COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Brussels, 14 September 1990

Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the evaluation and the control of the environmental risks of existing substances

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(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

I. INTRODUCTION

The Council of the European Communities, in approving the Fourth Community Action Programme on the Environment (1987-1992)(1), stated that one of the priority areas is the evaluation of the risks to the environment and human health posed by chemical substances.

This Action Programme underlines the need for a legislative instrument which can provide a comprehensive structure for the evaluation of the risks posed by existing chemicals. In particular, the Action Programme states that such a legislative instrument "will establish a procedure for treating priority lists of chemicals for immediate attention, as well as setting out the means for gathering information, requiring testing and evaluating the risks to people and the environment".

Accordingly, the Commission considers that there is an urgent need to introduce regulatory measures in this area at the Community level, since a harmonized approach to risk evaluation and control of existing chemicals will provide the basis for a high and consistent level of protection for man and the environment and will avoid the fragmentation of the Community market in chemicals. In fact, some Member States have already taken national initiatives on existing chemicals, which could lead to different control measures and therefore to barriers to trade.

In particular, this proposal for a Regulation will also speed up the harmonization of the internal market in chemicals, as it will eliminate the case by case control of chemical substances at Community level, which results from the specific requests by Member States submitted under the 83/189/EEC Directive(2) on the notification of national draft legislation.

Furthermore, it must be underlined that during the discussions on the proposal(3) for a Council Directive amending for the 8th time Directive 76/769/EEC(4) on the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, the Council and the Commission considered that the control of chemical substances should be based on the evaluation of their risks to man and the environment.

At the level of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the importance of the work carried out on existing chemicals has already been recognized with the 1987 Decision-Recommendation of the OECD Council on the Systematic Investigation of Existing Chemicals. This OECD Act states that "Member Countries shall establish or strengthen national programmes to systematically investigate existing chemicals".

Furthermore, since 1988 the OECD has launched an extensive existing chemicals programme in which some EEC Member States are already active. The proposed Regulation will ensure more active Community participation and contribution to this OECD programme avoiding at the same time any unnecessary duplication.

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(1) OJ NoC328, 7.12.1987, p.1 -
(2) OJ NoL109, 26.4.1983, p.8 -
(3) COM(88) 7 Final, 1.2.1988 -
(4) OJ NoL262, 27.9.1976, p.201-

II. LEGISLATION IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Many Member States have already started to work on the systematic investigation of existing chemicals either on the basis of existing legislation or specific administrative and scientific programmes. Some Member States already have specific rules concerning the collection of information and risk evaluation, while others are reviewing their existing legislation or preparing new regulations in this area.

BELGIUM

There are no specific rules on the systematic evaluation of existing chemicals. However, in the framework of several laws, a national chemical substances investigation scheme will be established at the Institute for Hygiene and Epidemiology. In co-operation with industry, a list of 181 chemicals with an annual production volume of more than 500 t has been reviewed.

The Belgian Institute for Hygiene and Epidemiology is also active in the OECD programme on existing chemicals, in particular for the high production volume chemicals activity.

DENMARK

The Danish Chemicals Act n° 574 of 26 August 1987, which has been revised by the Act № 341 of 24 May 1989, lays down the obligation for producers and importers, at the request of the government, to supply information on chemical substances and to carry out tests necessary to clarify the hazardous effects. Furthermore, specific rules relating to testing, notification and provision of information on existing chemical substances may be laid down by the government.

The National Agency of Environmental Protection has carried out studies and research in order to develop techniques and methods of work to be used in the systematic investigation of existing chemical substances. Some of these studies focussed on the analysis of export-import statistics, access to data on chemicals, applicability of structure-activity relationships and principles for the selection of priority chemicals.

The National Agency of Environmental Protection is also active in the OECD programme on existing chemicals, in particular for the high production volume chemicals and Clearing House activities.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Chemical Act of 16 September 1980 is aimed at protecting man and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous chemicals. This Chemical Act does not incorporate sufficient provisions to ensure that manufacturers and importers of all potentially hazardous substances carry out the necessary assessments, since this Act only covers those substances which support "factual evidence of hazardous properties" and evaluation is limited to those hazardous properties.

Based on the results of its own investigative work and on the results of research projects, the Federal Environmental Agency has compiled a list of 126 existing commercial substances for which data is still inadequate.

At the Federal Health Office, a total of 52 quantitatively significant substances were selected from a larger number based on the criterion of general health protection and were assessed for possible application of section 4 paragraph 6 of the Chemicals Act. Corresponding results are available for 10 substances.

The Society of German Chemists Advisory Committee on Existing Chemicals of Environmental Relevance (BUA) went through lists of potentially hazardous substances found in the environment, particularly in water and air, or for which large production volumes were assumed. After systematic selection an initial list of 60 existing chemicals was drawn up for evaluation. A second list of 75 substances dates from October 1987. It contains substances that occur in large quantities in the environment, have significant biological effects or are persistent in air or water. 21 reports have been published on 24 substances, 7 reports are being printed and another 47 reports are in preparation.

Since 1977, the Advisory Committee of the Berufsgenossenschaft Chemie (Professional Association for Chemical Industries) has been working on existing chemicals for which data is currently inadequate from the occupational safety and health standpoint. The Advisory Committee has so far selected 213 existing chemicals based on the estimated health risks of these substances and their significance in production processes. 45 reports have been published and 34 reports are in preparation.

The German Ministry of the Environment is an active participant in the OECD programme on existing chemicals in particular for the high production volume chemicals and Clearing House activities.

