; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking products. Contains predominantly unsaturated hydrocarbons C4-C11, boiling in the range from about minus 20 °C to 190 °C (from minus 4 °F to 374 °F). The product may contain benzene 10% or more by volume.) | Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the products from a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F). This stream is likely to contain 10 vol. % or more benzene) | 64742-83-2 | 1B\* |
| 323 | Naphtha (petroleum), light, high C5, sweet; naphtha, low-boiling - unspecified (a hydrocarbon mixture obtained by deodorizing petroleum naphtha to remove mercaptans and/or acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C4-C5 hydrocarbons, high in C5, boiling in the range from about -10 °C to 35 °C (14 °F to 95 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light, C5-rich, sweetened; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C5, predominantly C5, and boiling in the range of approximately minus 10 °C to 35 °C (14 °F to 95 °F)) | 92045-60-8 | 1B\* |
| 324 | Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylated; low-boiling modified naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefin hydrocarbons, predominantly C3-C5. Contains predominantly branched saturated hydrocarbons C7-C10, boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 160 °C (from 194 °F to 320 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 160 °C (194 °F to 320 °F)) | 64741-66-8 | 1B\* |
| 325 | Naphtha (petroleum), light distillate of catalytic cracking; low-boiling naphtha of catalytic cracking (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C1-C5.) | Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic cracked light distd.; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C5) | 68783-09-5 | 1B\* |
| 326 | Naphtha (petroleum), undesulfurized; low-boiling naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of naphtha from various refining processes. Contains predominantly C5-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 0 °C to 230 °C (from 25 °F to 446 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of naphtha streams from various refinery processes. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 0 °C to 230 °C (25 °F to 446 °F)) | 68783-12-0 | 1B\* |
| 327 | Naphtha (petroleum), sweet, light; naphtha, low-boiling ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting crude oil to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or extract acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C5-8 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 20 °C to 130 °C (68 °F to 266 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened light; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately 20 °C to 130 °C (68 °F to 266 °F)) | 101795-01-1 | 1B\* |
| 328 | Naphtha (petroleum), sweet; low-boiling-point crude oil ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C4-12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about -10 °C to 230 °C (14 °F to 446 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 10 °C to 230 °C (14 °F to 446 °F)) | 6474 1-87-3 | 1B\* |
| 329 | Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated light straight-run; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light straight-run naphtha with natural or modified clay, usually during a filtration process, to extract traces of polar components and impurities present. Contains predominantly C7-C10 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 93 °C to 180 °C (200 °F to 356 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated light straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of light straight-run naphtha with a natural or modified clay, usually in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 93 °C to 180 °C (200 °F to 356 °F)) | 68527-22-0 | 1B\* |
| 330 | Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated full straight-run; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating full straight-run naphtha with natural or modified clay, usually in a filtration process to extract traces of polar components and impurities present. Contains predominantly C4-C11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 20 °C to 220 °C (from minus 4 °F to 429 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated full-range straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of full-range straight-run clay naphtha with natural or modified, usually in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 220 °C (minus 4 °F to 429 °F)) | 68527-21-9 | 1B\* |
| 331 | Naphtha (petroleum), acid-treated; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from the sulfuric acid process. Contains predominantly C7-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), acid-treated; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulfuric acid treating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F)) | 64742-15-0 | 1B\* |
| 332 | Naphtha (petroleum), isomerized; low-boiling modified naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in the process of catalytic isomerization of unbranched paraffinic C4-C6 hydrocarbons. Contains predominantly saturated hydrocarbons such as isobutane, isopentane, 2,2-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane and 3-methylpentane.) | Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic isomerization of straight chain paraffinic C4 through C6 hydrocarbons. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons such as isobutane, isopentane, 2,2-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane, and 3-methylpentane) | 64741-70-4 | 1B\* |
| 333 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy, solvent-refined; low-boiling modified naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a solvent extraction process. Contains predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbons C7-C12, boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 230 °C (from 194 °F to 446 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy; Low boiling point mod ified naphtha; (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the ran ge of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F)) | 64741-92-0 | 1B\* |
| 334 | Naphtha (petroleum), straight-run wide; low-boiling naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling crude oil. Contains mainly hydrocarbons C4-C11, boiling in the range from approximately minus 20 °C to 220 °C (from minus 4 °F to 428 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), full-range straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 220 °C (minus 4 °F to 428 °F)) | 64741-42-0 | 1B\* |
| 335 | Naphtha (petroleum), broad, coking; low-boiling naphtha ‒ undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products of a liquid coking unit. Contains predominantly unsaturated hydrocarbons C4-C15, boiling in the range from about 43 °C to 250 °C (110 °F-500 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), full-range cocker; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a fluid coker. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C15 and boiling in the range of approximately 43 °C to 250 °C (110 °F-500 °F)) | 68513-02-0 | 1B\* |
| 336 | Naphtha (petroleum), alkylated broad, containing butane; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons, usually containing carbon numbers from C3 to C5. Contains predominantly branched saturated hydrocarbons C7-C12 with some butane, boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 200 °C (from 95 °F to 428 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.; Low boiling point modified naphta (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 with some butanes and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 200 °C (95 °F to 428 °F)) | 68527-27-5 | 1B\* |
| 337 | Naphtha (petroleum), alkylated broad; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons, usually with carbon numbers from C3 to C5. Contains predominantly branched saturated hydrocarbons C7-C12, boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 220 °C (194 °F to 428 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 220 °C (194 °F to 428 °F)) | 64741-64-6 | 1B\* |
| 338 | Naphtha (petroleum), wide reformed; low-boiling reformed naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic reforming products. Contains predominantly C5-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 230 °C (from 95 °F to 446 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the dist illustration of the products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 230 °C (95 °F to 446 °F)) | 68919-37-9 | 1B\* |
| 339 | Naphtha (petroleum), containing aromatic compounds; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified | Naphtha (petroleum), arom.-contg.; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified | 68603-08-7 | 1B\* |
| 340 | Naphtha (petroleum), middle fraction, aromatic, steam cracked; naphtha, low-boiling ‒ undefined (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking products. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons C7-C12, boiling in the range from about 130 °C to 220 °C (from 266 °F to 428 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), steam-cracked middle arom.; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 220 °C (266 °F to 428 °F)) | 68516-20-1 | 1B\* |
| 341 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracking; low-boiling catalytic cracking naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products. Contains predominantly C6-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 230 °C (from 148 °F to 446 °F). Contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons.) | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (148 °F to 446 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons) | 64741-54-4 | 1B\* |
| 342 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reforming; low-boiling catalytic reforming naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic reforming products. Contains predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons C7-C12, boiling in the range from about 90 °C to 230 °C (from 194 °F to 446 °F)). | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F)) | 64741-68-0 | 1B\* |
| 343 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run, aromatic; low-boiling naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in the process of distillation of crude oil). Contains mainly C8-C12 hydrocarbons, boiling in the range from about 130 °C to 210 °C (from 266 °F to 410 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight run, arom.-contg.; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a distillation process of crude petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C8 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F)) | 101631-20-3 | 1B\* |
| 344 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run; low-boiling naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling crude oil). Contains mainly C6-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 230 °C (from 149 °F to 446 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F)) | 64741-41-9 | 1B\* |
| 345 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy, hydrocracked; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrocracked products). Contains predominantly saturated hydrocarbons C6-C12, boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 230 °C (from 148 °F to 446 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C12, and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (148 °F to 446 °F)) | 64741-78-2 | 1B\* |
| 346 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy, catalytic cracking, sweetened; naphtha, low-boiling, cracked (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting petroleum distillate from catalytic cracking to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C6-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 60 °C to 200 °C (from 140 °F to 392 °F).) | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked, sweetened; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a catalytic cracked petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 60 °C to 200 °C (140 °F to 392 °F)) | 92045-50-6 | 1B\* |
| 347 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy steam cracked, hydrotreated; low-boiling naphtha, hydrotreated | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy steam-cracked, hydrogenated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha | 92045-51-7 | 1B\* |
| 348 | Naphtha (petroleum), alkylated heavy; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons, usually with carbon numbers from C3 to C5. Contains predominantly branched saturated hydrocarbons C9-C12, boiling in the range from about 150 °C to 220 °C (from 302 °F to 428 °F) | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 to C5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 150 °C to 220 °C (302 °F to 428 °F)) | 64741-65-7 | 1B\* |
| 349 | Naphtha (petroleum), light, chemically neutralized; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by processing to remove acidic components). Contains predominantly C4-C11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about -20 °C to 190 °C (from -4 °F to 374 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized light; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (minus 4 °F to 374 °F)) | 64742-23-0 | 1B\* |
| 350 | Naphtha (petroleum), heavy, chemically neutralized; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by a process to remove acidic constituents.) Contains predominantly C6-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F)) | 64742-22-9 | 1B\* |
| 351 | Naphtha (petroleum), C4-12, a product of butane alkylation with a high isooctane content; low-boiling modified naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by alkylation of butanes). Contains predominantly C4-C12 hydrocarbons with a high isooctane content, boils in the range from about 35 °C to 210 °C (from 95 °F to 410 °F). | Naphtha (petroleum), C4-12, butane-alkylate, isooctane- rich; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by alkylation of butanes. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C12, rich in isooctane, and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 210 °C (95 °F to 410 °F)) | 92045-49-3 | 1B\* |
| 352 | Naphtha (coal), distillation residue; light oil redistillate, with a high boiling point (residue after distillation of recovered naphtha. Contains mainly naphthalene and condensation products of indene and styrene.) | Naphtha (coal), distn. residues; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling (The residue remaining from the distillation of recovered naphtha. Composed primarily of naphthalene and condensation products of indene and styrene) | 90641-12-6 | 1B\* |
| 353 | Naphtha (coal), solvent extracted, hydrocracked (a distillate fraction obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract, or a solution obtained by liquid extraction or supercritical gas extraction, boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 180 °C (86 °F to 356 °F). Contains predominantly aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and C4-C9 alkanes. Nitrogen-, sulfur- and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds are also present.) | Naphtha (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked; (Fraction of the distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 180 °C (86 °F to 356 °F). Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 to C9. Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds are also present) | 94114-54-2 | 1B\* |
| 354 | Naphtha; low-boiling naphtha (refined, partially refined, and unrefined petroleum products obtained from the distillation of natural gas.) Contains predominantly C5-C6 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 100 °C to 200 °C (from 212 °F to 392 °F). | Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha (Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100 °C to 200 °C (212 °F to 392 °F)) | 8030-30-6 | 1B\* |
| 355 | Crude tar phenols, brown coal, unrefined; crude phenols (oxidized alkaline extract of brown coal distillate. Consists mainly of phenols and phenolic homologues) | Tar acids, brown-coal, crude; Crude Phenols (An acidified alkaline extract of brown coal tar distillate. Composed primarily of phenol and phenol homologs) | 101316-86-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 356 | Crude tar phenols, brown coal gasification; crude phenols (a complex combination of organic components obtained from brown coal gasification. Consists mainly of hydroxyaromatic phenols and their homologues) | Tar acids, brown-coal gasification; Crude Phenols (A complex combination of org anic compounds obtained from brown coal gasification. Composed primarily of C6-10 hydroxy aromatic phenols and their homologs) | 92062-22-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 357 | Crude tar phenols, methylphenol fraction; distillate phenols (a fraction of acid tar with a high content of 3- and 4-methylphenols, extracted during the distillation of crude acid tar of low-temperature coal tar.) | 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) | 84989-04-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 358 | Crude tar phenols, distillation residues; distillate phenols (residues from the distillation of crude phenol from coal). Contains predominantly C8-C10 phenols with softening points from 60 °C to 80 °C (140 °F to 176 °F). | Tar acids, distn. residues; Distillate Phenols (A residue from the distillation of crude phenol from coal. It consists predominantly of phenols having carbon numbers in the range of C8 through C10 with a softening point of 60 °C to 80 °C (140 °F to 176 °F)) | 96690-55-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 359 | Crude tar phenols, residues, distillates, first fraction; distillate phenols (residues from distillation in the range from 235 °C to 355 °C (481 °F to 697 °F) of light phenolic oil). | Tar acids, residues, distillates, first-cut; Distillate Phenols (The residue from the distillation in the range of 235 °C to 355 °C (481 °F to 697 °F) of light carbolic oil) | 68477-23-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 360 | Crude tar phenols, coal, unrefined; crude phenols (the reaction product obtained by neutralizing the alkaline extract of coal tar oil with an acid solution, such as aqueous sulfuric acid, or gaseous carbon dioxide, to produce the free acids. Consists principally of crude tar phenols such as phenol, cresols, and xylenols.) | Tar acids, coal, crude; Crude Phenols (The reaction product obtained by neutralizing coal tar oil alkaline extract with an acidic solution, such as aqueous sulfuric acid, or gaseous carbon dioxide, to obtain the free acids. Composed primarily of tar acids such as phenol, cresols, and xylenols) | 65996-85-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 361 | Crude tar phenols, 3,5-xylenol fraction; distillate phenols (fraction of crude tar phenols with a high content of 3,5-dimethylphenol, extracted from the distillation of crude phenols of low-temperature coal tar.) | 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) | 84989-07-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 362 | Crude tar phenols, xylenol fraction; distillate phenols (fraction of crude tar phenols with a high content of 2,4- and 2,5-dimethylphenols, extracted during distillation of crude phenols of low-temperature coal tar.) | 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) | 84989-06-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 363 | Crude tar phenols, polyalkylphenol fraction; distillate phenols (fraction of crude tar phenols obtained by distillation of crude phenols of low-temperature coal tar, boiling in the range from about 225 °C to 320 °C (437 °F to 608 °F). Contains predominantly polyalkylphenols. | Tar acids, polyalkylphenol fraction; Distillate Phenolics; [The fraction of tar acids, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids, having an approximate boiling range of 225 °C to 320 °C (437 °F to 608 °F). Composed primarily of polyalkylphenols] | 84989-05-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 364 | Crude tar phenols, ethylphenol fraction; distillate phenols (fraction of crude tar phenols with a high content of 3- and 4-ethylphenols, recovered by distillation of crude phenols of low-temperature coal tar.) | 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) | 84989-03-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 365 | Crude tar phenols, brown coal, C2-alkylphenol fraction; distillate phenols (distillate of acidified alkali-washed brown coal tar distillate, boiling in the range of about 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Contains predominantly meta- and para-ethylphenols, as well as cresols and xylenols.) | Tar acids, brown-coal, C2-alkylphenol fraction; Distillate Phenols (The distillate from the acidification of alkaline washed lignite tar distillate boiling in the range of approximately 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Composed primarily of m- and p-ethylphenol as well as cresols and xylenols) | 94114-29-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 366 | Crude tar phenols, cresyl, residues; distillate phenols (residues of crude tar phenols after extraction of phenol, cresols, xylenols and any high-boiling phenols. Black solid with melting point about 80 °C (176 °F). Contains mainly polyalkylphenols, resins and inorganic salts.) | Tar acids, cresylic, residues; Distillate Phenolics; [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 polyalkylphenols, resin gums, and inorganic salts) | 68555-24-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 367 | Crude tar phenols, cresyl; distillate phenols (a complex combination of organic compounds obtained from brown coal and boiling in the range of about 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Consists mainly of phenols and pyridine bases. | Tar acids, cresylic; Distillate Phenols (A complex combination of organic compounds obtained from brown coal and boiling in the range of approximately 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). It contains chiefly phenols and pyridine bases) | 92062-26-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 368 | Crude tar phenols, cresyl, sodium salts, caustic solutions; alkaline extract | Tar acids, cresylic, sodium salts, caustic solns.; Alkaline Extract | 68815-21-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 369 | Crude tar bases, coal, unrefined; crude tar bases (the reaction product obtained by neutralizing coal tar oil extract with an alkaline solution, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to produce the free bases. Consists principally of such organic bases as acridine, phenanthridine, pyridine, quinolone, and their alkyl derivatives). | Tar bases, coal, crude; Crude Tar Bases (The reaction product obtained by neutralizing coal tar base extract oil with an alkaline solution, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to obtain the free bases. Composed primarily of such organic bases as acridine, phenanthridine, pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives) | 65996-84-1 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 