FRANCE

The Law No 77/771 of 12 July 1977 on chemical substances lays down provisions for the evaluation and control of existing chemical substances. The Decree which applies this Law enables the authorities to request manufacturers and importers to submit a dossier on designated substances. At present, the authorities are studying the possibility of establishing a more systematic evaluation, for example of groups of substances for the same use. The Environment Ministry, advised by the Commission for the Evaluation of the Ecotoxicity of Chemical Substances, together with the Health Ministry, advised by the High Council of Public Hygiene and the Commission of Toxicology Control, evaluate the risks for man and the environment posed by the existing chemical substances.

The Ministry of the Environment is active in the OECD programme on existing chemicals, in particular for the Clearing House activity on specific chemicals.

ITALY

There are no specific rules on the systematic investigation of existing chemicals. However, in the framework of the 1974 Law (Legge di Riforma Sanitaria) a national inventory of chemical substances has been established at the Higher Institute for Health in order to allow the risk evaluation of dangerous chemicals. More than 2000 substances have been reviewed and a complete data sheet for each of them has been set up. This inventory is used as a basis for the work of some consultative national bodies, such as the Higher Council of Health and the National Consultative Commission on Toxicology, in the field of the risk evaluation of dangerous substances.

NETHERLANDS

The Chemicals Subtances Act of 5 December 1985 lays down obligations for manufacturers and importers, at the request of the government, to supply information and to carry out tests on dangerous substances or preparations.

This Act also requires the government to issue a list of substances and preparations requiring special attention because of their possible effects on man or the environment and to regularly investigate the occurrence, use and distribution of such substances. Manufacturers and importers are required to co-operate in the investigation. In 1987 the government issued a list of 15 substances which are now under investigation.

Furthermore, in 1986, the government issued a list of 50 priority chemicals for which integrated criteria documents have been prepared. 20 chemicals have been evaluated to date.

The Dutch Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment is also active in the OECD programme on existing chemicals.

UNITED KINGDOM

The main legislation concerned with the protection of people and environment from the risk posed by hazardous substances is contained in the 1974 Control of Pollution Act (COPA), and Section 5 of the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA). These regulations do not contain specific provisions for the systematic investigation of existing chemicals. Therefore, the Department of Environment is proposing to introduce legislation to evaluate and control the environmental hazard of existing chemicals. Such proposed legislation should give powers to the authorities to require information on chemical substances and preparations, to require testing when information is not available, and to restrict or prohibit the supply, storage or use of chemical substances or preparations which may cause a threat to man and the environnement.

The UK Government is active in the OECD Programme on existing chemicals, in particular for the Clearing House activity on specific chemicals.

IRELAND, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE, LUXEMBOURG

There are no specific provisions in legislation on chemicals substances concerning the systematic evaluation of existing chemicals.

III. COMMENTS ON THIS PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION

A) GENERAL

From the general overview of the situation in the European Communities it can be seen that the national legislations show considerable disparities. This call for action at Community level in order to ensure the integrity of the internal market as well as to garantee a coordinated approach towards a high level of protection of man and the environment.

This Regulation aims at the protection of man from exposure to dangerous substances via environmental routes and the protection of all the compartments of the environment. This Regulation does not concern the worker protection and the consumer protection
This Regulation will set up procedures for the collection of information, and the evaluation and control of the environmental risks of existing substances.

There are important reasons why this Regulation is proposed instead of a Directive. Firstly, a Regulation will be implemented more quickly which is important given the urgent need to start to work on existing substances at the Community level. Secondly, a Regulation will be implemented at the same time and in the same manner in all Member States without any delay or difference caused by the transposition into the national law; this is also important in order to allow the data reporting and collection to be carried out at one central level and to have one consistent picture at the Community level for each substance. Furthermore, this will allow the European chemical industry to organize itself for joint data reporting on specific substances.

The proposal covers the ca. 100.000 substances existing on the Community market by 18 September 1981. These substances are the ones listed in the EINECS Inventory (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances).. For new chemicals, that is to say the ones marketed after 18 September 1981, there is a notification procedure established by the Directive 79/831/EEC(1) (the so-called Sixth Amendment), which has already laid down a system for collecting information, evaluating and controlling risks and monitoring substances as well as their distribution and uses.

As for the Sixth Amendment, this proposal for a Regulation is based on the principle that it is the duty of the manufacturers and importers to provide the information and data necessary to evaluate the environmental risks of dangerous substances.

Some 1,500 of the 100,000 substances listed in the EINECS Inventory have already been examined at the Community level for classification and labelling purposes, but only as far as their physical, chemical and toxicological properties are concerned.

These substances are listed in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC(2) and others are being continuously examined and added to Annex I. However, the classification and labelling of dangerous chemicals only focus on the evaluation of the intrinsic properties of the substances and do not provide for an overall evaluation of the risk to man and the environment.

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(1) OJ No L259, 15.10.1979, p.10.
(2) OJ No L196, 16.8.1967, p.1.

It would be impossible to try to collect information and to evaluate the risks for all existing substances Therefore, the Commission proposes a systematic approach for the collection of information and the risk evaluation of existing substances produced or imported in quantities greater than 10 tonnes/year. For the substances of smaller production or import volumes the collection of information and the risk evaluation will be carried out on a case-by-case basis. The systematic approach for the collection of information provides for a step-by-step procedure which will include :

1) collection of information to be submitted by industry, for only those substances of a relevant production or import volume (greater than 1000 tonnes/year) which will be given in Annex I as a pragmatic list of high production volume substances. For these substances, a complete data set must be submitted by manufacturers or importers over a 6 month period. This pragmatic step has been chosen as it can be implemented more quickly and it takes into account the work already done in some Member States and therefore avoid duplication of work and a waste of resources.

2) systematic collection of information for all other substances of a production or import volume greater than 1000 tonnes/year which did not appear in Annex I. For these substances, a complete data set must also be submitted by manufacturers or importers over an 18 month period.

3) systematic collection of information for substances of a production or import volume between 10 and 1000 tonnes/year. For these substances a limited declaration form must be submitted by manufacturers or importers within 4 and a half years of the Regulation entering into force.

This data reporting from manufacturers and importers is a important and necessary step as it will give to the authorities a complete picture of the Community market in high volume existing substances, in terms of the names of manufacturers and importers, quantities, uses, classification and labelling, physico-chemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties. The names of manufacturers and importers are necessary to realize the subsequent steps of the Regulation, and in particular the one relating to the further testing of priority substances. The information on classification and labelling is necessary to enable the Commission and national authorities to control the implementation of the provisional labelling and classification requirements imposed by the Sixth Amendment on manufacturers and importers.

In this phase of data reporting, it is foreseen that the European chemical industry will combine their efforts and present joint data reporting for the physico-chemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological data on existing substances. It is clearly a challenge for both the European chemical industries and their associations to be able to demonstrate that they, if needed, can co-operate and so avoid any duplication of work.

The data set will be used to draw up the priority list of substances which require priority attention because of their possible effects on man and the environment. This data set is roughly similar to the Base Set for the notification of new substances under the Sixth Amendment. This data set is considered adequate for the priority setting and also for a preliminary hazard evaluation of the substances. Furthermore, it allows the verification of the classification and labelling requirements.

For substances of lower volumes (between 10 and 1000 tonnes) the data to be submitted will only relate to the names of the manufacturers or importers, quantities, uses, and classification and labelling information. Later, using as a basis the experience gained with the high volume substances, it will be decided what other data are necessary for the priority setting.

With regard to the lists of priority substances, the proposal does not define the system to be used in drawing up such priority lists because the Commission considers that, given the changing scientific nature of this field, it would be more appropriate to remain flexible and to leave this task to the Commission and Member States by means of the Regulatory Committee procedure.

The work on the priority substances will be divided up amongst the Member States which will be nominated rapporteurs for given substances. This work will include the evaluation of the information submitted and other available information, and the identification of the need for further testing to be imposed on industry. Afterwards, the Member State rapporteur, always acting on behalf of the Community, will perform the evaluation of the environmental risks and put forward recommendations for appropriate measures.

The division of work between Member States will allow, on the one hand, a Member State which has already begun work on existing substances, to continue its work at the Community level, while on the other hand, those Member States who have not yet started to work on existing substances will start and collaborate at the Community level.

In drawing up the lists of priority substances and in determining the work concerning the evaluation and further testing of existing substances, the Commission and the Member States will take into account the work under development in the OECD in order to avoid any duplication and waste of resources.

The proposal provides for the establishment of a Regulatory Committee which, together with the Commission, will :

- draw up the lists of priority substances;
- designate the Member State rapporteurs for the priority substances;
- decide to impose on manufacturers or importers the request for supplementary information or further testing;
- adopt, at the Community level, the risk evaluation and the recommendations for appropriate measures submitted by the Member State rapporteurs on the priority substances;

In developing the work set out by this proposal, the Commission will profit from the extensive experience and knowledge of the European Community chemical industry. In particular, the European industrial associations will be consulted on a regular basis.

The Commission will ensure that the implementation of this Regulation will accord with the provisions of Directive 86/609/EEC of 26 November 1986 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes(1).

In the implementation of this Regulation, the Community Principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and the inspection and verification of their application for tests on chemical substances, as laid down in the Council Directives 87/18/EEC of 18 December 1986 and 89/320/EEC of 9 June 1988, shall be followed.

B) PARTICULAR COMMENTS ON CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE PROPOSED REGULATION

ARTICLE 1

Article 1 describes the purpose of this Regulation. The aim of the Regulation is to harmonize the control of existing substances and to protect the environment as defined in the Single European Act. This Regulation applies to all substances listed in the EINECS Inventory.

While the current proposal concerns environmental protection, that is to say the protection of man from exposure to dangerous substances via environmental routes and the protection of all the compartments of the environment, it is clear that some of the data collected under this regulation may be useful in other areas e.g. worker protection and consumer protection.

Therefore, to avoid duplication of effort, data collected in the framework of the current proposal will, where appropriate, be made available to the Commission services responsible for the implementation of Community legislation concerned with protective measures falling outside the scope of the present proposal.

ARTICLE 2

Article 2 gives the definition of the terms used in this Regulation : "substances, preparations, importing, producing, existing substances".The definitions of "substances and preparations" are those given in the Directive 79/831/EEC (Sixth Amendment).
The definition of "producing" is intended to cover all substances listed in EINECS which are produced and isolated, in a solid, liquid or gaseous form, in a given industrial plant, either for placing on the market or for internal uses. This definition excludes substances which are temporarily present in a production process.

The definition of "importing" is intended to cover substances which are placed on the market, that is to say substances supplied or made available to third parties, in the Community customs territory.

The scope of this Regulation is the same of that of Directive 79/831/EEC (Sixth Amendment).

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(1) OJ No L 358, 18.12.1986, p. 1.

ARTICLE 3

Article 3 requires the submission of data on the existing substances appearing in Annex I of the Regulation by the manufacturer and the importer, when they produce or import these substances in quantities exceeding 1000 tonnes per year.

The Annex I is a pragmatic list of substances produced or imported in quantities exceeding 1000 t; this list has been established on the basis of the lists of high volume substances which are available, at the official or working levels, in some EEC Member States.