370 | Fuel gases, petroleum gas (mixture of light gases). Contains predominantly hydrogen and/or low-molecular hydrocarbons. | fuel gases; Petroleum gas (A combination of light gases. It consists of predominantly hydrogen and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons) | 68476-26-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 371 | Fuel gases, crude oil distillates; petroleum gas (a complex combination of light gases obtained by distilling crude oil and by catalytic reforming of naphtha. Contains hydrogen and hydrocarbons, mainly C1-C4, boils in the range from about minus 217 °C to minus 12 °C (minus 423 °F to 10 °F).) | Fuel gases, crude oil of 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 having carbon numbers predominantly in he range of C1 through C4 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 217 °C to minus 12 °C (minus 423 °F to 10 °F)) | 68476-29-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 372 | Hydrocarbon oils, aromatic, mixed with polyethylene, pyrolysis, light oil fraction; heat treatment products (oil obtained by heat treatment of polyethylene with coal tar pitch and aromatic oils. Contains mainly benzene and its homologues, boiling in the range from 70 °C to 120 °C (from 158 °F to 248 °F).) | Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polyethylene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; Heat Treatment Products (The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polyethylene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of 70 °C to 120 °C (158 °F to 248 °F)) | 100801-65-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 373 | Hydrocarbon oils, aromatic, mixed with polystyrene, pyrolysis, light oil fraction; heat treatment products (oil obtained by heat treatment of polystyrene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. Contains mainly benzene and its homologues, boiling in the range from about 70 °C to 210 °C (158 °F to 410 °F).) | Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polystyrene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; Heat Treatment Products (The oil is obtained from the heat treatment of polystyrene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of approximately 70 °C to 210 °C (158 °F to 410 °F)) | 100801-66-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 374 | Hydrocarbon oils, aromatic, mixed with polyethylene and polypropylene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; heat treatment products (oil obtained by heat treatment of the reaction mass of polyethylene/polypropylene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. Consists mainly of benzene and its homologues, boiling in the range from about 70 °C to 120 °C (from 158 °F to 248 °F).) | Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polyethylene and polypropylene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; Heat Treatment Products (The oil is obtained from the heat treatment of a polyethylene/polypropylene reaction mass with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of approximately 70 °C to 120 °C (158 °F to 248 °F)) | 100801-63-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 375 | Hydrocarbons C2-4 with high C3 content; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C2-4, C3-rich; Petroleum gas | 68476-49-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 376 | Hydrocarbons C4-5; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C4-5; Petroleum gas | 68476-42-6 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 377 | Hydrocarbons C2-4; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C2-4; Petroleum gas | 68606-25-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 378 | C3 hydrocarbons; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C3; Petroleum gas | 68606-26-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 379 | Hydrocarbons, hydrotreated light distillates of crude oil, solvent refined; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by a process of solvent extraction and distillation. Contains mainly saturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range of about 94 °C to 99 °C (201 °F to 210 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of hydrotr eaten naphtha followed by a solvent extraction and distillation process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 94 °C to 99 °C (201 °F to 210 °F)) | 92045-55-1 | 1B\* |
| 380 | Hydrocarbons C ≥ 5 with high C5-6 content; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified | Hydrocarbons, C≥5, C5-6-rich; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified | 68476-50-6 | 1B\* |
| 381 | Hydrocarbons with a high content of C3-4; petroleum product; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation and condensation of crude oil). Contains hydrocarbons C3-C5, mainly C3-C4. | Hydrocarbons, C3-4-rich, petroleum distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation and condensation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C5, predominantly C3 through C4) | 68512-91-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 382 | Hydrocarbons with a high C5 content containing dicyclopentadiene; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products of the steam cracking process). Contains predominantly C5 hydrocarbons and dicyclopentadiene, boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 170 °C (from 86 °F to 338 °F). | Hydrocarbons, C5-rich, dicyclopentadiene-contg.; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers of C5 and dicyclopentadiene and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 170 °C (86 °F to 338 °F)) | 102110-15-6 | 1B\* |
| 383 | Hydrocarbons with a high C6 content, hydrotreated solvent-refined naphtha distillates; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by solvent extraction). Contains predominantly saturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 65 °C to 70 °C (149 °F to 158 °F). | Hydrocarbons, C6-rich, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined; Low boiling point modified naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by solvent extraction. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 70 °C (149 °F to 158 °F)) | 101316-67-0 | 1B\* |
| 384 | Hydrocarbons, C1-3; petroleum gas (a mixture of hydrocarbons, predominantly C1-C3, boiling in the range from approximately minus 164 °C to minus 42 °C (from minus 263 °F to minus 44 °F)). | Hydrocarbons, C1-3; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C3 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 164 °C to minus 42 °C (minus 263 °F to minus 44 °F)) | 68527-16-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 385 | Hydrocarbons, C1-4; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by thermal cracking and absorption and by distillation of crude oil. Contains predominantly C1-C4 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 164 °C to minus 0.5 °C (minus 263 °F to 31 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C1-4; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons provided by thermal cracking and absorber operations and by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 164 °C to minus 0.5 °C (minus 263 °F to 31 °F)) | 68514-31-8 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 386 | Hydrocarbons, C1-4, desulfurized; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting hydrocarbon gases to a desulfurization process to convert mercaptans or remove acidic impurities. Contains predominantly C1-C4 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about minus 164 °C to minus 0.5 °C (from minus 263 °F to 31 °F)). | Hydrocarbons, C1-4, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting hydrocarbon gases to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C1 through C4 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 164 °C to minus 0.5 °C (minus 263 °F to 31 °F)) | 68514-36-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 387 | Hydrocarbons, C1-4, fractions from butane stripping columns; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C1-4, debutanizer fraction; Petroleum gas | 68527-19-5 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 388 | Hydrocarbons, C2-6, C6-8 catalytic reforming; low-boiling naphtha catalytic reforming | Hydrocarbons, C2-6, C6-8 catalytic reformer; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha | 68476-47-1 | 1B\* |
| 389 | Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracking distillates; low-boiling catalytic cracking naphtha (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products). Contains predominantly C3-C11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range up to about 204 °C (400 °F). | Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillations of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C11 and boiling in a range approximately up to 204 °C (400 °F)) | 68476-46-0 | 1B\* |
| 390 | Hydrocarbons, C3-4; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C3-4; Petroleum gas | 68476-40-4 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 391 | Hydrocarbons, C3-6, high in C5, steam cracked naphtha; low boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracked naphtha). Contains predominantly C3-C6 hydrocarbons, enriched in C5. | Hydrocarbons, C3-6, C5-rich, steam-cracked naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C3 through C6, predominantly C5) | 102110-14-5 | 1B\* |
| 392 | Hydrocarbons, C4, not containing 1,3-butadiene and isobutene; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C4, 1,3-butadiene- and isobutene-free; Petroleum gas | 95465-89-7 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 393 | Hydrocarbons, C4, steam cracking distillate; petroleum gas (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking products. Consists mainly of C4 hydrocarbons, primarily 1-butene and 2-butene, also containing butane and isobutane, boiling in the range from about minus 12 °C to 5 °C (10.4 °F to 41 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C4, steam-cracker distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products of a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C4, predominantly 1-butene and 2-butene, containing also butane and isobutene and boiling in the range of approximately minus 12 °C to 5 °C (10.4 °F to 41 °F)) | 92045-23-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 394 | Hydrocarbons, C4; petroleum gas | Hydrocarbons, C4; Petroleum gas | 87741-01-3 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 395 | Hydrocarbons, C4-11, cracked naphtha, not containing aromatic derivatives; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by cracking previously hydrotreated naphtha after distillation separation of benzene- and toluene-containing fractions and high-boiling fractions. Contains predominantly C4-11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 205 °C (86 °F to 401 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C4-11, naphtha-cracking, arom.-free; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecifie d (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha after distillative separation of benzene- and toluene-containing hydrocarbon cuts and a higher boiling fraction. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 205 °C (86 °F to 401 °F)) | 92045-63-1 | 1B\* |
| 396 | Hydrocarbons, C6-7, cracked naphtha, solvent refined; low-boiling modified naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by absorption of benzene from the catalytically fully hydrogenated, benzene-rich fraction of previously hydrotreated cracked naphtha. Contains predominantly C6-C7 paraffinic and naphthenic hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 70 °C to 100 °C (158 °F to 212 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C6-7, naphtha-cracking, solvent-refined; Low boiling point modified naphtha (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 having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C7 and boiling in the range of approximately 70 °C to 100 °C (158 °F to 212 °F)) | 92045-64-2 | 1B\* |
| 397 | Hydrocarbons, C6-8, hydrogenated, absorption-dearomatized, toluene refining; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the absorption of toluene from the hydrocarbon fraction of cracked diesel fuel treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. Contains predominantly C6-C8 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 80 °C to 135 °C (176 °F to 275 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C6-8, hydrogenated sorption-dearomatized, toluene raffination; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the sorptions of toluene from a hydrocarbon fraction from cracked gasoline treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 135 °C (176 °F to 275 °F)) | 101316-66-9 | 1B\* |
| 398 | Hydrocarbons, C9-12, hydrotreated, dearomatized; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents that have been hydrotreated to convert aromatics to cycloparaffins by catalytic hydrogenation.) | Hydrocarbons, C9-12, hydrotreated, dearomatized; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation) | 93763-34-9 | 1B\* |
| 399 | High C5 hydrocarbons; low boiling naphtha - unspecified | Hydrocarbons, C5-rich; Low boiling point naphtha – unspecified | 68476-55-1 | 1B\* |
| 400 | Hydrocarbons, C4-12, cracked naphtha, hydrotreated; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracked naphtha and subsequent catalytic selective hydrogenation of resin-forming substances. Contains predominantly C4-12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 30 °C to 230 °C (86 °F to 446 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C4-12, naphtha-cracking, hydrotreated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation from the product o fa naphtha steam cracking process and subsequent catalytic selective hydrogenation of gum formers. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 230 °C (86 °F to 446 °F)) | 92045-61-9 | 1B\* |
| 401 | Hydrocarbons, C4-6, light, depentanizer, aromatic, hydrotreated; naphtha, low boiling ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a result of the first pumping from the depentanizer column prior to hydrotreating of the aromatics feed. Contains primarily C4-6 hydrocarbons, predominantly pentanes and pentenes, boiling in the range from about 25 °C to 40 °C (77 °F to 104 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C4-6, depentanizer lights, arom. hydrotreater; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first running from the depentanizer column before hydrotreatment of the aromatic charges. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C4 through C6, predominantly pentanes and pentenes, and boiling in the range of approximately 25 °C to 40 °C (77 °F to 104 °F)) | 91995-38-9 | 1B\* |
| 402 | Hydrocarbons, C5-C11, with high non-aromatic content, light reformate fraction; low boiling reformate naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platforming fraction. Contains predominantly non-aromatic hydrocarbons C5-C11 boiling in the range from about 35 °C to 125 °C (94 °F to 257 °F), as well as benzene and toluene.) | Hydrocarbons, C5-11, nonaroms.-rich, reforming light fraction; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of nonaromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C5 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 125 °C (94 °F to 257 °F), benzene and toluene) | 93572-36-2 | 1B\* |
| 403 | Hydrocarbons, C6-11, hydrotreated, dearomatized; low-boiling hydrotreated naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents that have been hydrotreated to convert aromatics to cycloparaffins by catalytic hydrogenation) | Hydrocarbons, C6-11, hydrotreated, dearomatized; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation) | 93763-33-8 | 1B\* |
| 404 | Hydrocarbons, C7-C12, with a high content of C ≥ 9-aromatics, heavy reformate fraction; low-boiling catalytic reformed naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the reformate fraction of petroleum products). Contains predominantly non-aromatic hydrocarbons C7-C12, boiling in the range from about 120 °C to 210 °C (248 °F to 380 °F), and C9 and higher aromatic hydrocarbons. | Hydrocarbons, C7-12, C ≥ 9-arom.-rich, reforming heavy fraction; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of nonaromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 120 °C to 210 °C (248 °F to 380 °F) and C9 and higher aromatic hydrocarbons) | 93572-35-1 | 1B\* |
| 405 | Hydrocarbons, C8-11, cracked crude oil, toluene residues; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of cracked naphtha, previously hydrogenated. It consists mainly of C8-11 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 130 °C to 205 °C (266 °F to 401 °F).) | Hydrocarbons, C8-11, naphtha-cracking, toluene cut; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 205 °C (266 °F to 401 °F)) | 92045-62-0 | 1B\* |
| 406 | Hydrocarbons, C8-12, catalytic cracking distillates; low-boiling catalytic cracking naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of catalytic cracking products). Contains predominantly C8-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 140 °C to 210 °C (284 °F to 410 °F). | Hydrocarbons, C8-12, catalytic cracker distillates; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 140 °C to 210 °C (284 °F to 410 °F)) | 101794-97-2 | 1B\* |
| 407 | Hydrocarbons, C8-12, catalytic cracking, chemically neutralized; low-boiling catalytic cracking naphtha (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling alkali-washed residues from the catalytic cracking process. Contains predominantly C8-C12 hydrocarbons boiling in the range of about 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F)) | Hydrocarbons, C8-12, catalytic-cracking, chem. neutralized; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of a cut from the catalytic cracking process, having undergone an alkaline washing. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C8 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F)) | 92128-94-4 | 1B\* |
| 408 | Hydrocarbons, C8-C12, catalytically cracked, chemically neutralized, desulfurized; low-boiling catalytically cracked naphtha | Hydrocarbons, C8- C 12, catalytic cracking, chem. neutralized, sweetened; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha | 101896-28-0 | 1B\* |
| 409 | Phenols, C9-C11; distillate phenols | Phenols, C9- C 11; Distillate Phenolics | 91079-47-9 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 410 | Phenols, liquid ammonia extract; alkaline extract; (a combination of phenol extracts, using isobutyl acetate, from liquid ammonia condensed from the gas evolved during the destructive distillation of coal at low temperature (less than 700 °C (1292 °F)). Consists essentially of a mixture of monohydric and dihydric phenols) | Phenols, ammonia liquor ext.; Alkaline Extract (The combination of phenols extracted, using isobutyl acetate, from the ammonia liquor condensed from the gas evolved in low-temperature (less than 700 °C (1292 °F)) destructive distillation of coal. It consists predominantly of a reaction mass of monohydric and dihydric phenols) | 84988-93-2 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 411 | Cadmium fluoride | Cadmium fluoride | 7790-79-6 | 1B |
| 412 | Cadmium chloride | Cadmium chloride | 10108-64-2 | 1B |
| 413 | Potassium chromate | Potassium chromate | 7789-00-6 | 1B |
| 414 | Sodium chromate | Sodium chromate | 7775-11-3 | 1B |
| 415 | Chromyl dichloride | Chromyl dichloride | 14977-61-8 | 1B |
| 416 | Extracts (petroleum), chilled acid, C4-C6; low-boiling naphtha ‒ unspecified (a complex combination of organic constituents produced in a chilled acid extraction unit of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, usually with a carbon number of C3-C6, mainly pentanes and amylenes. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having a carbon number mainly in the range C3-C6, mainly C5) | Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid, C4- C 6; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of organic compounds produced by cold acid unit extraction of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C6, predominantly pentanes and amylenes. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C4 through C6, predominantly C5) | 68477-61-2 | 1B\* |
| 417 | Extracts (petroleum), light solvent naphtha of catalytic reforming; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (mixture of hydrocarbons - extract of the process of solvent extraction of the petroleum fraction of catalytic reforming). Contains mainly aromatic hydrocarbons C7-C8 and boils in the range from about 100 °C to 200 °C (212 °F to 392 °F). | Extracts (petroleum), catalytic reformed light naphtha solvent; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from the solvent extraction of a catalytically reformed petroleum cut. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately 100 °C to 200 °C (212 °F to 392 °F)) | 91995-68-5 | 1B\* |
| 418 | Extracts (petroleum), heavy coal tar solvent, treated with clay; low-boiling naphtha - unspecified (a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum extract of heavy coal tar solvent with bleaching clay). Contains predominantly C6-C10 hydrocarbons boiling in the range from about 80 °C to 180 °C (175 °F to 356 °F). | Extracts (petroleum) heavy naphtha solvent, clay-treated; Low boiling point naphtha ‒ unspecified (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of heavy naphthic solvent petroleum extract with bleaching earth. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C6 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 180 °C (175 °F to 356 °F)) | 97926-43-7 | 1B\* |
| 419 | Oil extracts (coal), residues from the pyrolysis of coal tar oil, naphthalene oil, redistillate; redistillates (redistillate from the fractional distillation of methylnaphthalene oil, with preliminary extraction of phenols and bases, obtained from high-temperature bituminous coal tar and residue from the pyrolysis of oil boiling in the range from about 220 °C to 230 °C (428 °F to 446 °F). Consists mainly of unsubstituted and substituted dicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.) | Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oil, redistillate; Redistillates (The redistillate from the fractional distillation of dephenolated and debased methylnaphthalene oil obtained from bituminous coal high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils boiling in the approximate range of 220 °C to 230 °C (428 °F to 446 °F). It consists predominantly of unsubstituted and substituted dinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) | 91995-66-3 | 1B\* |
| 420 | Extracts, alkaline oils of coal tar; alkaline extract (extract from coal tar oil obtained by alkaline washing, for example with an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. Consists mainly of alkaline salts of various phenolic compounds.) | Extracts, coal tar oil alk.; Alkaline Extract (The extract from coal tar oil produced by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide. Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds) | 65996-83-0 | 1B\*\*\* |
| 421 | Ethylene imine | Ethylene imine | 151-56-4 | 1B |
| 422 | Ethylene oxide | Ethylene oxide | 75-21-8 | 1B |