Unlike the importer who only has to submit information on substances he places on the market, the manufacturer must submit information on all the substances he produces. This means that the manufacturer has also to give information on substances which were used as intermediates inside or outside the industrial plant.

The data on uses, physico-chemical properties, environmental fate and pathways, ecotoxicity, acute and sub-acute toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and/or toxicity to reproduction, must be submitted to the Commission when these data are available. When the manufacturer or importer has knowledge of supplementary information which may be relevant to the risk evaluation of the substance, he must also submit such information. The references, if available, should also be given since this will ensure the appropriate treatment of the data.

ARTICLE 4

Article 4 provides for systematic data reporting on existing substances in two phases.

The first phase is the additional data reporting on the substances, produced or imported in quantities exceeding 1000 tonnes per year, which are not listed in Annex I. The obligations are the same as for Article 3, only the time period is longer : 18 months instead of 6 months. This data reporting will complete the picture of the Community market as far as high volume substances are concerned.

The second phase concerns the data reporting on substances of a production or import volume between 10 and 1000 tonnes per year. The information to be submitted here is limited and it only relates to quantities, uses, classification and labelling. Later, on the basis of the experience gained with the high volume substances, additional information may be requested.

ARTICLE 5

This articles describes the procedure to be followed for the data reporting on high volume substances. In particular, as the data set to be submitted comprises some information which is manufacturer-related (quantities, uses, provisional classification and labelling) and a large amount of information which is substance-related, it is envisaged that for the substance-related information the chemical industry will group their knowledge and will present joint submissions. This will avoid any duplication of work by industry and will facilitate the work of the Commission in processing the information. However, it must be stressed that this will only be possible if the European industrial associations will collaborate and play a central co-ordinating role.

ARTICLE 6

This article sets out the conditions under which it is required to update the submitted informaton and to report new knowledge on possible serious risks to man and the environment

ARTICLE 7

Article 7 lays down the obligation to draw up the lists of priority substances once the data has been collected.

The basic criteria to be taken into account in the drawing up of these lists are the effects of substances on man and the environment with particular regard to the known or suspected carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic to reproduction effects as well as the exposure of man and the environment

The existing substances which, because of their use in a specific field of application (for example pesticides) are already subject to an evaluation of their environmental risks under other Community legislation, will clearly not be taken into consideration in the drawing up of the priority lists.

The task of defining the system for the drawing up of the lists of priority substances is left to the Commission and the Regulatory Committee, since this is a very technical and scientific subject and knowledge in this field is always changing. Member States' suggestions regarding lists of priority substances will also be taken into account.
The knowledge and information which can be obtained by the application of the structure-activity relationships will be used on a case by case basis in drawing up the lists of priority substances and in the risk evaluation of the substance.

ARTICLE 8

This article specifies the different steps for the work on the risk evaluation of the substances on the priority lists.

It is foreseen that the work will be divided up amongst the Member States which will be designated rapporteurs. In particular, the work of the Member State rapporteur is to evaluate the information submitted by the manufacturers and importers and all other available information, to identify the need for further testing to be imposed on industry, and finally to evaluate the risk of the substance to man and the environment and to draw up recommendations for appropriate measures. A Member State rapporteur will therefore act on behalf of the other Member States. The risk evaluation and the recommendations are then to be adopted, as appropriate, at the Community level.

This article also foresees that , if necessary, given the results of the risk evaluation, Community measures to limit or prohibit the production, importation, marketing or use of substances, shall be proposed within the framework either of Directive 76/769/EEC or other appropriate Community measures.

ARTICLE 9

Article 9 lays down the obligation for manufacturers and importers to furnish information and/or to carry out further testing on substances appearing in the priority lists.

Article 5 also sets out general obligations for manufacturers and importers to furnish data and test results to the Commission on any existing substance, if there is a suspicion of risk to man or the environment posed by a given substance.

ARTICLE 10

This article lays down the obligation for Member States to adopt the necessary legislative and administrative provisions to implement the Regulation. This imply also the appointment of the competent authority or authorities, which will work with the Commission in order to ensure an effective implementation of the Regulation.

ARTICLE 11

This article lays down the procedure for the exercise of implementing powers confered on the Commission. The Regulatory Committee Procedure variant III (a) of the Council Decision 87/373/EEC (1) is chosen in order to give to Member States a relatively important participation in the decision making process.

ARTICLE 12

This article lays down the requirements concerning the confidentiality of the information submitted by manufacturers and importers. These requirements are equivalent to the requirements laid down in the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the 7th time Directive 67/548/EEC.

ARTICLE 13

This article lays down the obligation for Member States to take measures in case of infrigement of the Regulation.

ARTICLE 14

This article sets out the date of entering into force of the Regulation.

ANNEX I

This Annex I sets out a pragmatic list of existing substances produced or imported into the Community, in quantities exceeding 1000 tonnes per year.

ANNEX II

This Annex sets out the data set for the submission of data on existing substances, produced or imported in quantities exceeding 1000 tonnes per year.Detailed rules for filling in the data set are given in order to avoid mistakes or any misunderstanding.
The Commission will make the data set available in appropriate forms or in a special computerized programme on diskette, in order to facilitate submission and the processing of the data.

ANNEX III

This Annex sets out the declaration form for the submission of data on existing substances, produced or imported in quantities exceeding 10 tonnes but no greater than 1000 tonnes per year. Detailed rules for filling in the declaration form are given in order to avoid mistakes or any misunderstanding.

The Commission will also make the declaration form available in appropriate forms or in a special computerized form, on diskette, in order to facilitate submission and the processing of the data.