\* Classification as a mutagen does not apply if it can be demonstrated that the substance contains less than 0.1% benzene (CAS number 71-43-2).

\*\* Classification as a mutagen does not apply if it can be demonstrated that the substance contains less than 0.005% benzo(a)pyrene (CAS number 50-32-8).

\*\*\* Classification as a mutagen does not apply if it can be demonstrated that the substance contains less than 0.1% 1,3-butadiene (CAS number 106-99-0).

\*\*\*\* Classified as a mutagen when ingested.

Table 4

Mutagens of hazard class 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  p/p | Name in Russian | Title in English | CAS number |
| 1 | (2S)-(+)-Glycidyltosylate | (2S)-(+)-Glycidyl toxylate | 70987-78-9 |
| 2 | (4-Hydrazinophenyl)-N-methylmethanesulfonamide hydrochloride | (4-Hydrazinophenyl)-N-methylmethanesulfonamide hydrochloride | 81880-96-8 |
| 3 | (R)-2,3-Epoxypropanol | R-2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol | 57044-25-4 |
| 4 | [(para-Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane  [(meta-Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane [(ortho-Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane  [(Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane | [(p-Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane  [(m-Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane2,3-Epoxypropyl o-tolyl ether [(Tolyloxy)methyl]oxirane | 2186-24-5 2186-25-6 2210-79-9 26447-14-3 |
| 5 | 1-(1-Naphthylmethyl)quinolinium chloride | 1-(1-Naphthylmethyl)quinolinium chloride | 65322-65-8 |
| 6 | 1,2,3-Trihydroxybenzene | 1,2,3-Trihydroxybenzene | 87-66-1 |
| 7 | 1,2-Epoxy-3-phenoxypropane | 1,2-Epoxy-3-phenoxypropane | 122-60-1 |
| 8 | 1,3-bis(2,3-Epoxypropoxy)benzene | 1,3-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzene | 101-90-6 |
| 9 | 1,3-bis(Vinylsulfonylacetamido)propane | 1,3-Bis(vinylsulfonylacetamido)propane | 93629-90-4 |
| 10 | 1,4-Dihydroxybenzene | 1,4-Dihydroxybenzene | 123-31-9 |
| 11 | (6-Glycidyloxynaphth-1-yl)oxymethyloxirane | 6-Glycidyloxynapht-1-yl oxymethyloxirane | 27610-48-6 |
| 12 | 1-[(7-Amino-2-carboxy-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-en-3-yl)methyl]pyridinium iodide | (6R-Trans)-1-((7-ammonio-2-carboxylato-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo-[4.2.0]oct-2-en-3-yl)methyl)pyridinium iodide | 100988-63-4 |
| 13 | 1-Butoxy-2,3-epoxypropane | Butyl 2,3-epoxypropyl ether | 2426-08-6 |
| 14 | 1-Phenylazo-2-naphthol | 1-Phenylacetate-2-naphthalene | 842-07-9 |
| 15 | 1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene | 1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene | 100-00-5 |
| 16 | (1-Chloroethyl)(cyclohexyl)carbonate | (1-Chloroethyl)cyclohexyl carbonate | 99464-83-2 |
| 17 | 1-Ethyl-1-methylmorpholinium bromide | 1-Ethyl-1-methylmorpholinium bromide | 65756-41-4 |
| 18 | 1-Ethyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium bromide | 1-Ethyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium bromide | 69227-51-6 |
| 19 | 2,3-Dinitrotoluene | 2,3-Dinitrotoluene | 602-01-7 |
| 20 | 2,3-Dichloropropene | 2,3-Dichloropropene | 78-88-6 |
| 21 | 2,3-Epoxypropan-1-ol | 2,3-Epoxypropan-1-ol | 556-52-5 |
| 22 | 2,3-Epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride | 2,3-Epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride | 3033-77-0 |
| 23 | 2,4-Diaminoanisole | 2,4-Diaminoanisole | 615-05-4 |
| 24 | 2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate | 2,4-Diaminoanisole sulphate | 39156-41-7 |
| 25 | 2,4-Diaminotoluene | 2,4-Toluenediamine | 95-80-7 |
| 26 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene, Dinitrotoluene | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene  Dinitrotoluene | 121-14-2 25321-14-6 |
| 27 | 2,5-Dinitrotoluene | 2,5-Dinitrotoluene | 619-15-8​ |
| 28 | 2,6-Diaminotoluene | 2,6-Toluenediamine | 823-40-5 |
| 29 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 606-20-2 |
| 30 | 2-Aminophenol | 2-Aminophenol | 95-55-6 |
| 31 | 2-Methyl-1,3-butadiene | 2-Methyl-1,3-butadiene | 78-79-5 |
| 32 | 2-Methoxyaniline | 2-Methoxyaniline | 90-04-0 |
| 33 | 3,3&apos;-Diaminobenzidine | Biphenyl-3,3&apos;,4,4&apos;-tetrayltetraamine | 91-95-2 |
| 34 | 3,4-Dinitrotoluene | 3,4-Dinitrotoluene | 610-39-9 |
| 35 | 3,5-Dinitrotoluene | 3,5-Dinitrotoluene | 618-85-9 |
| 36 | 3,8-Diamino-1-ethyl-6-phenylphenanthridinium bromide | 3,8-Diamino-1-ethyl-6-phenylphenantridinium | 1239-45-8 |
| 37 | 3-Chloro-4-(3-fluorobenzyloxy)aniline | 3-Chloro-4-(3-fluorobenzyloxy)aniline | 202197-26-0 |
| 38 | (3-Chlorophenyl)(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)methanone | (3-Chlorophenyl)-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)me-thanone | 66938-41-8 |
| 39 | 4-(Phenylazo)benzene-1,3-diamine | 4-(Phenylazo)benzene-1,3-diamine | 495-54-5 |
| 40 | 4,4&apos;-bis(Dimethylamino)benzophenone | 4,4&apos;-Bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone | 90-94-8 |
| 41 | 4,4-Bis(dimethylamino)triphenylmethane | N,N,N&apos;,N&apos;-tetramethyl-4,4&apos;-benzylidenedianiline | 129-73-7 |
| 42 | 4,4&apos;-Diaminodiphenylmethane | 4,4&apos;-Diaminodiphenylmethane | 101-77-9 |
| 43 | N,N&apos;-Diacetylbenzidine | N,N-Diacetylbenzidine | 613-35-4 |
| 44 | 4,6-Dinitro-ortho-cresol | 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol | 534-52-1 |
| 45 | 5-Allyl-1,3-benzodioxole | 5-Allyl-1,3-benzodioxole | 94-59-7 |
| 46 | 4-Aminobiphenyl | 4-Aminobiphenyl | 92-67-1 |
| 47 | 4-Aminophenol | 4-Aminophenol | 123-30-8 |
| 48 | 4-Nitrosophenol | 4-Nitrosophenol | 104-91-6 |
| 49 | 4-Chloro-o-toluidine  4-chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride | 4-Chloro-o-toluidine  4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride | 95-69-2 3165-93-3 |
| 50 | 4-Ethoxy-2-benzimidazolanilide | 4&apos;-Ethoxy-2-benzimidazoleanilide | 120187-29-3 |
| 51 | 4-Ethoxyaniline | 4-Ethoxyaniline | 156-43-4 |
| 52 | 5-(2,4-Dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine)-3-fluoro-2-hydroxymethyltetrahydrofuran | 5-(2,4-Dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine)-3-fluoro-2-hydroxymethyltetrahydrofuran | 41107-56-6 |
| 53 | 6-Nitrochrysene | 6-Nitrochrysene | 7496-02-8 |
| 54 | 9-Vinylcarbazole | 9-Vinylcarbazole | 1484-13-5 |
| 55 | N,N,N&apos;,N&apos;-Tetraglycidyl-4,4&apos;-diamino-3,3&apos;-diethyldiphenylmethane | N,N,N&apos;,N&apos;-Tetraglycidyl-4,4&apos;-diamino-3,3&apos;-diethyldiphenylmethane | 130728-76-6 |
| 56 | N,N&apos;,N&apos;&apos;-Tris(2-methyl-2,3-epoxypropyl)perhydro-2,4,6-oxo-1,3,5-triazine | N,N&apos;,N&apos;&apos;-Tris(2-methyl-2,3-epoxypropyl)-perhydro-2,4,6-oxo-1,3,5-triazine | 26157-73-3 |
| 57 | Azobenzene | Azobenzene | 103-33-3 |
| 58 | Allyl glycidyl ether | Allyl glycidyl ether | 106-92-3 |
| 59 | Allyl chloride | Allyl chloride | 107-05-1 |
| 60 | Aniline | Aniline | 62-53-3 |
| 61 | Bromodichloromethane | Bromodichloromethane | 75-27-4 |
| 62 | Bromomethane | Bromomethane | 74-83-9 |
| 63 | Hexahydrocyclopenta(c)pyrrole-1-(1H)- ammonium N-ethoxycarbonyl-N-(p-tolylsulfonyl)azanide | Hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-1-(1H)-ammonio-N-ethoxycarbonyl-N-(p-tolylsulfonyl)azanide | - |
| 64 | Hydroxycarbamide | Hydroxycarbamide | 127-07-1 |
| 65 | Diaminotoluene | diaminotoluene | 25376-45-8 |
| 66 | Dibutyltin hydroborate | Dibutyltin hydrogen borate | 75113-37-0 |
| 67 | Divanadium pentoxide | Divanadium pentaoxide | 1314-62-1 |
| 68 | Dimethyl sulfate | dimethyl sulphate | 77-78-1 |
| 69 | Di-tert-butyl peroxide | Di-Tert-butyl peroxide | 110-05-4 |
| 70 | Dichlorodibutyltin | Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) | 683-18-1 |
| 71 | Dichloromethane | Dichloromethane | 75-09-2 |
| 72 | Isobutyl nitrite | Isobutyl nitrite | 542-56-3 |
| 73 | Cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | Cadmium (non-pyrophoric) | 7440-43-9 |
| 74 | Cadmium oxide (non-pyrophoric) | Cadmium oxide (non-pyrophoric) | 1306-19-0 |
| 75 | Cadmium sulfide | Cadmium sulphide | 1306-23-6 |
| 76 | Tetrahydrofurfuryl ester (R)-2[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenoxy]propionic acid (Quizalofop-p-tefuryl) | (±) Tetrahydrofurfuryl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenyloxy]propionate | 119738-06-6 |
| 77 | Cobalt diacetate | Cobalt di(acetate) | 71-48-7 |
| 78 | Cobalt dichloride | Cobalt dichloride | 7646-79-9 |
| 79 | Cobalt carbonate | Cobalt carbonate | 513-79-1 |
| 80 | Cobalt dinitrate | Cobalt dinitrate | 10141-05-6 |
| 81 | Cobalt sulfate | Cobalt sulfate | 10124-43-3 |
| 82 | Crotonaldehyde  E-crotonaldehyde | Crotonaldehyde  (E)-crotonaldehyde | 4170-30-3  123-73-9 |
| 83 | Methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonylmethyl)benzoate | Methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonylmethyl)benzoate | 83056-32-0 |
| 84 | Methyl methanesulfonate | Methyl methanesulphonate | 66-27-3 |
| 85 | O,O-Dimethyl-O-(1-methyl-2-methylcarbamoylvinyl)phosphate (Monocrotophos) | O,O-dimethyl O-(1-methyl-2-methylcarbamoyl-vinyl) phosphate (Monocrotophos) | 6923-22-4 |
| 86 | meta-phenylenediamine | m-Phenylenediamine | 108-45-2 |
| 87 | meta-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride | m-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride | 541-69-5 |
| 88 | Nickel(II) carbonate  Basic nickel(II) carbonate | Carbonic acid, nickel (2+) salt  carbonic acid, nickel salt  [µ-[carbonato(2-)-O:O&apos;]] dihydroxy trinickel[carbonato(2-)] tetrahydroxytrinickel | 3333-67-3 16337-84-1 65405-96-1 12607-70-4 |
| 89 | Nickel(II) octanoate | Nickel(II) octanoate | 4995-91-9 |
| 90 | Nickel(II) selenate | Nickel selenate | 15060-62-5 |
| 91 | Nickel(II) sulfamate | Nickel bis(sulfamidate); nickel sulfamate | 13770-89-3 |
| 92 | Nickel(II) sulfate | Nickel sulfate | 7786-81-4 |
| 93 | Nickel(II) sulfide  Millerite | Nickel (II) sulfide  Nickel sulfide Millerite | 16812-54-7 11113-75-0 1314-04-1 |
| 94 | Nickel(II) tetrafluoroborate | Nickel bis(tetrafluoroborate) | 14708-14-6 |
| 95 | Nickel (II) trifluoroacetate Nickel (II) propionate Nickel bis(benzenesulfonate) Nickel (II) hydrogen citrate Nickel ammonium citrate Nickel (II) citrate Nickel (II) 2-ethylhexanoate  Nickel (II) 2-ethylhexanoate Nickel (II) dimethylhexanoate Nickel isooctanoate Nickel isooctanoate  Nickel bis(isononanoate) Nickel (II) neononanoate Nickel (II) isodecanoate Nickel (II) neodecanoate Nickel (II) neodecanoate Nickel (II) neoundecanoate Nickel (II) gluconate Nickel 3,5-bis(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzoate (1:2) Nickel (II) palmitate Nickel (2-eth ylhexanoate)(isononanoate) Nickel (isononanoate)(isooctanoate) Nickel (isooctanoate)(neodecanoate) Nickel (2-ethylhexanoate)(isodecanoate) Nickel (2-ethylhexanoate)(neodecanoate) Nickel (isodecanoate)(isooctanoate) Nickel (isodecanoate)(isononanoate) Nickel (isononanoate)(neodecanoate) Nickel salts of C6-19 branched fatty acids Nickel salts of C8-18 fatty acids and C18 unsaturated fatty acids, nickel (II) 2,7-naphthalenedisulfonate | Nickel(II) trifluoroacetate  Nickel(II) propionate  Nickel bis(benzenesulfonate)  Nickel(II) hydrogen citrate  Citric acid, ammonium nickel saltCitric acid, nickel salt Nickel bis(2-ethylhexanoate) 2-Ethylhexanoic acid, nickel salt Dimethylhexanoic acid nickel salt Nickel(II) isooctanoateNickel isooctanoateNickel bis(isononanoate )  Nickel(II) neononanoateNickel(II) isodecanoate Nickel(II) neodecanoateNeodecanoic acid, nickel salt Nickel(II) neoundecanoateBis(.sc.d.sc.-gluconato-O1,O2)nickelNickel 3,5-bis(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzoate (1:2) Nickel(II) palmitate (2-ethylhe nickel  ​(isodecanoato-O) (isononanoato-O)nickel  (isononanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel Fatty acids, C6-19-branched, nickel salts Fatty acids, C8-18 and C18-unsaturated, nickel salts 2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, nickel(II) salt | 16083-14-0 3349-08-4 39819-65-3 18721-51-2 18 283-82-4 22605-92-1 4454-16-4 7580-31-6 93983-68-7 29317-63-3 27637-46-3 84852-37-9 93920-10-6 85508-43-6 85508-44-7 51818-56-5 93920-09-3 71957-07-8 52625-25-9  13654-40-5 85508-45-8 85508-46-9 84852-35-7 84852-39-1 85135-77-9 85166-19-4 84852-36-8 85551- 28-6 91697-41-5  84776-45-4 72319-19-8 |
| 96 | Nickel bis(4-cyclohexylbutyrate) | Nickel bis(4-cyclohexylbutyrate) | 3906-55-6 |
| 97 | Nickel hexafluorosilicate | Nickel hexafluorosilicate | 26043-11-8 |
| 98 | Nickel diacetate  Nickel acetate | Nickel di(acetate)  Nickel acetate | 373-02-4 14998-37-9 |
| 99 | Nickel dibenzoate | Nickel dibenzoate | 553-71-9 |
| 100 | Nickel dihydroxide  Nickel hydroxide | Nickel dihydroxide  Nickel hydroxide | 12054-48-7  11113-74-9 |
| 101 | Nickel dilactate | Nickel dilactate | 16039-61-5 |
| 102 | Nickel(II) distearate | Nickel(II) stearate | 2223-95-2 |
| 103 | Nickel dithiocyanate | Nickel dithiocyanate | 13689-92-4 |
| 104 | Nickel dichlorate  Nickel dibromate Nickel (II) ethyl hydrogen sulfate | Nickel dichlorate  Nickel dibromateEthyl hydrogen sulfate, nickel(II) salt | 67952-43-6 14550-87-9 71720-48-4 |
| 105 | Nickel dichloride | Nickel dichloride | 7718-54-9 |
| 106 | Nickel dichromate | Nickel dichromate | 15586-38-6 |
| 107 | Nickel dinitrate  Nitric acid, nickel salts | Nickel dinitrate  Nitric acid, nickel salt | 13138-45-9 14216-75-2 |
| 108 | Nickel diperchlorate hexahydrate | Nickel diperchlorate | 13637-71-3 |
| 109 | Nickel diformate  nickel formic acid salt  copper nickel formic acid salt | Nickel diformate  Formic acid, nickel salt Formic acid, copper nickel salt | 3349-06-2 15843-02-4 68134-59-8 |
| 110 | Nickel difluoride  Nickel dibromide Nickel diiodide Nickel potassium fluoride | Nickel difluoride  Nickel dibromide  Nickel diiodideNickel potassium fluoride | 10028-18-9 13462-88-9 13462-90-3 11132-10-8 |
| 111 | Nickel dipotassium disulfate  Nickel diammonium disulfate | Nickel dipotassium bis(sulfate)  Diammonium nickel bis(sulfate) | 13842-46-1 15699-18-0 |
| 112 | Nitrilotriacetic acid | Nitrilotriacetic acid | 139-13-9 |
| 113 | Nitrofurantoin | Nitrofurantoin | 67-20-9 |
| 114 | ortho-Phenylenediamine | o-Phenylenediamine | 95-54-5 |
| 115 | ortho-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride | o-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride | 615-28-1 |
| 116 | Reaction mixture: 4-allyl-2,6-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenol; 4-allyl-6-[3-[6-[3-[6-[3-(4-allyl-2,6-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-4-allyl-2-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenoxy]-2-hydroxypropyl]-4-allyl-2-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenoxy]-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenol; 4-allyl-6-[3-(4-allyl-2,6-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenol; 4-allyl-6-[3-[6-[3-(4-allyl-2,6-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-4-allyl-2-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenoxy]-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phenol | The reaction mixture: 4-allyl-2,6-bis (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenol; 4-allyl-6- [3- [6- [3- [6- [3- (4-allyl-2,6-bis (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenoxy) -2-hydroxypropyl] -4-allyl- 2- (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenoxy] -2-hydroxypropyl] -4-allyl-2- (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenoxy] -2-hydroxypropyl] -2- (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenol; 4-allyl-6- [3- (4-allyl-2,6-bis (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenoxy) -2-hydroxypropyl] -2- (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenol; 4-allyl-6- [3- [6- [3- (4-allyl-2,6-bis (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenoxy) -2-hydroxypropyl] -4-allyl-2- (2,3 -epoxypropyl) phenoxy] -2-hydroxypropyl] -2- (2,3-epoxypropyl) phenol | - |
| 117 | Reaction mixture: N-[3-hydroxy-2-(2-methylacryloylaminomethoxy)propoxymethyl]-2-methylacrylamide; N-[2,3-bis(2-methylacryloylaminomethoxy)propoxymethyl]-2-methylacrylamide; methylacrylamide; N-(2-methylacryloylaminomethoxy)-2-methylacrylamide; N-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxymethyl)-2-methylacrylamide | The reaction mixture: N- [3-hydroxy-2- (2-methylacryloylaminomethoxy) propoxymethyl] -2-methyl acrylamide; N-[2,3-bis (2-methylacryloylaminomethoxy) propoxymethyl]-2-methyl acrylamide; methyl acrylamide; N-(2-methylacryloylaminomethoxy)-2-methyl acrylamide; N-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxymethyl)-2-methyl acrylamide | - |
| 118 | Mercury(II) dichloride | Mercury dichloride | 7487-94-7 |
| 119 | Compounds of 4-(phenylazo)benzene-1,3-diamine with mono-C10-C14-alkyl derivatives of benzenesulfonic acid  compound of 4-(phenylazo)benzene-1,3-diamine with dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid (1:1) | Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C10-14-alkyl derivatives, compounds with 4- (phenylazo)-1,3-benzenediamine  chrysoidine compound with dibutylnaphthalene sulfonic acid; dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, compound with 4-(phenylazo)benzene-1,3-diamine (1:1) | 85407-90-5   94247-67-3 |
| 120 | Aniline salts\* | Aniline salts | - |
| 121 | 1,2-bis(3-Methoxycarbonyl-2-thiouredo)benzene (Thiophanate-methyl) | 1,2-Di-(3-methoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene (Thiophanate-methyl (ISO) | 23564-05-8 |
| 122 | Trisodium bis(7-acetamido-2-(4-nitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-3-sulfonato-1-naphtholato)chromate(III) | Trisodium bis(7-acetamido-2-(4-nitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-3-sulphonato-1-naphtholato)chromate(1-) | 106084-79-1 |
| 123 | Trinickel disulfide  Heazlewoodite | Trinickel disulfide  Heazlewoodite | 12035-72-2 12035-71-1 |
| 124 | Tetrasodium 3,3-[(3,3-dimethyl[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulfonate] (Trypan blue) | Tetrasodium 3,3&apos;-[(3,3&apos;-dimethyl[1,1&apos;-biphenyl]-4,4&apos;-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate] (Trypan Blue) | 72-57-1 |
| 125 | Tris(3-aziridinylpropionate)trimethylolpropane | Trimethylolpropane tri(3-aziridinylpropanoate) | 52234-82-9 |
| 126 | Trifluoroiodomethane | Trifluoroiodomethane | 2314-97-8 |
| 127 | Trichloroacetaldehyde | Trichloroacetaldehyde | 75-87-6 |
| 128 | Trichloroethene | Trichloroethene | 79-01-6 |
| 129 | Phenylhydrazine  Phenylhydrazine chloride Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride  Phenylhydrazine sulfate (2:1) | Phenylhydrazine  Phenylhydrazinium chloridePhenylhydrazine hydrochloridePhenylhydrazinium sulphate (2:1) | 100-63-0  59-88-127140-08-552033-74-6 |
| 130 | Phenol | Phenol | 108-95-2 |
| 131 | Phenolphthalein | Phenolphthalein | 77-09-8 |
| 132 | O,O-Dimethyl-O-[3-methyl-4-(methylsulfanyl)phenyl]phosphorothioate (Fenthion) | O,O-Dimethyl O-[3-methyl-4-(methylsulfanyl)phenyl]phosphorothioate (Fenthion) | 55-38-9 |
| 133 | Formaldehyde | Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 |
| 134 | 2-Chloro-N,N-diethyl-3-(dimethylphosphono)crotonamide (Phosphamidone) | 2-Chloro-N,N-diethyl-3-(dimethylphosphono)crotonic amide (Phosphamidon) | 13171-21-6 |
| 135 | Furan | Furan | 110-00-9 |
| 136 | Quinoline | Quinoline | 91-22-5 |
| 137 | Chrysen | Chrysene | 218-01-9​ |
| 138 | Chrysoidine monohydrochloride  Chrysoidine monoacetate Chrysoidine acetate Chrysoidine para-dodecylbenzenesulfonate Chrysoidine dihydrochloride Chrysoidine sulfate | Chrysoidine monohydrochloride  Chrysoidine monoacetateChrysoidine acetate  Chrysoidine-p-dodecylbenzenesulfonate;  Chrysoidine dihydrochloride Chrysoidine sulfate | 532-82-1 75660-25-2 79234-33-6 63681-54-9  83968-67-6 84196-22-5 |
| 139 | Sludges and residues formed during the electrolytic refining of copper, purified from copper, containing nickel sulfate | Slimes and sludges, copper electrolytic refining, decoppered, nickel sulfate | 92129-57-2 |
| 140 | Sludges and residues resulting from the electrolytic refining of copper, purified from copper | Slimes and sludges, copper electrolyte refining, decoppered | 94551-87-8 |
| 141 | (Epoxyethyl)benzene | (Epoxyethyl)benzene | 96-09-3 |
| 142 | Etandial | Ethandial | 107-22-2 |
| 143 | Ethyl methane sulfonate | Ethyl methanesulphonate | 62-50-0 |

\* Unless proven otherwise (proof of absence of mutagenic effect is experimental data).

Table 5

Class 1 reproductive toxicants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N  p/p | Name in Russian | Title in English | CAS number | Note | |
| hazard subclass | main types of violations |
| 1 | Acrylonitrile (Prop-  2-enonitrile) | Acrylonitrile | 107-13-1 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  pregnancy complications;  malignant neoplasms of the prostate gland;  spermatogenesis  disorder ; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 2 | Acetone (Propan-2-one) | Acetone | 67-64-1 | 1\*\* | infertility;  complications of labor and delivery;  spontaneous abortion;  intrauterine hypoxia; impaired spermatogenesis; penetrates the placental barrier and accumulates in fetal tissues; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 3 | Barium and its compounds\*\*\* | Barium and its com-pounds | 7440-39-3 | 1 | spontaneous abortion;  complications of pregnancy; ectopic pregnancy; erectile dysfunction in men |
| 4 | Gasoline solvent, fuel | Gasoline solvent, fuel | 8032-32-4 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  spermatogenesis disorder; spontaneous abortion; placental hormonal dysfunction; complications of labor and delivery; stillbirth; low birth weight; hypogalactia; infertility; increased neonatal mortality |
| 5 | Benzene (Cyclohexate-riene) | Benzene | 71-43-2 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  complications of pregnancy (toxicosis, threatened miscarriages); premature birth; spontaneous abortion; stillbirth; infertility;  premature menopause;  increased mortality of newborns; hypogalactia; changes in the structure of the gonads; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 6 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dipentyl (branched and linear) ester | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentyl ester, branched and linear | 84777-06-0 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 7 | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dialkyl C 7 - 11 (branched and linear) esters | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C7-11-branched and linear alkyl esters | 68515-42-4 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 8 | Bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether | Bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether | 111-96-6 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 9 | 1,2-Bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane (Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether; triglyme) | 1,2-Bis(2-methoxyet-hoxy)ethane | 112-49-2 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 10 | Boron and its compounds\*\*\* | Bor and its compounds | 7440-42-8 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  abnormal sperm; erectile dysfunction in men |
| 11 | 1-Bromopropane (n-Pro-pilbromide) | 1-Bromopropane | 106-94-5 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 12 | 2-Bromopropane | 2-Bromopropane | 75-26-3 | 1A | menstrual irregularity;  amenorrhea |
| 13 | 2-Bromo-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-chloroethane  (Halothane; Fluorothane) | 2-Bromo-2-chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (Halothane) | 151-67-7 | 1 | spontaneous abortion;  congenital malformations of the fetus; penetrates the placental barrier; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 14 | 6-sec-Butyl-2,4-di-nitrophenol (Dinoseb) | 2-(Butan-2-yl)-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb) | 88-85-7 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 15 | Hexahydro-2H-azepin-2-one (Caprolactam; ε-caprolactam) | ε-Caprolactam | 105-60-2 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  spermatogenesis disorder; complications of pregnancy; complications of childbirth and delivery |
| 16 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane (Dibromochloro-propane) | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chlorop-ropane | 96-12-8 | 1A | male infertility;  abnormal sperm; spontaneous abortion; congenital malformations; change in the sex ratio towards an increase in girls as a result of a violation of the division of the Y chromosome) |
| 17 | 4,4-Dimethyl-1,3-dioxane | 4,4-Dimethyl-1,3-dioxane | 766-15-4 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction |
| 18 | Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram) | Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram) | 137-30-4 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  erectile dysfunction in men;  spontaneous abortion; spermatogenesis disorder; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 19 | N,N-Dimethylacetamide | N,N-dimethylacetamide | 127-19-5 | 1B | negative impact on female and male reproductive systems;  complications of pregnancy;  negative impact on development of offspring |
| 20 | Dimethylbenzene, mixture of isomers | Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 1\*\* | menstrual dysfunction;  spermatogenesis disorder;  premature menopause; complications of pregnancy; complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 21 | 1,2-Dimethylbenzene (ortho-Xylene) | 1,2-Xylene | 95-47-6 |
| 22 | 1,3-Dimethylbenzene (meta-Xylene) | 1,3-Xylene | 108-38-3 |
| 23 | 1,4-Dimethylbenzene (para-Xylene) | 1,4-Xylene | 106-42-3 |
| 24 | N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF) | N,N-Dimethylformamide | 68-12-2 | 1B | menstrual dysfunction;  spermatogenesis disorder; pregnancy complications; complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; stillbirth; negative impact on offspring development |
| 25 | 1,2-Dimethoxyethane | 1,2-Dimethoxyethane | 110-71-4 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 26 | 2,4-Dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene (Nitrophen) | 2,4-Dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene (Nitrofen) | 1836-75-5 | 1B | complications of pregnancy |
| 27 | 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) | 2,4-Dichloropheno-xyacetic acid | 94-75-7 | 1 | abnormal spermatozoa;  impaired spermatogenesis;  adverse effects on offspring development |
| 28 | Inorganic cadmium compounds\*\*\* | Cadmium inorganic compounds | - | 1B | spontaneous abortion;  congenital malformations; stillbirth;  malignant neoplasm of the prostate gland |
| 29 | Manganese and its compounds\*\*\* | Manganese and its com-pounds | 7439-96-5 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  spermatogenesis disorder; spontaneous abortions; cases of prematurity |
| 30 | N-Methylacetamide | N-Methylacetamide | 79-16-3 | 1B | negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 31 | Methylbenzene (Toluene) | Toluene | 108-88-3 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  premature menopause;  crosses the placental barrier;  congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 32 | Methyl methacrylate  (methyl ester of methacrylic acid; methacrylomethyl ester) | Methyl methacrylate | 80-62-6 | 1 | intrauterine asphyxia;  congenital malformations;  menstrual dysfunction;  negative impact on fertility |
| 33 | Methoxyacetic acid | Methoxyacetic acid | 625-45-6 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 34 | 2-Methoxyethanol | 2-Methoxyethanol | 109-86-4 | 1B | menstrual dysfunction;  infertility; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 35 | 2-Methoxyethyl acetate | 2-Methoxyethyl acetate | 110-49-6 | 1B | infertility;  impaired spermatogenesis; negative impact on sexual function and fertility; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 36 | Arsenic and its compounds\*\*\* | Arsenic and its com-pounds | 7440-38-2 | 1 | penetrates the placental barrier;  menstrual dysfunction; spermatogenesis disorders; complications of pregnancy; complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; low birth weight fetus; congenital malformations; premature menopause;  hypogalactia |
| 37 | Nickel tetracarbonyl | Tetracarbonylnickel | 13463-39-3​ | 1B | disturbances in the course of pregnancy;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 38 | Benzene nitro compounds\*\*\* | Nitrobenzene  and its derivatives | 98-95-3 | 1B | spermatogenesis disorder;  negative impact on offspring development; congenital fetal malformations |
| 39 | Mercury and its compounds\*\*\* | Mercury and its components | 7439-97-6 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  complications of pregnancy; complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; stillbirth; infertility; premature menopause; abnormal sperm; delayed physiological development; pathology of the central nervous system in children (microcephaly, damage to neurons of the brain, mental retardation);  delayed psychomotor development; neurological disorders in children |
| 40 | Lead and its compounds\*\*\* | Lead and its compounds | 7439-92-1 | 1A | crosses the placental barrier;  negative impact on male and female sexual function; impaired spermatogenesis; negative impact on fertility; premature birth; miscarriages; intrauterine fetal mortality; congenital fetal malformations; fetal developmental disorders |
| 41 | Selenium and its compounds\*\*\* | Selenium and its components | 7782-49-2 | 1 | penetrates the placental barrier;  abnormal sperm; complications of pregnancy; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 42 | Styrene (Vinylbenzene) | Styrene | 100-42-5 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  spermatogenesis disorders; pregnancy complications; complications of labor and delivery; hypogalactia; ovarian dysfunction; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 43 | Antimony and its compounds\*\*\* | Antimony and its com-pounds | 7440-36-0 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  spontaneous abortion;  hypogalactia; delayed physiological development of fetuses; sexual dysfunction in men; impaired spermatogenesis |
| 44 | Thallium and its compounds\*\*\* | Thallium and its components | 7440-28-0 | 1 | congenital malformations of the fetus;  impaired spermatogenesis |
| 45 | 2,4,6-Trinitroto-luene | 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene | 118-96-7 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  premature menopause;  stillbirth; effects on the male reproductive system |
| 46 | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 96-18-4 | 1B | negative impact on fertility |
| 47 | White spirit | Stoddard solvent | 8052-41-3 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  pregnancy disorder and complication; spontaneous abortion |
| 48 | Carbon monoxide | Carbon monoxide | 630-08-0 | 1A | menstrual dysfunction;  complications of pregnancy;  complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; intrauterine fetal death; erectile dysfunction in men;  male infertility; congenital malformations; stillbirth; hypogalactia |
| 49 | Phenol (Carbolic acid) | Phenol | 108-95-2 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  premature menopause; changes in the sex ratio in offspring |
| 50 | Formaldehyde | Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  spontaneous abortion;  complications of labor and delivery; delayed physiological development; complications of pregnancy; congenital malformations of the fetus; impaired spermatogenesis |
| 51 | Formamide | Formamide | 75-12-7 | 1B | negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 52 | Benzylbutyl phthalate | Benzyl butyl phthalate | 85-68-7 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 53 | Bis(2-methoxyethyl)phthalate | Bis(2-methoxyethyl)phthalate | 117-82-8 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 54 | Bis(2-ethylhe-xyl)phthalate | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 117-81-7 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 55 | Dibutyl phthalate | Dibutyl phthalate | 84-74-2 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 56 | Dihexyl phthalate | Dihexyl phthalate | 84-75-3 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 57 | Diisobutyl phthalate | Diisobutyl phthalate | 84-69-5 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on development of offspring |
| 58 | Diisohexyl phthalate | Diisohexyl phthalate | 71850-09-4 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on development  of offspring |
| 59 | Diisooctyl phthalate | Diisooctyl phthalate | 27554-26-3 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 60 | Diisopentyl phthalate | Diisopentyl phthalate | 605-50-5 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 61 | Dimethyl phthalate | Dimethyl phthalate | 131-11-3 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 62 | Dipentyl phthalate | Dipentyl phthalate | 131-18-0 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis; negative impact on development of offspring |
| 63 | Dicyclohexyl phthalate | Dicyclohexyl phthalate | 84-61-7 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on development of offspring |
| 64 | Diethyl phthalate | Diethyl phthalate | 84-66-2 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 65 | n-Pentyl isopentyl phthalate | n-Pentylisopentylphthalate | 776297-69-9 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on development  of offspring |
| 66 | Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride) | Chloromethane | 74-87-3 | 1 | spontaneous abortion;  complications of pregnancy; spermatogenesis disorders; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 67 | 2-Chlorobuta-1,3-diene (Chloroprene) | 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro- | 126-99-8 | 1 | menstrual dysfunction;  complications of pregnancy; complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; intrauterine fetal death;  erectile dysfunction in men;  male infertility;  congenital malformations; stillbirth; hypogalactia; malignant neoplasms of the gonads |
| 68 | Chlorethylene (Chlorethene, vinyl chloride, vinyl chloride) | Vinyl chloride | 75-01-4 | 1 | spontaneous abortion;  stillbirth; birth defects; abnormal sperm; decreased sexual desire |
| 69 | Chromates, dichromates\*\*\* | Chromatics, bichromates | - | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 70 | 1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane (Epichlorohydrin; 2-chloropropylene oxide; chloromethyloxirane) | Epichlorohydrin | 106-89-8 | 1 | spontaneous abortion;  complications of pregnancy;  spermatogenesis disorder |
| 71 | 3-Ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine | 3-Ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine | 143860-04-2 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility |
| 72 | 2-Ethoxyethanol (ethylene glycol monoethyl ether; ethylene glycol ethyl ether) | 2-Ethoxyethanol | 110-80-5 | 1B | infertility;  negative impact on sexual function and fertility; impaired spermatogenesis; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 73 | 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate | 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate | 111-15-9 | 1B | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 74 | Epoxyethane (oxirane, ethylene oxide) | Ethylene oxide | 75-21-8 | 1 | spontaneous abortion;  spermatogenesis disorder; pregnancy complications; congenital malformations of the fetus |