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(1) OJ No L 197, 18.7.1987, p. 33.

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on the evaluation and the control of the environmental risks of existing substances

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 100a thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

In co-operation with the European Parliament (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (3),

Whereas disparities between the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the risk evaluation and control of existing substances which are in effect or in preparation in the Member States may lead to barriers to trade between Member States and may create unequal conditions of competition;

Whereas disparities in these conditions in the Member States directly affect the functioning of the internal market;

Whereas measures for the approximation of the provisions of the Member States which have as their object the establishment and functioning of the internal market shall, in so far as they concern health, safety, environmental and consumer protection, take a high level of protection as a base and provide, despite existing economic differences between the Member States, for equal standards of protection throughout the Community;

Whereas this Regulation aims at the protection of all the compartments of the environment and the protection of man from exposure to dangerous substances in the environment ; whereas information and data collected in the framework of this Regulation will also be available, where appropriate, for use in other areas of Community activity, such as the protection of health and safety of workers at work and consumer protection;

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(1) OJ NoC ...
(2) OJ NoC ...
(3) OJ NoC ...

Whereas this Regulation meets the need to ensure a high level of protection of human health and environment since it introduces a systematic evaluation and control of the environmental risks of existing substances at Community level;

Whereas, because of the considerable efforts required to ensure an adequate evaluation and control of the environmental risks of existing substances and the limited resources available in Member States for this purpose, it is necessary to establish an effective and comprehensive Community policy on existing substances which will ensure a sharing and co-ordination of efforts as well as the avoidance of duplication of work and waste of resources;

Whereas in order to avoid the duplication of activities on both the side of industry and national administrations, it is necessary to have recourse to a Regulation which allows the reporting and collection of data to be carried out at one central level; whereas the choice of a Regulation is appropriate as it imposes directly on manufacturers and importers precise requirements which need to be implemented at the same time and in the same manner throughout the Community;

Whereas in order to undertake a preliminary risk evaluation of existing substances and to identify priority substances requiring immediate attention, it is necessary to collect certain information and testing data on existing substances, in particular on the quantities produced or imported, uses, physico-chemical properties, toxicological and ecotoxicological effects and environmental fate and pathways; whereas it is necessary that the manufacturer and importer be required to submit such information and data;

Whereas, moreover, it is necessary to collect information on the provisional labelling of the dangerous existing substances done by the manufacturer or importer in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of Council Directive 79/831/EEC [1], in order to check the implementation of the provisions of Council Directive 67/548/EEC [2],

Whereas, for the purpose of the risk evaluation of existing substances, it is necessary, in certain cases, to require manufacturers or importers to submit further data or to carry out further testing on given existing substances

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(1) OJ No L 259, 15.10.1979, p. 10.

(2) OJ No 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1.

Whereas, it is necessary that the risk evaluation of existing substances is done in a harmonized way throughout the Community; whereas, moreover, it is necessary, in order to achieve such harmonization, that the Commission works with Member States to develop a harmonized approach to risk evaluation based on a mutual understanding and harmonization of national principles and practices;

Whereas, on the basis, in particular, of the information and data submitted by manufacturers and importers and of specific proposals by Member States, it is necessary to draw up, at Community level, lists of priority substances which require special attention because of the possible effects on man and the environment;

Whereas it is necessary that the risk evaluation, including any recommendations for appropriate measures, of the substances on the priority lists, is done and agreed upon at Community level;

Whereas, it is necessary to establish a rapid and consistent procedure to implement at Community level, when necessary, the recommendations for appropriate control measures of existing substances, such as limitation or prohibition of production, importation, marketing or use of existing substances;

Whereas, in the priority-setting process and risk evaluation of existing substances, it is appropriate to take into account the work already developed or under development in international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Health Organization as well as the experience and knowledge of the relevant industries in the Community;

Whereas in the implementation of this Regulation, it is appropriate to reduce to a minimum the number of animals used for experimental purposes in accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 86/609/EEC of 24 November 1986 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (1);

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(1) OJ No L 358, 18.12.1986, p. 1.

Whereas Council Directive 87/18/EEC of 18 December 1986 on the harmonization of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their application for tests on chemical substances[1] specifies the Community principles of good laboratory practice which must be followed for tests on chemicals;

Whereas Council Directive 88/320/EEC of 9 June 1988 on the inspection and verification of Good Laboratory Practice[2] specifies how the application of the principles of Good Laboratory Practice shall be verified;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

ARTICLE 1

The purpose of this Regulation is to approximate the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States on :

a) the collection of information on existing substances,
b) the evaluation and the control of the risks of existing substances to man and the environment,

which are listed in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS).

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(1) OJ No L 15, 17.1.1987, p. 29.
(2) OJ No L 145, 11.6.1988, p. 35.

ARTICLE 2
DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Directive :

a) "substances" means chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurity deriving inevitably from the process used, but excluding any separable solvent;

b) "preparations" means mixtures or solutions composed of two or more substances;

c) "importing" means supplying or making available to third parties substances from outside the Community customs territory;

d) "producing" means the production of substances which are isolated in a solid, liquid or gaseous form;

e) "existing substances" means substances existing on the Community market by 18 September 1981. These substances are listed in the EINECS, according to Article 13 of Directive 79/831/EEC.

ARTICLE 3

DATA REPORTING ON HIGH VOLUME EXISTING SUBSTANCES

Any manufacturer who has produced or any importer who has imported an existing substance appearing in Annex I in quantities exceeding 1000 tonnes per year, at least once in the three years preceding the adoption of this Regulation, must submit to the Commission the following information, in accordance with the data set laid down in Annex II, within 6 months of the Regulation entering into force :

a) the name of the substance and the number on the EINECS inventory;

b) the quantity of the substance produced or imported;

c) the classification of the substance according to Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC or the provisional classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC, including the class of danger, the danger symbol, the risk phrases and the safety phrases;

d) information on the potential uses of the substance;

e) data on physico-chemical properties of the substance;

f) data on environmental fate and pathways;

g) data on the ecotoxicity of the substance;

h) data on the acute and sub-acute toxicity of the substance;

i) data on the carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and/or toxicity to reproduction of the substance;

j) any other indication relevant to the risk evaluation of the substance.

The information referred to in points d) to j) must be given only if the data are available or easily obtainable.

ARTICLE 4

SYSTEMATIC DATA REPORTING ON EXISTING SUBSTANCES

1. Any manufacturer who has produced or any importer who has imported a substance appearing in the EINECS Inventory but not listed in Annex I, in quantities exceeding 1000 tonnes per year, at least once in the three years preceding the adoption of this Regulation must submit to the Commission the information referred to in Article 3, in accordance with the data set laid down in Annex II, within 18 months of the Regulation entering into force.

2. Any manufacturer who has produced or any importer who has imported a substance appearing in EINECS in quantities exceeding 10 tonnes per year but no greater than 1000 tonnes per year, at least once in the three years preceding the adoption of this Regulation, must submit to the Commission the following information, in accordance with the declaration form laid down in Annex III, within a period of 18 months, to start once the Regulation has been in force for 3 years :

   a) the name of the substance and the number on the EINECS inventory;

   b) the quantity of the substance produced or imported;

   c) the classification of the substance according to Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC or the provisional classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC, including the class of danger, the danger symbol, the risk phrases and the safety phrases;

   d) information on the potential uses of the substance.

3. The Commission, in consultation with the Member States, will determine the cases in which it is necessary to request the producers and importers of the substances declared in pursuance of paragraph 2, to submit additional information, in the framework of Annex II, on the physico-chemical properties, exposure, toxicity, and ecotoxicity of the substance and any other aspect relevant to the risk evaluation of the substance. The specific information to be submitted and the procedure to be followed for this submission will be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11.

ARTICLE 5

PROCEDURE FOR THE DATA REPORTING

1. In the case of a substance produced or imported by several manufacturers or importers, the data set referred to in Articles 3 and 4(1) may be submitted by one manufacturer or importer, acting on behalf of the other manufacturers or importers concerned. The other manufacturers or importers of the same substance shall nevertheless submit to the Commission the information specified in points 1.1 to 1.20 of the data set laid down in Annex II and in doing so, shall make reference to the data set submitted by that manufacturer or importer.

2. The manufacturers and importers shall submit the information referred to in Articles 3, 4(1) and 4(2) in accordance with the provisions set out in Annexes II and III. The manufacturers and importers in submitting this information shall use only the specific forms or the special computerized programme on diskette, both of which will be made available by the Commission.

3. On receipt of the data sets and declaration forms referred to in Articles 3, 4(1) and 4(2) respetively, the Commission will forward copies of the relevant data sets and declaration forms to the Member State in whose territory the manufacturer or importer is located.

ARTICLE 6

UPDATING OF THE REPORTED INFORMATION AND SUBMISSION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION

1. The manufacturers and importers who have submitted information on a substance in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 shall update the information transmitted to the Commission and submit the updated information in the case where :

   a) the substance has a new use which changes the type, form, magnitude or duration of exposure of man or the environment to the substance;

   b) new data are obtained on the physico-chemical properties, toxicological or ecotoxicological effects (which could be relevant to the risk evaluation of the substance.)

   c) there is any change in the provisional classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC.

   The manufacturers and importers shall update the information regarding the production and import volumes referred to in Articles 3 and 4 every 3 years, if there is a change in the range of volume submitted in Annexes II or III.

2. Any manufacturer or importer of a substance appearing in the EINECS Inventory, who acquires knowledge which supports the conclusions that the substance in question may present a serious risk to man or the environment shall immediately report such information to the Commission and to the Member State in which he is located.

ARTICLE 7

PRIORITY LISTS

1. On the basis of the information submitted by manufacturers and importers in accordance with Articles 3 and 4, and on the basis of the national lists of priority substances, the Commission, in consultation with Member States, shall regularly draw up lists of priority substances or groups of substances requiring special attention because of the possible effects they may pose to man or the environment.These lists will be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 and will be published by the Commission.

2. The relevant factors to be taken into account in the drawing up of the priority lists are :

   - the effects of the substance on man or the environment;
   - the exposure of man or the environment to the substance.

   Special attention should be given to substances which may have chronic effects, in particular the substances known or suspected to be carcinogenic, toxic to reproduction and/or mutagenic or known or suspected to increase the incidence of these effects.

ARTICLE 8

RISK EVALUATION OF THE SUBSTANCES IN THE PRIORITY LISTS

1. For each substance on the priority lists an appropriate competent authority of a Member State will be identified as rapporteur for that substance. The rapporteurs will be designated in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11.

   The duty of the rapporteur will be to evaluate the information submitted by the manufacturer(s) or importer(s) in conformity with the requirements of Articles 3, 4 and 6 and any other available information, and to identify whether, for the purpose of the risk evaluation, it would be necessary to require manufacturer(s) or importer(s) of priority substances to submit further data and/or to carry out further testing.

2. In the case where the competent authority, acting as rapporteur, identifies the need for further information and/or testing, it shall inform the Commission. The Commission will then submit to the management committee referred to in Article 11 a proposal to request further information and/or testing specifying the time limit within which the further information and/or the results of the further tests shall be supplied.The decision to impose such a request on manufacturer(s) or importer(s) will be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11.