\* Classified when it enters the body intragastrically.

\*\* Classified when inhaled.

\*\*\* Unless proven otherwise (proof of absence of carcinogenic effect is experimental data).

Table 6

Class 2 reproductive chemicals

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N p/p | Name  in Russian | Title  in English | CAS number | Note  (main types of violations) |
| 1 | Acrylamide | Acrylamide | 79-06-1 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 2 | Aniline (aminobenzene, phenylamine) and its derivatives\* | Aniline (aminobenzene, phenylamine)  and its derivatives | 62-53-3 | negative impact on sexual function  and fertility |
| 3 | Beryllium and its compounds\* | Beryllium and its compounds | 7440-41-7 | menstrual dysfunction;  fetal damage; pregnancy complications |
| 4 | Bisphenol A (4,4&apos;-isopropylidene diphenol) | 4,4&apos;-Isopropylidene-diphenol | 80-05-7 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  menstrual dysfunction; spermatogenesis disorder; negative impact on offspring development |
| 5 | 2,5-Hexanedione | Hexane-2,5-dione | 110-13-4 | infertility |
| 6 | Hydrofluoride (in terms of fluorine) or hydrofluoric acid | Hydrogen fluoride | 7664-39-3 | complications of pregnancy;  complications of labor and delivery; spontaneous abortion; stillbirth; infertility |
| 7 | Hydrazine and its derivatives\* | Hydrazine | 302-01-2 | menstrual dysfunction;  complications of pregnancy; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 8 | Didodecyl phthalate | Didodecyl phthalate | 2432-90-8 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on development of offspring |
| 9 | Diisononyl phthalate | diisononyl phthalate | 28553-12-0 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  disruption of spermatogenesis;  negative impact on development  of offspring |
| 10 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 121-14-2 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility |
| 11 | 1,4-Dioxane (dioxane) | 1,4-Dioxane | 123-91-1 | menstrual dysfunction;  ovarian dysfunction |
| 12 | Cadmium | Cadmium | 7440-43-9 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 13 | Cadmium oxide | Cadmium oxide | 1306-19-0 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility;  negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 14 | Copper and its compounds\* | Copper and its compounds | 7440-50-8 | impaired spermatogenesis;  negative impact on sexual function and fertility; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 15 | 4,4&apos;-Oxidianiline | 4,4&apos;-Diaminodiphenylether | 101-80-4 | negative impact on sexual function and fertility |
| 16 | Trichloroethylene | Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | complications of pregnancy;  spermatogenesis disorders; congenital malformations of the fetus |
| 17 | Carbon disulfide (carbon disulfide) | Carbon disulphide | 75-15-0 | menstrual dysfunction;  pregnancy complications;  premature menopause;  penetrates the placental barrier, accumulating in the neuroepithelium of the fetus; spermatogenesis disorders; negative impact on the development of offspring |
| 18 | Phosphorus (red; white, yellow);  diphosphorus pentachloride;  phosphorus trichloride;  phosphoryl chloride | Phosphorus (red, white, yellow);  diphosphorus pentachloride; phosphorus trichloride; phosphoryl chloride | 7723-14-0  10026-13-8 7719-12-210294-56-1 | complications of pregnancy;  changes in the male reproductive system;  impaired spermatogenesis |
| 19 | Chromium(VI) trioxide | Chromium trioxide | 1333-82-0 | malignant neoplasm of the prostate gland;  impaired spermatogenesis; complications of pregnancy;  damage to the hereditary apparatus of spermatozoa and a decrease in their fertilizing ability;  negative impact on the development of offspring |

\* Unless proven otherwise (proof of absence of reprotoxic effect is experimental data ).

Table 7

Chemicals with chronic aquatic toxicity class 1

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N p/p | Name in  Russian | Title in  English | CAS number | Note |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Note to the list. | When carrying out state registration of chemical products, the name of the chemical substance, its hazard class, the route of entry into the body, and the area of its application are taken into account. |

APPENDIX No. 8   
to the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register of chemical substances and mixtures   
of the Eurasian Economic Union

GENERAL APPROACHES   
to conducting research (testing) of chemical products I. General approaches to determining the sequence of conducting research (testing) of chemical products

1. Before conducting studies (tests) to determine the properties of chemical products specified in this list, it is necessary to evaluate the results of studies (tests) in vitro and (or) in vivo, retrospective data on the impact of chemical products on human health, as well as data obtained on the basis of the analysis of analogs that are close to each other in chemical structure and have common functional groups (the principle of structural similarity), and modeling based on the quantitative and qualitative "structure - property" relationship ((Q)SAR, read-across methods, etc.).

In vivo (animal) studies (tests) are recommended to be conducted in the event that the available data, including those obtained from official sources, the results of in vitro experiments, as well as data obtained on the basis of the analysis of analogs that are close to each other in chemical structure and have common functional groups (the principle of structural similarity), and modeling based on the quantitative and qualitative relationship "structure - property" ((Q)SAR, read-across methods, etc.) do not allow classifying chemical products as a certain type and hazard class and (or) contradict each other.

2. The information provided in this document is not final and may be supplemented and changed due to the emergence of new scientifically based approaches and data.

3. If any parameter or indicator is not characteristic of a chemical substance or mixture, the wording “Not applicable” is indicated in the relevant section of the chemical safety report and chemical product safety data sheet.

II. General approaches to determining the feasibility of conducting   
research (testing) of chemical products 1. Determination of the physicochemical properties of chemical products

Table 1

General approaches to determining indicators (parameters) and (or) assessing the hazard   
caused by the physicochemical properties of chemical products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter (indicator)/property | Determination of the indicator (parameter) and (or) assessment of the hazard caused by the physical and chemical properties of chemical products |
| 1. Melting/freezing point | Not required for chemical products with a melting/freezing point below the established limit of minus 20 0 C. |
| 2. Boiling point | Not required for:  1) gaseous chemical products;  2) chemical products with a melting point above 300 0 C;  Assumption: in this case, the indicator can be measured at reduced pressure or determined using calculation methods;  3) chemical products with a decomposition temperature below the boiling point (for example, due to the processes of self-oxidation, rearrangement, decomposition, decay, etc.). |
|  | Assumption: in this case, the indicator can be measured at reduced pressure or determined using calculation methods;  4) high-viscosity chemical products. |
| 3. Relative density | Not required for:  1) chemical products that are stable only in a solution of a certain solvent, with a solution density close to the density of the solvent.  Assumption: in this case it is sufficient to indicate whether the density of the solution is higher or lower than the density of the solvent;  2) gaseous chemical products.  Assumption: in this case, the indicator must be calculated based on the molecular mass of the gas and the laws of ideal gases. |
| 4. Vapor pressure | Not required for:  1) chemical products with a melting point above 300 0 C.  Assumption: if the melting point is in the range from 200 0 C to 300 0 C, it is sufficient to indicate the limiting (maximum achievable) value based on measurements or a calculation method;  2) high-viscosity chemical products. |
| 5. Surface tension of an aqueous solution | Not required for:  1) any chemical product except in cases where:  The surface activity of chemical products can be predicted based on their structural composition;  surface activity is a target and/or desirable property of a chemical product;  2) chemical products, the absence of surface-active properties of which is predicted by in silico methods (structural similarity, (Q)SAR, etc.);  3) chemical products with a solubility index in water at 20 0 C below 1 mg/l;  4) inorganic chemical products. |
| 6. Solubility in water | Not required for:  1) chemical products that are easily hydrolyzed at pH values of 4, 7 and 9 (half-life less than 12 hours);  2) chemical products that are easily oxidized in water (semi-oxidation period less than 12 hours);  3) organic chemical products that are insoluble in water.  Assumption: In this case, a water solubility test should be performed to the lower detection limit according to the selected method;  4) metals and poorly soluble metal compounds (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water).  Assumption: In this case, information on transformation/dissolution in aqueous media should be provided, if applicable;  5) metals that react with water.  Note: For chemical products in nanoform, it is necessary to assess the potential influence of the formed dispersion on the test results, making them difficult to interpret, and also to additionally conduct a test for the dissolution rate in water and relevant biological and natural environments. |
| 7. Partition coefficient  n-octanol/water  (log Kow) | Not required for:  1) inorganic chemical products;  2) chemical products for which research (testing) cannot be carried out, for example, those that decompose, have high surface activity, react violently during testing, are insoluble in water (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water) or in n-octanol, or when it is impossible to obtain a sufficiently pure chemical substance.  Assumption: in this case, the calculated value of the log Kow indicator should be indicated with a description of the calculation method;  3) mixed chemical products.  Note – for chemical products in nanoform, it is necessary to assess the potential influence of the formed dispersion on the test results, making them difficult to interpret, and also to conduct a study of the stability of the dispersion in the event that the log Kow indicator is not applicable to this chemical product. |
| 8. Flash point | Not required for:  1) inorganic chemical products;  2) aqueous solutions containing volatile organic components with a flash point above 100 0 C;  3) chemical products with an estimated flash point above 200 0 C;  4) chemical products that are individual chemical substances for which the given indicator can be predicted with sufficient accuracy by interpolating data for analogues similar in chemical structure. |
| 9. Flammability/  temperature  ignition | Not required for:  1) solid explosive or pyrophoric chemical products.  Note: The explosive and pyrophoric properties of chemical products must be taken into account before conducting a flammability assessment;  2) gaseous chemical products, if the concentration of flammable gas in any mixture with inert gases is so low that when mixed with air this concentration always remains below the lower limit of flame propagation;  3) chemical products that spontaneously ignite upon contact with air. |
| 10. Explosive  properties | Not required for:  1) chemical products, in the molecular structure of each component of which there are no chemical groups indicating explosive properties;  2) chemical products, in the molecular structure of each component of which there are oxygen-containing chemical groups associated with explosive properties, with a calculated oxygen balance of less than minus 200;  3) organic substances or their homogeneous mixtures containing chemical groups associated with explosive properties, with an exothermic decomposition energy below 500 J/g and an exothermic decomposition onset temperature below 500 0 C.  Note – The exothermic decomposition energy may be determined by using an appropriate calorimetric method, such as differential scanning calorimetry or adiabatic calorimetry;  4) mixtures of oxidizing inorganic chemicals with organic chemicals (materials), if:  the concentration of an inorganic oxidizing chemical classified as hazard class 1 or 2 is less than 15% by weight;  the concentration of an inorganic oxidizing chemical classified as hazard class 3 is less than 30% by weight.  Note – Detonation and detonation shock sensitivity tests are not performed if the exothermic decomposition energy of organic chemical substances (materials) is less than 800 J/g. |
| 11. Autoignition temperature | Not required for:  1) explosive chemical products;  2) for pyrophoric chemical products;  3) non-flammable liquid chemical products with a flash point above 200 0 C;  4) gaseous chemical products that do not have flammability limits (range);  5) solid chemical products with a melting point of no more than 160 0 C;  6) solid chemical products with a self-heating temperature of at least 400 0 C (according to preliminary estimates). |
| 12. Oxidizing properties | Not required for:  1) explosive chemical products;  2) flammable chemical products, including:  flammable liquids of hazard classes 1–3;  flammable chemical products in solid state;  self-degradable chemical products;  solid desensitized explosive chemical products that are not sufficiently diluted with a phlegmatizer;  flammable gases of hazard class 1A;  3) chemical products that are organic peroxides;  4) chemical products that are not capable of exothermically reacting with combustible materials, including due to their chemical structure (for example, organic or inorganic substances that do not contain oxygen or halogen atoms, or organic substances containing oxygen or halogen atoms chemically bonded only to carbon or hydrogen atoms).  Note: For solid chemical products, full testing is not required if preliminary testing results indicate oxidizing properties;  5) for gaseous chemical products, due to the lack of a test method that allows determining oxidizing properties, an evaluation method is used based on a comparison of the oxidizing capacity of a gaseous mixture with the oxidizing capacity of oxygen in the air. |
| 13. Granulometric composition | Not required for chemical products that are not released into circulation in solid or granular form. |
| 14. Stability in organic solvents and identification of corresponding degradation products | Not required for:  1) inorganic chemical products;  2) chemical products that are stable in organic solvents.  Note: The study (test) should be carried out if the given indicator is considered critical. |
| 15. Dissociation constant | Not required for:  1) chemical products that are easily hydrolyzed in water (half-life less than 12 hours);  2) chemical products that are easily oxidized in water (semi-oxidation period less than 12 hours);  3) chemical products for which testing cannot be carried out (for example, if an analytical method is not available or is not sensitive enough);  4) chemical products, the structure of which does not contain groups capable of dissociation;  5) mixed chemical products. |
| 16. Kinematic viscosity at 40 0 C | Not required for solid and gaseous chemical products.  Note: For chemical products, determination at a different temperature is permitted if determination at 40 °C is not possible. |