3. The competent authority, acting as rapporteur for a given priority substance, shall evaluate the real or potential risks of that substance to man or the environment and shall draw up recommendations for appropriate measures, such as control measures, monitoring or surveillance programmes.

   The risk evaluation and recommendations shall be forwarded to the Commission by the competent authority, acting as rapporteur. The Commission will then submit to the management committee a proposal for the risk evaluation of the priority substances, including the recommendations for appropriate measures. This proposal will be adopted at Community level according to the procedure laid down in Article 11.

4. The result of the risk evaluation of the priority substances, including any recommendation for appropriate measures, which are adopted according to the procedure laid down in Article 11, will be published by the Commission.

5. On the basis of the risk evaluation and the recommendations for appropriate measures adopted at Community level for the priority substances, the Commission shall decide, when necessary, to propose Community measures in the framework of Council Directive 76/769/EEC[1] relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of dangerous substances or in the framework of other relevant existing Community instruments.

(1) OJ No L 262, 27.9.1976, p. 201.

ARTICLE 9

OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION AND TESTING

1. Subject to the decisions referred to in Article 8(2), any manufacturer or importer of a substance appearing in the priority lists referred to in Article 7(1), shall be required within a given time limit, to furnish to the Commission information which he possesses on the substance and/or to carry out further tests on the health and environmental effects of the substance and to provide a written report thereon.

2. In the case of a serious suspicion of a possible risk to man or the environment posed by any substance appearing in the EINECS Inventory, the manufacturer(s) or importer(s) of that substance must, upon request, provide all available information and/or carry out specific tests on the substance and furnish a written report thereon. This request will be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11..

3. In the case of a substance produced or imported by several manufacturers or importers, the testing in pursuance of paragraphs 1 and 2 may be performed by one or more manufacturer(s) or importer(s) acting on behalf of the other concerned manufacturer(s) or importer(s). The other concerned manufacturers or importers shall make reference to the tests carried out by that or those manufacturer(s) or importer(s) and shall share the costs on a fair and equitable basis.

4. In the event that the further information and/or the results of the further testing are not supplied within the time limits specified in Article 8(2) and adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11, a decision to suspend the further marketing and use of the substance on the Community market will be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 and will remain in force until such time as the additional information and/or the results of the further testing are supplied. The Commission will periodically review the cases of substances whose marketing and/or use has been suspended in accordance with this paragraph with a view to making proposals for harmonized permanent measures concerning restrictions on marketing and/or use in the framework of either Directive 76/769/EEC or other appropriate Community measures.

ARTICLE 10

1. The Member States shall participate in the development and implementation of the work detailed by this Regulation. They shall adopt the necessary legislative and administrative provisions.

2. The Member States shall set up or appoint the competent authority or authorities which, in collaboration with the Commission, shall be responsible for the work referred to in Articles 7 and 8.

3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Regulation and the name(s) of the competent authority or authorities which they set up or appoint.

ARTICLE 11

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A Management Committee on the Systematic Evaluation of Existing Chemicals composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission, is hereby set up to assist the Commission to take the measures referred to in this Regulation.

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the Chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the Committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The Chairman shall not vote.

The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, they shall be communicated by the Commission to the Council forthwith. In that event the Commission may defer application of the measures which it has decided for a period of not more than one month from the date of such communication.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within the time limit referred to in the previous paragraph.

ARTICLE 12

CONFIDENTIALITY

1. With regard to the information obtained in pursuance of Articles 3, 4, 6 and 9 if the manufacturer or importer considers there is a confidentiality problem, he may indicate the information which he considers commercially sensitive and disclosure of which might harm him industrially or commercially, and which he therefore wishes to be kept secret from all persons other than Members States and the Commission. Full justification must be given in such cases.

   Industrial and commercial secrecy shall not apply to :

   - the name of the substance, as given in EINECS;
   - the name of the manufacturer or importer;
   - the physico-chemical data concerning the substance;
   - the summary results of the toxicological and ecotoxicological tests;
   - any information relating to the safety of the substance and the emergency measures.

   If the manufacturer or importer himself discloses previously confidential information, he shall inform the competent authority accordingly.

2. The competent authority receiving the information shall decide on its own responsibility which information is covered by industrial and commercial secrecy in accordance with paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 13

Member States shall take appropriate legal or administrative measures in case of infringement of the provisions of this Regulation.

These measures shall include dissuasive sanctions on manufacturers and importers which, intentionally or negligently :

- do not supply information within the fixed time limit, or supply incomplete or incorrect information, when submitting the data set pursuant to Articles 3 and 4(1) or the declaration form pursuant to Article 4(2);

- do not update the information provided for in Articles 3 and 4, in conformity with the requirements specified in Article 6;

- neglect to report the information as requested in Article 6(2).

ARTICLE 14

This Regulation shall come into force on the thirtieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, For the Council

ANNEX I

LIST OF EXISTING SUBSTANCES PRODUCED OR IMPORTED WITHIN THE COMMUNITY IN QUANTITIES EXCEEDING 1000t. PER YEAR

The petroleum products are grouped into 31 groups identified by a number or a number and a letter (group 1, group 2, group 3A, group 3B, group 3C, group 4A, group 4B etc..)