2. Determination of toxicological properties of chemical products

Table 2

General approaches to conducting research (tests)   
to determine toxicological indicators (parameters) of chemical products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter (indicator)/property | Sequence and selection of conditions for conducting studies (tests) to determine toxicological indicators (parameters) |
| 1. Corrosion (necrosis)/irritation of the skin | 1) assessment of pH and residual acidity/alkalinity;  2) in vitro study (test) to determine skin corrosion (necrosis);  3) in vitro study (test) to determine skin irritation;  4) in vivo study (test) to determine skin irritation. |
| 2. Serious eye damage/irritation | 1) assessment of pH and residual acidity/alkalinity;  2) in vitro study (test) to determine serious eye damage/irritation;    3) in vivo study (test) to determine serious eye damage/irritation. |
| 3. Sensitizing effect on skin contact | 1) studies (tests) using in silico methods (structural similarity, (Q)SAR, etc.) and (or) in vitro;  2) in vivo study (test) with preferred use:  method for studying the reaction of local lymph nodes;  maximization method for guinea pigs;  Buchler's method. |
| 4. Mutagenic action | 1) assessment of mutagenicity/genotoxicity in two alternative in vitro tests, including a reverse mutation assay in bacteria and a mammalian cell assay;  2) in vivo study (test) for mutagenicity of somatic cells with a positive result of the in vitro mutagenicity/genotoxicity study (test);  3) a study (test) for the ability to cause mutations in germ cells in vivo with a positive result of tests for mutagenicity of somatic cells in vivo. |
| 5. Acute toxicity | Research (testing) under various (possible) routes of entry of chemical products depending on their physical and chemical properties and priority exposure scenarios: ingestion, inhalation, contact with skin. |
| 6. Selective toxicity to target organs and/or systems with repeated or prolonged exposure | 1. A study (test) of subacute toxicity (over 28 days) on one species of animal (males and females) using the most probable route of entry of chemical products into the body.  2. Study (test) of subchronic toxicity (over 90 days) on one species of animal (males and females) using the most probable route of entry of chemical products into the body.  Note: A study (test) is appropriate if there is reliable information indicating the frequency and/or duration of exposure of the chemical product to the human body, and one of the following conditions is met:  other available information indicates that the chemical product may have some hazardous property that cannot be detected in a subacute toxicity test (within 28 days);  as a result of toxicokinetic studies, accumulation of chemical products and/or their metabolites was detected in certain tissues and/or organs, the negative effect of which was not identified in the study (test) of selective toxicity on target organs and/or systems upon single (short-term) exposure, but may appear as a result of repeated or prolonged exposure to the chemical product under study;  3. Chronic toxicity study (12 months).  Note: a study (test) is appropriate if there is reliable information indicating the frequency and/or duration of exposure of the chemical product to the human body, and one of the following conditions is met:  in a subacute (28 days) or subchronic (90 days) toxicity study (test) a significant toxic effect was detected, however, the results obtained are not reliable for quantitative risk assessment and/or no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL);  for individual chemical substances in a study (test) of subacute (for 28 days) or subchronic (for 90 days) toxicity, a negative result was obtained, however, there is information on the selective toxicity of chemical substances that are clearly similar in molecular structure to the chemical substance being studied;  chemical products may have some hazardous property with respect to selective toxicity that cannot be detected during a subchronic (over 90 days) toxicity study (test);  4. The route of exposure (entry) of chemical products to the body during the study (test) is selected in accordance with the following criteria:  4.1. Application to skin when all of the following conditions are met:  a) the inhalation route of entry of chemical products into the body is unlikely;  b) contact with skin is possible during the production and/or use of chemical products;  c) physicochemical and toxicological properties suggest a fairly high rate of absorption of chemical products through the skin;  d) one of the following conditions is met:  the toxic effect of chemical products when applied to the skin in studies (tests) of acute toxicity in terms of impact on the body is observed at lower doses than with intragastric administration (oral exposure);  Skin and/or eye irritation studies (tests) show systemic effects on the body or other evidence of absorption of the chemical product through the skin;  in vitro studies (tests) indicate the skin-resorptive effect of chemical products;  significant toxic effects and/or the possibility of absorption upon contact with the skin are characteristic of structural analogues of the chemical products under study.  4.2. Inhalation exposure if this route of entry of a chemical product into the body is the most probable, based on its physical and chemical properties: vapor pressure and (or) the possibility of forming aerosols, the size of the droplets of which allows them to be inhaled. |
| 7. Effects on reproductive function (reproductive toxicity) | 1) assessment of available information on the negative impact on fertility, including the use of official sources of information that make it possible to classify the chemical product under study as having an impact on reproductive function of hazard class 1.  Note 1: If such information is available, consideration should be given to conducting studies (tests) on the effects of chemical products on the unborn child (developing offspring).  Note 2: A study (test) of the effects of a chemical product on the unborn child (developing offspring) is initially conducted on one biological species. The decision on whether to conduct a subsequent study (test) at the same or a different dose, or on a different biological species, should be made on the basis of the results of the initial study (test) and other available information on the adverse effects of the chemical product on reproductive function;  2) assessment of available information on the negative impact on an unborn child (developing offspring) using, among other things, official sources of information that make it possible to classify the chemical product under study as having an impact on reproductive function of hazard class 1.  Note: If such information is available, the possibility of conducting studies (tests) on the effect of chemical products on fertility should be considered;  3) an extended study (test) of reproductive toxicity using the one-generation method (cohorts 1A, 1B), provided that the study (test) of subacute (within 28 days) or subchronic (within 90 days) toxicity revealed a negative effect of the chemical product on the reproductive organs and (or) tissues;  4) screening study (test) of reproductive toxicity when the following conditions are met:  in a study (test) of subacute (for 28 days) or subchronic (for 90 days) toxicity, no negative impact of chemical products on the reproductive organs and (or) tissues was detected;  in silico methods (structural similarity, (Q)SAR, etc.) predict the absence of reproductive toxicity of chemical products;  5) a study (test) of the effect of chemical products on fertility and/or on an unborn child (developing offspring) depending on existing suspicions of reproductive toxicity, subject to the following conditions:  in a study (test) of subacute (for 28 days) or subchronic (for 90 days) toxicity, no negative impact of chemical products on the reproductive organs and (or) tissues was detected;  in silico methods (structural similarity, (Q)SAR, etc.) predict the absence of reproductive toxicity of chemical products.  Note: A study (test) of the effects of a chemical product on reproductive function is initially conducted on one biological species. The decision on whether to conduct a subsequent study (test) at the same or a different dose, or on a different biological species, should be made based on the results of the initial study (test) and/or other available information on the negative effects of the chemical product on reproductive function. |
| 8. Toxicokinetics | A toxicokinetic study (test) is appropriate if the chemical product is an active ingredient in plant protection products and/or pesticides. |
| 9. Carcinogenic effect | A study (test) of carcinogenic effect is appropriate if the following conditions are met:  chemical products are released into circulation in a dispersed state or there is reliable information indicating the repeated and/or prolonged impact of the chemical product on the human body;  the chemical product is classified as a mutagen of hazard class 2 or as a result of a chronic toxicity study (test) (over 12 months) it was revealed that the chemical product under study can cause hyperplasia and/or precancerous pathological changes. |

Table 3

General approaches to determining indicators (parameters)   
and ( or) assessing the hazard caused by the toxicological   
properties of chemical products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter (indicator) / property | Conditions under which it is not necessary to conduct relevant studies (tests) in order to determine the parameters (indicators) of toxicity of chemical products |
| 1. Corrosion (necrosis)/irritation of the skin | 1) research (testing) in vitro and in vivo when one of the following conditions is met:  chemical products are pyrophoric;  chemical products release flammable gases when in contact with water/moisture;  chemical products have acute toxicity in terms of their impact on the body when in contact with the skin and are classified as hazard classes 1 or 2;  the chemical product does not cause skin irritation in a study (test) of acute toxicity for effects on the body upon contact with the skin up to a dose of 2000 mg/kg;  the chemical product is an acid with a pH of no more than 2 or a base with a pH of no less than 11.5.  Note – the possibility of conducting studies (tests) of the irritant effect of chemical products on the skin should be considered in cases where the value of the buffer capacity of the solution or the calculation of residual acidity/alkalinity indicate the absence of corrosion (necrosis) of the skin;  2) in vivo testing for chemical products that can be classified as causing corrosion (necrosis) or irritation of the skin based on the results of in vitro tests |
| 2. Serious eye damage/irritation | 1) research (testing) in vitro and in vivo when one of the following conditions is met:  there is information, including from official sources of information, that allows us to classify the chemical product under study as causing corrosion (necrosis) of the skin;  chemical products are pyrophoric;  chemical products release flammable gases when in contact with water/moisture;  the chemical product is an acid with a pH of no more than 2 or a base with a pH of no less than 11.5.  Note: Consideration should be given to conducting studies (tests) of the irritant effect of chemical products on the mucous membranes of the eyes in cases where the value of the buffer capacity of the solution or the calculation of residual acidity/alkalinity indicate the absence of serious eye damage;  2) an in vivo study (test) for a chemical product that can be classified as causing serious damage or irritation to the eye based on in vitro testing. |
| 3. Sensitizing effect on skin contact | An in vivo study (test) under one of the following conditions:  there is information, including from official sources of information, that allows us to classify the chemical product under study as causing corrosion (necrosis) of the skin;  chemical products have a sensitizing effect when inhaled;  chemical products are pyrophoric;  chemical products release flammable gases when in contact with water/moisture;  the chemical product is an acid with a pH of no more than 2 or a base with a pH of no less than 11.5. |
| 4. Mutagenic action | In vitro/in vivo study (test) under one of the following conditions:  the chemical product contains chemicals classified as carcinogens or mutagens, and the total concentration of carcinogens or mutagens is higher than the limits established in  Appendix No. 4 to TR EAEU 041/2017;  chemical products cause corrosion (necrosis) of the skin;  it is impossible to conduct a study (test) due to the physical and chemical properties of the chemical product (unstable explosive chemical product, pyrophoric, etc.). |
| 5. Acute toxicity | 1) if swallowed, if one of the following conditions is met:  chemical products cause corrosion (necrosis) of the skin;  it is impossible to conduct research (testing) due to the physical and chemical properties of the chemical product;  2) when inhaled under one of the following conditions:  chemical products are pyrophoric;  the inhalation route of entry of chemical products into the body is unlikely;  3) in case of contact with skin under one of the following conditions:  chemical products cause corrosion (necrosis) of the skin;  it is impossible to conduct a study (test) due to the physical and chemical properties of the chemical product (unstable explosive chemical products, pyrophoric, gaseous, etc.);  chemical products do not have acute toxicity if swallowed;  chemical products do not exhibit selective toxicity to target organs and/or systems upon single oral exposure (ingestion). |
| 6. Selective toxicity to target organs and/or systems with repeated or prolonged exposure | 1) a study (test) of subacute toxicity (within 28 days) when one of the following conditions is met:  there are reliable results of a study (test) of subchronic (for 90 days) or chronic (for 12 months) toxicity using the appropriate animal species, route of entry, dose and solvent;  the chemical product is unstable, but there is sufficient information about its decomposition products;  during the process of handling chemical products, a person is not exposed to them;  chemical products are pyrophoric;  it is impossible to conduct research (testing) due to the physical and chemical properties of the chemical product;  2) a study (test) of subchronic toxicity (for 90 days) when one of the following conditions is met:  there are reliable results of a study (test) of subacute (over 28 days) toxicity indicating a serious toxic effect and allowing the chemical product to be classified as having selective toxicity to target organs and/or systems upon repeated or prolonged exposure.  Note: In this case, the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) obtained from the subacute (28 day) toxicity study (test) should allow extrapolation using an appropriate uncertainty factor to obtain an estimated NOAEL for subchronic (90 day) toxicity by the same route of administration;  there are reliable results of a study (test) of chronic (over 12 months) toxicity using the appropriate animal species and route of entry into the body;  the chemical product is unstable, but there is sufficient information about its decomposition products;    the chemical product is inert, insoluble (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water or fat), for which the inhalation route of entry into the body is unlikely and there is no evidence of systemic absorption and toxic effects based on the results of a study (test) of subacute (within 28 days) toxicity, especially in combination with evidence of the limited possibility of such products having an effect on the human body.  3) a study of subchronic (for 90 days) and chronic (for 12 months) toxicity with a relevant route of administration and the fulfillment of one of the following conditions:  chemical products are classified as mutagens of hazard class 1;  chemical products are classified as hazard class 1 carcinogens with a genotoxic mechanism of action (are mutagens of any hazard class);  the chemical product has low bioavailability (less than 1%), determined in vivo/in vitro or by in silico methods, does not have the ability to bioaccumulate (according to toxicokinetic studies) and does not belong to chemical products with acute toxicity of hazard classes 1 and 2. |
| 7. Effects on reproductive function (reproductive toxicity) | 1) a study (test) of the impact on fertility for chemical products containing chemical substances that have reproductive toxicity and are classified as hazard class 1 for their negative impact on fertility, the total concentration of which is higher than the limits established in Appendix No. 4 to EAEU TR 041/2017;  2) a study (test) of the impact on an unborn child (developing offspring) for chemical products containing chemical substances that have reproductive toxicity and are classified as hazard class 1 for the negative impact on an unborn child (developing offspring), the total concentration of which is higher than the limits established in Appendix No. 4 to EAEU TR 041/2017;  3) for chemical products classified as mutagens of hazard class 1;  4) for chemical products classified as hazard class 1 carcinogens with a genotoxic mechanism of action (is a mutagen of any hazard class);    5) for chemical products, if all of the following conditions are met:  the product is not classified as having a high level of toxicity, including it is not a chemical product with acute toxicity of hazard classes 1-4, does not cause corrosion (necrosis)/irritation of the skin and serious damage/irritation of the eyes, does not have a sensitizing, mutagenic effect, in the study of subacute and subchronic toxicity, the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) is at least 1000 mg/kg;  toxicokinetic data indicate the absence of systemic adsorption via relevant routes of administration (plasma/blood concentrations of chemical products are below the detection limit, no metabolites are present in biological fluids);  During the process of handling chemical products, a person is not exposed to them. |
| 8. Toxicokinetics | For chemical products for which toxicokinetic assessment data are available from official sources. |
| 9. Carcinogenic effect | For chemical products classified as mutagens of hazard class 1  Assumption: In this case, it is considered that a genotoxic mechanism of carcinogenic action is probable. |

3. Determination of ecotoxicological properties of chemical products

Table 4

General approaches to conducting research (tests)   
to determine the ecotoxicological properties of chemical products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter (indicator)/property | Sequence and selection of conditions for conducting studies (tests) to determine ecotoxicological indicators (parameters) |
| 1. Acute aquatic toxicity | Short-term studies (tests) on fish, crustaceans (invertebrates), algae. |
| 2. Chronic aquatic toxicity | Long-term studies (tests) on fish, crustaceans (invertebrates), algae.  Note: Research (testing) is appropriate in the following cases:  chemical products are poorly soluble in water (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water);  there is a risk of long-term impact of chemical products on aquatic organisms, based on an assessment of chemical safety (including information on the solubility and ability of chemical products to transform, hydrolyze, photolyze, undergo chemical oxidation, persistence of decomposition products in the aquatic environment, biodegradation and bioaccumulation). |
| 3. Inhibition of oxygen consumption by activated sludge | For chemical products that are inhibitors of microbiological growth or affect the vital activity of primarily nitrifying bacteria, the study (test) of inhibition of oxygen consumption by activated sludge can be replaced by a study (test) of slowing down nitrification processes. |
| 4.  Decomposition | 1) assessment of complete biodegradability;  2) screening study (tests) of final degradation in surface waters;  3) modeling of final degradation in surface waters;  4) screening study (testing) of biodegradability in soil;  5) modeling of biodegradability in soil if it is assumed that chemical products are adsorbed by soil;  6) screening study (testing) of biodegradability in bottom sediments;  7) modelling of biodegradability in sediments if it is assumed that chemical products are adsorbed by sediments.  Note: Conducting studies (tests) using the modeling method is appropriate if the results of screening studies (tests) indicate the need for further study of the ability of chemical products to decompose (degrade) in relevant environments (in water, bottom sediments, soil);  8) assessment of the ability of chemical products to abiotic decomposition (degradation), including hydrolysis, photolysis;  9) identification of decay products. |
| 5. Transformation and behavior in the environment | 1) screening study (tests) of absorption/desorption (in soil, in bottom sediments);  2) studies (tests) of the ability to bioaccumulate (primarily on fish). |
| 6. Soil toxicity | 1) assessment of acute toxicity to soil: short-term studies (tests) on soil organisms;    2) assessment of chronic toxicity to soil: long-term studies (tests) on soil organisms.  Note 1: A study (test) is appropriate in the following cases:  it is assumed that the chemical product is easily adsorbed by the soil or is very persistent;  there is a risk of long-term impact of chemical products and their degradation products on soil organisms, based on a chemical safety assessment.  Note 2: The selection of the appropriate study (test) depends on the results of the chemical safety assessment.    Assumption: if there is no available data, including in official sources of information, on the toxic effects of chemical products on soil organisms, the equilibrium distribution method is used. |

Table 5

General approaches to determining indicators (parameters)   
and (or) assessing the hazard caused by the ecotoxicological properties of chemical products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter (indicator) / property | Conditions under which it is not necessary to conduct relevant studies (tests) in order to determine the parameters (indicators) of ecotoxicity of chemical products |
| 1. Acute aquatic toxicity | Short-term studies (tests) on fish, crustaceans (invertebrates) and (or) algae, provided that one of the following conditions is met:  the toxic effect of chemical products on aquatic organisms is unlikely (chemical products are not soluble in water (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water) and (or) do not have the ability to penetrate biological membranes);  There are results of long-term studies (tests) on aquatic organisms. |
| 2. Chronic aquatic toxicity | Long-term studies (tests) on fish, crustaceans (invertebrates) and (or) algae for chemical products capable of rapid decomposition (degradation) in water |
| 3. Inhibition of oxygen consumption by activated sludge | 1) for chemical products whose toxic effect on microorganisms is unlikely (chemical products are not soluble in water (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water) and (or) do not have the property of penetrating biological membranes);  2) for chemical products that are capable of rapid decomposition (degradation) in water and entering treatment facilities with wastewater in concentrations that do not exceed the permitted concentrations (MPC);  3) for chemical products that do not enter treatment facilities with wastewater. |
| 4.  Decomposition | 1) research (testing) of biodegradability for inorganic chemical products;  2) modeling of final degradation in surface waters when one of the following conditions is met:  chemical products are not soluble in water (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water);  chemical products are capable of rapid biodegradation;  3) modeling of biodegradability in soil and/or bottom sediments when one of the following conditions is met:  chemical products are capable of rapid biodegradation;  intentional or accidental release of chemical products into soil and/or bottom sediments is unlikely.  4) studies (tests) of abiotic decomposition when one of the following conditions is met:  chemical products are not soluble in water (solubility less than 0.01 g/l of water);  chemical products are capable of rapid biodegradation;  5) identification of degradation products for chemical products capable of rapid biodegradation. |
| 5. Transformation and behavior in the environment | 1) screening study (tests) of absorption/desorption when one of the following conditions is met:  the physicochemical properties of chemical products suggest a low adsorption potential, for example, a low value of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow);  chemical products and their decay products are capable of rapid biodegradation;  2) studies (tests) of the ability to bioaccumulate when one of the following conditions is met:    chemical products are not prone to bioaccumulation (for example, with a log Kow value of less than 3) and/or do not have the property of penetrating biological membranes;  Penetration into the aquatic environment is unlikely due to the physical and chemical properties and features of the use of chemical products. |
| 6. Soil toxicity | For chemical products, if one of the following conditions is met:  penetration into the soil is unlikely due to the physical and chemical properties of chemical products;  The specific application features do not involve chemical products getting into the soil during their handling. |

APPROVED by   
the Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated August 1, 2025 N 61

Описание:  into force on the date of entry into force of the technical regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017) (taking into account the changes provided for by the order of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March [29 , 2019 N 42](file:///C:\tamdoc\19s00042\) ).

PROCEDURE   
for notification of new chemical substances

1. This Procedure has been developed in accordance with paragraph 47 of the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017), adopted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated [March 3, 2017 N 19](file:///C:\tamdoc\17sr0019\) (hereinafter referred to as the technical regulations), and defines the rules for the notification of new chemical substances.

2. Notification of new chemical substances (including those in a mixture), information about which is not included in the register of chemical substances and mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter, respectively, notification, register), is carried out by including information about such chemical substances in the register by the body of a member state of the Eurasian Economic Union authorized to carry out notification (hereinafter, respectively, the authorized body, member state, Union).

In the cases specified in paragraph 46 of the technical regulations, information on a new chemical substance from the list in accordance with Appendix No. 1 is included in the register without a notification procedure.

3. Notification shall be carried out on the basis of an application from a legal entity or an individual as an individual entrepreneur registered in accordance with the legislation of a Member State on its territory, who is a manufacturer (a person authorized by the manufacturer), importer of a new chemical substance or mixture that includes a new chemical substance (hereinafter referred to as the applicant), in the form in accordance with Appendix No. 2.

Notification is carried out by an authorized body of one of the Member States at the applicant's choice.

4. Simultaneously with the application, the applicant submits to the authorized body the information specified in paragraph 48 of the technical regulations.

The chemical safety report, the structure of which is provided for in Appendix No. 3 to the technical regulations, is drawn up in accordance with the explanations in accordance with Appendix No. 3 (hereinafter referred to as the explanations).

5. Information on a new chemical substance submitted by the applicant as part of the chemical safety report must be accompanied by a reference to the source of the information.

If the source of information is a resource that requires registration and/or payment for providing access to data, the applicant shall attach to the chemical safety report information on the official download of the data (if provided by the source) or a screenshot (Print Screen) with the relevant information from this source and information confirming the applicant's right to use the information provided.

When using research (test) protocols as a source of information, including those conducted in laboratories in third countries, the applicant, together with the chemical safety report, submits copies of these protocols (tests) to the authorized body.

When using a research (test) protocol issued in the name of a third-party organization as a source of information, the applicant shall submit to the authorized body a copy of the research (test) protocol and information confirming the applicant’s right to use it.

6. The chemical safety report may include information obtained on the basis of alternative research methods (tests) conducted on laboratory animals, including the analysis of chemical substances (analogues) with similar chemical structures and common functional groups (the principle of structural similarity) and modeling based on quantitative and qualitative structure-property relationships ((Q)SARs, read-across methods, etc.), as well as data contained in official information sources of information on chemical substances provided for in Appendix No. 3 to the Procedure for the Formation and Maintenance of the Register of Chemical Substances and Mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union, approved by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 20 No. (hereinafter referred to as the Procedure for the Formation and Maintenance of the Register).

7. If any parameter or indicator is not characteristic of a notified new chemical substance, taking into account the conditions provided for in Appendix No. 8 to the Procedure for the Formation and Maintenance of the Register, the entry “Not applicable” is made in relation to it in the chemical safety report.

8. In order to reduce the financial burden on the applicant caused by the need for a comprehensive study of the properties of a new chemical substance, a phased submission of information on a new chemical substance is permitted as part of the submission of a chemical safety report.

In the case of a phased submission of information on a new chemical substance, the applicant shall, in the first phase, submit to the competent authority a chemical safety report containing information on the new chemical substance in accordance with Part I of the clarifications, as well as a strategy for further research.

The strategy for further research serves as a guarantee that the applicant will submit to the competent authority at the second stage, within the established timeframe, a chemical safety report, including information on the new chemical substance in accordance with Part II of the clarifications.

9. The strategy for further research is drawn up by the applicant in free form on the organization’s letterhead (if available) and includes:

a) a list of missing data on the properties of a new chemical substance that require long-term study;

b) a list of studies (tests) that must be carried out to obtain missing data, including the name and numbers (designations) of documents on research (test) methods provided for in the list of standards required for the implementation of the technical regulations;

c) information on the sequence of conducting studies (tests) and the time frame for obtaining data;

d) information on the final deadline for the applicant to submit to the authorized body information on the new chemical substance, as provided for in Part II of the clarifications, as part of the chemical safety report, which must not exceed 3 years from the date of submission to the authorized body of Part I of the chemical safety report, compiled in accordance with Part I of the clarifications.

10. Documents for notification shall be submitted by the applicant on paper and/or in electronic form.

Submission of documents in electronic form is carried out by the applicant in accordance with the legislation of the Member State.

11. Documents submitted to the authorized body in a foreign language must be accompanied by a translation into Russian and, if there is a corresponding requirement of the legislation of the Member State, into the official language of the Member State in whose territory the notification procedure is being carried out.

For a research (test) protocol drawn up in a foreign language, it is permissible to submit a translation of a brief description of the conditions of the research (test) and the results obtained.

Translations of documents from a foreign language into Russian and the official language of a Member State must be certified by the signature and seal of the applicant, or by a notary, or by the seal of the translation agency (bureau), or by the signature of the translator with a copy of the diploma confirming his qualifications attached.

12. The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided during the notification process.

13. As part of the notification process, joint submission of information on a new chemical substance by several applicants is permitted as part of a set of documents.

Providing the possibility of joint submission of information is aimed at exchanging information about this substance (including taking into account compensation for the costs incurred in obtaining it) and at rationally distributing the efforts of applicants in preparing documents for notification.

The documents are submitted to the authorized body by the main applicant, information about whom is indicated first in the "from \_\_\_\_\_" field of the application, drawn up in the form provided for in Appendix No. 2 to this Procedure. Further, in the specified column, other applicants are listed in alphabetical order.

The interaction of applicants in preparing documents for joint submission of information, including the selection of the main applicant, is not regulated by the authorized body.

14. The authorized body shall make a decision on whether to carry out notification or to refuse notification within 30 working days from the date of receipt of the necessary documents.

The date of receipt of documents for notification is considered to be the date of electronic notification of receipt of the shipment, if the documents are submitted in electronic form, or the date of registration of their receipt, if the documents are submitted on paper (with notification of delivery).

15. The grounds for refusal to carry out notification are:

a) submission of false information about the notified new chemical substance;

b) submission of an incomplete set of documents or information specified in paragraph 48 of the technical regulations, not in full;

c) lack of confirmation of the applicant’s right to use information in the cases provided for in paragraph 5 of this Procedure;

d) indication in the strategy for further research of the timeframes for conducting research (testing) and submitting, as part of the chemical safety report, information on the new chemical substance, as provided for in Part II of the clarifications, exceeding 3 years.

16. If the grounds specified in subparagraph "b" and (or) in subparagraph "c" of paragraph 15 of this Procedure are identified, the authorized body, within 5 working days from the date of receipt of the documents, shall send the applicant a request on paper or in electronic form to submit missing documents or to eliminate the relevant comments.

17. The authorized body shall, within 10 working days, check the documents and information submitted by the applicant to identify any inaccurate and/or contradictory information about the notified new chemical substance and, if such information is identified, shall send the applicant a request on paper or in electronic form to provide and/or clarify the necessary information or to eliminate the relevant comments.

18. The applicant shall submit missing documents, clarify the necessary information and eliminate the comments within 20 working days from the date of receipt of the request from the authorized body specified in paragraph 16 or paragraph 17 of this Procedure. The notification procedure shall be suspended for the period during which the applicant submits documents, clarifies the information and eliminates the comments.

The date of receipt of the request is considered to be the date of the electronic notification of receipt of the shipment, if the request is received by the applicant in electronic form, or the date of registration of its receipt by the applicant, if the request is submitted on paper (with notification of delivery).

19. In the event of failure to submit or incomplete submission by the applicant of the requested documents within the period specified in paragraph 18 of this Procedure, clarification of the necessary information and/or elimination of comments, the authorized body shall refuse to carry out the notification.

20. The deadline for submitting documents, clarifying necessary information and (or) eliminating comments may be extended by the authorized body at the applicant's justified request. A justified request on paper or in electronic form shall be sent to the authorized body no later than 3 working days before the expiration date of the deadline specified in paragraph 18 of this Procedure.

The date of receipt of a request for an extension of the deadline by the authorized body shall be considered to be the date of the electronic notification of receipt of the dispatch, if the request is received by the authorized body in electronic form, or the date of registration of its receipt by the authorized body, if the request is submitted on paper (with notification of delivery).

The authorized body shall review the applicant's request within 2 working days and make a decision on extending the deadline or on a reasoned refusal to extend it, which shall be communicated to the applicant directly, or by registered mail with a list of attachments and a delivery confirmation, or in electronic form.

The authorized body shall send the request specified in paragraph 16 or paragraph 17 of this Procedure no more than once.

21. In the event of a decision to refuse notification, the authorized body shall, within 2 working days from the date of its adoption, notify the applicant of this, indicating the reasons for the refusal, either directly or by registered mail with a list of attachments and a delivery confirmation, or electronically.

22. In the event that the comments that served as the basis for the decision to refuse notification are eliminated, the applicant has the right to re-apply to the authorized body to undergo the notification procedure in accordance with the technical regulations and this Procedure.

23. A decision to refuse notification may be appealed by the applicant in accordance with the legislation of the Member State whose authorized body made such a decision, or challenged in a pre-trial manner.

24. Based on the analysis of the documents and information submitted by the applicant, the authorized body, within the time period specified in paragraph 14 of this Procedure, makes a decision on the notification of a new chemical substance as permitted for use or on classifying the notified new chemical substance as a chemical substance restricted or prohibited for use.

The decision to classify a notified new chemical substance as restricted for use in the territories of Member States is taken with respect to a new chemical substance whose type and hazard class are provided for in Appendix No. 4 to the technical regulation.

The decision to classify a notified new chemical substance as prohibited for use in the territories of Member States is taken taking into account the legislation of Member States, including taking into account the accession of a Member State to international agreements (conventions) regarding the prohibition of the circulation of certain types of chemical substances.

The said decision shall be valid in the territory of the Member State that has adopted such a decision within the framework of the notification until other Member States have adopted a decision to confirm the ban on the use of the new chemical substance in their territory.

In the event that a Member State classifies a new chemical substance, prohibited for use in the territory of one or more Member States, as a chemical substance permitted or restricted for use, its release into circulation and circulation shall be carried out only in the territory of that Member State, without marking with a single mark for circulation of products on the Union market.

25. The authorized body shall inform the applicant of the decision taken regarding the status of the notified new chemical substance within 2 working days from the date of its adoption directly, or by registered mail with a list of attachments and a delivery confirmation, or in electronic form.

26. The authorized body shall include information on the notified new chemical substance, including its status (permitted, restricted or prohibited for use), in the national part of the register within 5 working days from the date of the adoption of the relevant decision, and shall also communicate this decision to the authorized bodies of other Member States in the process of information interaction between the authorized bodies and with the Commission within the framework of maintaining the register in accordance with the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register.

27. The authorized bodies of the Member States, after reviewing the information received on the assignment of a status (permitted, restricted or prohibited for use) to a notified new chemical substance, have the right to request additional information from the authorized body of the Member State that assigned such status in order to develop a position agreed upon in accordance with the legislation of the Member States and to make a decision on confirming the status of the new chemical substance in the territory of their Member State, or on notifying the new chemical substance in the territory of their Member State with a different status, or on refusing notification in their territory.

The authorized bodies of the Member States shall include the relevant information in the national part of the register within 5 working days from the date of adoption of the said decision, and shall also communicate it to the authorized bodies of other Member States within the framework of information interaction between the authorized bodies and with the Commission within the framework of maintaining the register in accordance with the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register.

If the authorized body of a Member State, in relation to a chemical substance notified by the authorized body of another Member State with assignment of the status of permitted or restricted to it, makes a decision to notify the said chemical substance with the status of prohibited for use, such decision must be justified by the need to apply restrictions for the purposes provided for in Article 29 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of 29 May 2014, or by the need to comply with international obligations or the legislation of the relevant Member State, taking into account paragraph 24 of this Procedure.

If disagreements arise between the authorized bodies of the Member States on the specified issue, the Commission shall, within 30 calendar days from the date of establishing the fact of the existence of such disagreements, organize consultations for the purpose of resolving them.

The release into circulation and circulation of notified new chemical substances permitted or restricted for use on the customs territory of the Union shall be carried out subject to the adoption of a corresponding decision by all Member States.

In the event of a decision to agree on the status of a notified new chemical substance as permitted or restricted for use by several Member States, the release into circulation and circulation of the notified new chemical substance shall be carried out in the territories of these Member States.

28. In the event of a decision to notify on the basis of a chemical safety report containing information on a new chemical substance in accordance with Part I of the explanations submitted by the applicant and the strategy for further research (the first stage of submitting information), the authorized body, when including information on the new chemical substance in the national part of the register, shall mark “notified on the basis of information in Part I of the report” and shall indicate the deadline for the applicant to submit information in accordance with subparagraph “g” of paragraph 9 of this Procedure.

Chemical products containing in their composition in a concentration of more than 0.1% a chemical substance marked “notified based on information from Part I of the report” or being such a chemical substance are subject to state registration.

29. If the chemical safety report, including information on the new chemical substance, as provided for in Part II of the clarifications, is not submitted by the applicant within the time period specified in the strategy for further studies, the notification of such chemical substance shall be revoked, the certificate of state registration of chemical products containing such chemical substance shall cease to be valid, and the relevant entries shall be made in the national part of the register within 1 working day from the date of the decision to revoke the notification. In this case, with respect to chemical products containing such chemical substance, the authorized body of the Member State in whose territory such products were circulated shall make a decision on the further circulation of such products, including their recall from the market in accordance with the legislation of that Member State.

A notification marked "notified on the basis of information in Part I of the report" or "notification withdrawn due to failure to submit information in Part II of the report" may be completed by either the original applicant or another applicant by submitting information on the new chemical substance in accordance with Part II of the clarifications and, in the case of an applicant other than the original applicant, also by confirming its right to complete the notification (except where the original applicant has ceased its activities).

30. The deadline for submitting information on a new chemical substance in accordance with Part II of the clarifications as part of the chemical safety report may be extended by the authorized body at the justified request of the applicant. The request on paper or in electronic form must be sent to the authorized body no later than 10 working days before the deadline set by the applicant for submitting information in accordance with subparagraph "g" of paragraph 9 of this Procedure.

The date of receipt of the request by the authorized body shall be considered to be the date of the electronic notification of receipt of the dispatch, if the request is received by the authorized body in electronic form, or the date of registration of its receipt by the authorized body, if the request is submitted on paper (with notification of delivery).

The authorized body shall, within 5 working days, consider the applicant's request, make a decision on extending the period for submitting information in accordance with Part II of the clarifications included in the chemical safety report, which may not exceed 2 years, or on a reasoned refusal and communicate it to the applicant directly, or by registered mail with a list of attachments and a delivery confirmation, or in electronic form.

In the event of an extension of the deadline for submitting information in accordance with Part II of the clarifications as part of the chemical safety report, the certificate(s) of state registration of chemical products shall remain valid for a similar period.

31. The authorized body shall review the information submitted by the applicant in accordance with Part II of the explanations as part of the chemical safety report and, if a decision is made to refuse notification on the grounds specified in paragraph 15 of this Procedure, shall exclude from the national part of the register the mark “notified on the basis of information in Part I of the report” within 30 working days from the date of receipt of such information.

The date of receipt by the authorized body of the specified information as part of the chemical safety report shall be the date of the electronic notification of receipt of the shipment, if the information as part of the chemical safety report is received by the authorized body in electronic form, or the date of registration of its receipt by the authorized body, if the information as part of the chemical safety report is submitted on paper (with notification of delivery).

32. If the authorized body, following the review of the information submitted by the applicant in accordance with Part II of the clarifications in the chemical safety report for a new chemical substance with the note "notified based on the information in Part I of the report" confirms the previously assigned status (permitted, restricted or prohibited for use), the authorized body shall exclude the said note from the national part of the register and include the information submitted by the applicant in the national part of the register within 5 working days from the date of such decision.

33. In the event of a change in the previously assigned status (permitted, restricted or prohibited for use) of a notified new chemical substance, the authorized body shall include the updated information in the national part of the register within 5 working days from the date of the adoption of the relevant decision, and shall also communicate it to the authorized bodies of other Member States in the process of information interaction between the authorized bodies and with the Commission within the framework of maintaining the register in accordance with the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register.

34. When information about a new chemical substance is included in the register, it is assigned an individual number in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register.

35. Information about a new chemical substance entered into the register shall be published on the Union’s information portal in accordance with the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register.

36. Documents submitted by the applicant for notification are included in the closed part of the register, are not subject to publication on the Union’s information portal and in the national part of the register on the Internet information and telecommunications network and may only be available for use by authorized bodies in the established manner.

37. Information included in the closed part of the register in accordance with the Procedure for the formation and maintenance of the register is classified as confidential information.

The confidentiality regime (commercial secret) may be established upon a reasonable request of the applicant.

38. Authorized bodies shall ensure the storage, systematization, and updating of information on new chemical substances contained in the national parts of the register, as well as protection from unauthorized access to such information.

39. After the information on a new chemical substance has been included in the register, the authorized body shall send the applicant confirmation of notification in the form of an electronic document to the e-mail address specified in the notification application.

The notification confirmation contains the following information:

individual number of the new chemical substance in the register;

the status (permitted, restricted or prohibited for use) of the new chemical substance, including in the territories of Member States;

date of inclusion of information about a new chemical substance in the register;

information about the mark "notified based on information from Part I of the report" (if applicable);

the deadline for submitting information on a new chemical substance in accordance with Part II of the Interpretations in the Chemical Safety Report as specified in the Further Research Strategy (if applicable).

40. The time limits established by this Procedure are maximum and, if necessary, may be shortened in accordance with the legislation of the Member States.

APPENDIX No. 1   
to the Procedure for notification of new chemical substances

LIST of   
information on chemical substances submitted for inclusion in the register of chemical substances and mixtures   
of the Eurasian Economic Union without notification

1. Information data on the chemical substance:

a) CAS number (if available);

b) other identification numbers (EINECS number, etc.) (if available);

c) code TN VE D EAEU;

d) name according to IUPAC nomenclature, including in English (if available);

d) name in English (if available);

e) synonyms and abbreviations (if any);

g) molecular formula (if available);

c) structural formula (if available);

i) purpose (scope of application);

k) volume of production (import) of a chemical substance (tons/year – average for 3 years or planned quantity).

2. Hazard information:

Hazard classification (hazard type(s) and class(es)) according to interstate standards developed taking into account the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), indicating the official information source(s).

3. Information about the manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer of the chemical substance:

a) full name of the organization (last name, first name, patronymic) (in accordance with the constituent documents);

b) short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any);

c) applicant category (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer).

APPENDIX No. 2   
to the Procedure for notification of new chemical substances

(form)

STATEMENT

on the notification of a new chemical substance

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ N\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | |
|  | | | (name of the authorized body of the member state of the Eurasian Economic Union) | |
| from | (name of applicant(s)) | | | |
| (name of the manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer of the chemical substance and (or) mixture containing the chemical substance | | | | |
| Addresses and details | | Applicant | | Manufacturer\* |
| The address of the location for a legal entity or the address of the place of residence of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur | |  | |  |
| Postal address | |  | |  |
| Information on tax registration | |  | |  |
| R/s | |  | |  |
| Bank name | |  | |  |
| K/s | |  | |  |
| BIC | |  | |  |
| Phone/Fax | |  | |  |
| e-mail | |  | |  |
| |  | | --- | |  |   \*To be completed if the applicant and the manufacturer are different persons. | | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Please provide notification |  | , |
| produced for the purpose of | (name of new chemical substance) | , |
| as part of the mixture | (purpose and/or scope of application) |  |
|  | (filled in if a new chemical is included in the mixture) |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The following documents are attached to the application: | |
| chemical safety report on \_\_ page; |  |
| supporting documents: | |
|  | on page \_\_; |
|  | on \_\_ page |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Applicant |  |  |  |
|  | (signature) |  | (Full name) |

To be completed by a specialist of the authorized body (organization) of the Member State

Eurasian Economic Union

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Application accepted | "\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ | |  |
| The employee who accepted the application: | (job title) | (signature) | (Full name) |
| Note: The application must be completed on the applicant's form. | | | |

APPENDIX No. 3 to the Procedure for Notification of New Chemical Substances

CLARIFICATIONS   
on the preparation of a chemical safety report

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the section (subsection) of the report | Composition of information |
| PART I. General information | |
| 1. Details of the applicant (manufacturer (person authorized by the manufacturer), importer of the chemical substance and (or) mixture containing the chemical substance) | |
| 1.1. Full name of the organization (in accordance with the constituent documents) or the last name, first name, patronymic (if any) of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur |  |
| 1.2. Short (abbreviated) name of the organization (if any) |  |
| 1.3. Contact person (last name, first name, patronymic (if any), position) |  |
| 1.4. Telephone and email address of the contact person | tel.:  e-mail: |
| 1.5. The address of the location of a legal entity or the address of the place of residence of an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur |  |
| 1.6. Postal address |  |
| 1.7. Registration or accounting (individual, identification) number of the applicant, assigned in accordance with the legislation of the state - member of the Eurasian Economic Union during state registration of a legal entity or an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur |  |
| 1.8. Applicant category (manufacturer, manufacturer's authorized representative or importer) |  |
| 2. Information about the chemical substance | |
| 2.1. Name and other identification data of the chemical substance | IUPAC name in Russian (if applicable);  IUPAC name in English (if applicable); CAS number (if available); molecular formula (if applicable);  structural formula (if applicable); molecular weight (if applicable) |
| 2.2. Alternative names | synonyms;  trade name |
| 2.3. Composition | content of the notified substance (exact value or range) (% by weight or volume);  impurity/additive content (exact value or range) (% by weight or volume) |
| 2.4. Data on the production, use and circulation of chemical substances in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union | |
| 2.4.1. Production | |
| methods of obtaining | a brief description of the technological process of production of a chemical substance  (the production process is understood as the stage of final formation of the qualitative and quantitative composition and the specified content of impurities and additives) |
| production/import volumes | planned or actual volumes of production/import of the chemical substance by the applicant (tons per year) |
| 2.4.2. Usage | |
| areas of application | a list of technological processes in which the chemical substance is used;  types of use for subsequent consumers, including use in chemical products (articles);  a list of processes and (or) types of use that may result in the release of the chemical substance into the air of the working area and the environment |
| content in chemical products | the expected or actual concentration (% by weight or volume) in a chemical product 1 |
| 2.4.3. Market circulation | |
| methods of address | intended (actual) methods of storage;  intended (actual) methods of transportation; intended (actual) methods of waste disposal (recycling) 2 |
| 3. Classification and marking | |
| 3.1. Hazard Classification Information | results of hazard classification (lack of hazard classification) of a chemical substance for each type of hazard in accordance with the requirements of the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the safety of chemical products" (EAEU TR 041/2017), adopted by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March 3, 2017 N 19 |
| 3.2. Information on warning labels | signal word;  danger signs;  brief description of the danger (H-phrases);  measures to prevent danger (P-phrases) |
| 4. Guide to safe use | |
| 4.1. Brief measures for managing risks arising in the process of circulation | brief measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of possible negative impact of a chemical substance in conditions of:  fire and (or) explosion; acute poisoning; leakage/spillage/spillage; personal protective equipment |
| 5. Results of studies of physicochemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties | |
| 5.1. Physicochemical properties | |
| 5.1.1. Appearance | state of aggregation;  color; smell; release form (for solid chemicals); granulometric composition (for solid chemicals ) |
| 5.1.2. Basic physical and chemical parameters | melting point (range);  boiling point (range); relative density; solubility in water; solubility in organic solvents;  n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log K ow );  flash point; flammability; autoignition temperature (range); concentration (temperature) limits of ignition;  explosive properties;  oxidizing properties; vapor pressure; relative vapor density;  viscosity; dissociation constant and hydrogen index (pH); reactivity; corrosion rate when affecting metals; critical temperature (for gases under pressure) |
| 5.1.3. Additional physical and chemical indicators | any other physical and chemical parameters characterizing a chemical substance (for example, Henry's constant, surface tension, evaporation rate, etc.) 3 |
| 5.2. Assessment of short-term hazards for human exposure | |
| 5.2.1. Toxicokinetics | absorption via relevant route of administration;  bioavailability (if necessary); plasma/blood kinetics with t 1/2 , C max , t max, AUC;  tissue distribution (if necessary); structure of major metabolites (> 5% of administered dose) ;  rate, extent and routes of excretion; enzyme induction/inhibition (if necessary) |
| 5.2.2. Acute toxicity | median lethal oral dose DL 50 /LD 50 (mg/kg) indicating the species and sex of the animal in case of intragastric administration (i/g). Substance hazard class for acute toxicity when swallowed;  median lethal dose LD 50 (mg/kg) indicating the species and sex of the animal in case of cutaneous administration (n/c). Substance hazard class for acute toxicity when in contact with skin;  median lethal concentration СL 50 /LC 50 (mg/ m3 or ppm) indicating the species, sex of the animal, exposure in case of inhalation administration (inh). Substance hazard class for acute toxicity when inhaled;  dose/concentration of a substance that has a selective effect on target organs/systems after a single exposure via the relevant route of entry (by ingestion, by application to the skin, by inhalation), indicating the species, sex of the animal and the organs/systems damaged. Hazard class of products that have a selective effect on target organs/systems after a single exposure |
| 5.2.3. Irritant/necrotic effect | hazard class and subclass (if necessary) for the indicator "skin damage (necrosis)/irritation " indicating the animal species and the time of exposure or in vitro/in silico model;  hazard class and subclass (if necessary) for the indicator "serious eye damage/irritation" indicating the animal species or in vitro/in silico model; information on the absence or presence of an irritating effect on the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract indicating the hazard class of the product that has selective toxicity to these target organs upon single exposure and the type of study |
| 5.2.4. Sensitizing effect | hazard class and subclass (if necessary) for the indicator "sensitizing effect upon contact with skin" indicating the type of study;  hazard class and subclass (if necessary) for the indicator "sensitizing effect upon inhalation" indicating the type of study |
| 5.2.5. Repeated exposure toxicity | repeated dose toxicity data (subacute 28-day toxicity, subchronic 90-day toxicity) on target organs/organ systems by the relevant route of administration (ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation) indicating the dose, species and sex of the animal;  hazard class of chemical products with selective toxicity to target organs/systems upon repeated exposure; no observed adverse effect level (NO(A)EL); lowest observed adverse effect level (LO(A)EL) |
| 5.3. Ecotoxicological properties | |
| 5.3.1. Behavior in the environment | |
| 5.3.1.1. Decomposition | |
| decomposition under aerobic conditions | hydrolysis;  phototransformation (photolysis) in the environment (air, water, soil) |
| biodegradability | biodegradability in water;  biodegradability in soil |
| 5.3.1.2. Distribution in the environment | adsorption/desorption |
| 5.3.1.3. Bioaccumulation | bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms;  bioaccumulation in soil organisms |
| 5.3.2. Environmental impact hazard assessment | |
| 5.3.2.1. Aquatic environment | Short-term aquatic effects data - acute toxicity to:  fish;  aquatic invertebrates (crustaceans);  algae and aquatic plants; organisms living in bottom sediments (sediments) |
| 6. Suggestions for additional testing | |
| 6.1. Strategy for further research | is issued as a separate document in the case of a phased submission of information on a new chemical substance (if only Part I of the chemical safety report is completed) and contains the information specified in paragraph 9 of the Procedure for Notifying New Chemical Substances, approved by Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated 20, No. |
| 7. Information about the danger to human life and health, life and health of animals and plants, the environment, property | |
| 7.1. Human health | results of long-term hazard assessment for human exposure based on screening methods (including in vitro, in silico data) with respect to:  mutagenic effect;  carcinogenic effect;  reproductive toxicity |
| 7.2. Wastewater treatment systems | data on the harmful effects on microbiological activity in wastewater treatment systems (activated sludge, etc.) |
| 7.3. Additional information | data on indirect effects in food chains (microorganisms, birds, bees, etc.) 3 |
| 7.4 Evaluation of PBT and vPvB properties | classification of a substance as persistent (P), bioaccumulative (B) and toxic (T) when the relevant criteria are met |
| 8. Assessment of the possibility of using safe chemicals as alternative components of registered chemical products | |
| PART II. Hazard Assessment | |
| 9. Hazard assessment for impact on the human body | |
| 9.1 Mutagenic action | absence or presence of mutagenic action with an indication of the hazard class and subclass for this indicator and the research method |
| 9.2. Carcinogenic effect | absence or presence of carcinogenic effect (with relevant route of entry) with indication of hazard class and subclass for this indicator and research method;  no observed adverse effect level (NO(A)EL); lowest observed adverse effect level (LO(A)EL) |
| 9.3. Reproductive toxicity | absence or presence of effects on reproductive function (with a relevant route of entry) with a class and subclass for this indicator with an indication of the method of study;  no observed adverse effect level (NO(A)EL);  least observed adverse effect level (LO(A)EL) |
| 9.4. Other consequences of negative impact | conclusions of studies to identify other specific consequences of the harmful effects of a substance (neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, effects on the blood system, etc.) indicating the effects detected and the type of study;  no observed adverse effect level (NO(A)EL); least observed adverse effect level (LO(A)EL) |
| 9.5 Short-term effects | observed or expected (based on in vivo/in vitro/in silico studies) short-term local effects for different routes of exposure:  inhalation; skin contact; ingestion;observed or expected (based on in vivo/in vitro/in silico studies) short-term systemic effects for different routes of exposure:  inhalation; skin contact; ingestion |
| 9.6 Long-term effects | Observed or expected (based on in vivo/in vitro/in silico studies) long-term local effects via various routes of exposure:  inhalation; skin contact; ingestion;Observed or expected (based on in vivo/in vitro/in silico studies) long-term systemic effects via various routes of exposure:  inhalation; skin contact; ingestion |
| 9.7. Predicted No Effect Levels/Minimum Exposure Levels (DNEL/DMEL) | in accordance with the relevant route of entry |
| 10. Assessment of explosion and fire hazard | general characteristics;  combustion and/or thermal destruction products and the danger they cause |
| 11. Environmental hazard assessment | |
| 11.1 Aquatic environment | Long-term aquatic toxicity data - chronic toxicity to:  fish;  aquatic invertebrates (crustaceans); algae and aquatic plants; organisms living in bottom sediments (sediments) |
| 11.2. Soil | data on harmful effects on:  soil macroorganisms; soil plants; soil animals |
| 11.3. Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNEC) | PNEC data for different environmental objects:  fresh/sea water;wastewater;bottom sediments;soil |
| 11.4 Additional information | data on indirect effects in food chains (microorganisms, birds, bees, etc.) 3 |
| 12. Impact assessment | |
| 12.1. Impact scenarios | a description of the impact scenarios for each application area specified in accordance with paragraph 2.4.2 of these Interpretations and a quantitative impact assessment for each impact scenario |
| 13. Risk assessment and management | |
| 13.1 Risk assessment | risk calculation based on quantitative impact assessment for each impact scenario |
| 13.2. Risk management measures | measures and recommendations for risk mitigation for each impact scenario |

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1 Provided on condition that the chemical substance is released into circulation only as part of a mixture.

2 If a chemical substance is released into circulation only as part of a mixture, information is provided on the chemical product as a whole.

3 Provided if available.