For any one particular group of substances, manufacturers or importers may decide to submit only one Data Set, but only in so far as Points 2 to 7 of the Data Set are concerned. Points 2 to 7 of the Data Set will then cover all the substances in that particular group.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
200-001-8	formaldehyde CH_2O	50-00-0
200-002-3	guanidinium chloride $CH_5N_3.ClH$	50-01-1
200-061-5	D-glucitol $C_6H_{14}O_6$	50-70-4
200-064-1	O-acetylsalicylic acid $C_9H_8O_4$	50-78-2
200-066-2	ascorbic acid $C_6H_8O_6$	50-81-7
200-075-1	glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$	50-99-7
200-149-3	trichlorfon $C_4H_8Cl_3O_4P$	52-68-6
200-198-0	sodium salicylate $C_7H_6O_3.Na$	54-21-7
200-231-9	fenthion $C_{10}H_{15}O_3PS_2$	55-38-9
200-262-8	carbon tetrachloride CCl_4	56-23-5
200-268-0	bis(tributyltin)oxide $C_{24}H_{54}OSn_2$	56-35-9
200-271-7	parathion $C_{10}H_{14}NO_5PS$	56-38-2
200-272-2	glycine--iron sulphate (1 :1) $C_2H_5NO_2$	56-40-6
200-289-5	glycerol $C_3H_8O_3$	56-81-5
200-294-2	L-lysine $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$	56-87-1
200-312-9	palmitic acid, pure $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$	57-10-3
200-313-4	stearic acid, pure $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	57-11-4
200-315-5	urea CH_4N_2O	57-13-6
200-334-9	sucrose, pure $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	57-50-1
200-338-0	propane-1,2-diol $C_3H_8O_2$	57-55-6
200-362-1	caffeine $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$	58-08-2
200-385-7	theophylline $C_7H_8N_4O_2$	58-55-9
200-401-2	γ-HCH or γ-BHC $C_6H_6Cl_6$	58-89-9
200-405-4	α-tocopheryl acetate $C_{31}H_{52}O_3$	58-95-7
200-431-6	chlorocresol C_7H_7ClO	59-50-7
200-432-1	DL-methionine $C_5H_{11}NO_2S$	59-51-8
200-449-4	edetic acid $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_8$	60-00-4
200-456-2	2-phenylethanol $C_8H_{10}O$	60-12-8
200-464-6	2-mercaptoethanol C_2H_6OS	60-24-2
200-467-2	diethyl ether $C_4H_{10}O$	60-29-7
200-480-3	dimethoate $C_5H_{12}NO_3PS_2$	60-51-5
200-486-6	phenazone $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$	60-80-0
200-521-5	amitrole $C_2H_4N_4$	61-82-5
200-539-3	aniline C_6H_7N	62-53-3
200-540-9	calcium di(acetate) $C_2H_4O_2.1/2Ca$	62-54-4
200-543-5	thiourea CH_4N_2S	62-56-6
200-563-4	sulphanilamide $C_6H_8N_2O_2S$	63-74-1
200-573-9	tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_8.4Na$	64-02-8
200-578-6	ethanol C_2H_6O	64-17-5
200-579-1	formic acid CH_2O_2	64-18-6
200-580-7	acetic acid, of a concentration of more than 10 per cent. by weight, of acetic acid $C_2H_4O_2$	64-19-7
200-589-6	diethyl sulphate $C_4H_{10}O_4S$	64-67-5
200-618-2	benzoic acid $C_7H_6O_2$	65-85-0
200-655-4	choline chloride $C_5H_{14}NO.Cl$	67-48-1
200-659-6	methanol CH_4O	67-56-1
200-661-7	propan-2-ol C_3H_8O	67-63-0
200-662-2	acetone C_3H_6O	67-64-1
200-663-8	chloroform $CHCl_3$	67-66-3
200-664-3	dimethyl sulfoxide C_2H_6OS	67-68-5
200-666-4	hexachloroethane C_2Cl_6	67-72-1
200-675-3	trisodium citrate $C_6H_5O_7.3Na$	68-04-2
200-677-4	mercaptoacetic acid $C_2H_4O_2S$	68-11-1
200-679-5	N,N-dimethylformamide C_3H_7NO	68-12-2
200-694-7	sodium [(2,3-dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-3-oxo-2-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylamino]methanesulphonate $C_{13}H_{17}N_3O_4S.Na$	68-89-3
200-711-8	D-mannitol $C_6H_{14}O_6$	69-65-8
200-712-3	salicylic acid $C_7H_6O_3$	69-72-7
200-719-1	α-phenylglycine $C_8H_9NO_2$	69-91-0
200-746-9	propan-1-ol C_3H_8O	71-23-8
200-751-6	butan-1-ol $C_4H_{10}O$	71-36-3

A.2

EINECS no	group	CAS no
200-753-7	benzene, pure C_6H_6	71-43-2
200-756-3	1,1,1-trichloroethane $C_2H_3Cl_3$	71-55-6
200-812-7	methane in gaseus state CH_4	74-82-8
200-813-2	bromomethane CH_3Br	74-83-9
200-814-8	ethane C_2H_6	74-84-0
200-815-3	ethylene, pure C_2H_4	74-85-1
200-816-9	acetylene C_2H_2	74-86-2
200-817-4	chloromethane CH_3Cl	74-87-3
200-820-0	methylamine, in aqueous solution CH_5N	74-89-5
200-821-6	hydrogen cyanide CHN	74-90-8
200-822-1	methanethiol CH_4S	74-93-1
200-825-8	bromoethane C_2H_5Br	74-96-4
200-827-9	propane liquefied C_3H_8	74-98-6
200-830-5	chloroethane C_2H_5Cl	75-00-3
200-831-0	chloroethylene C_2H_3Cl	75-01-4
200-834-7	ethylamine C_2H_7N	75-04-7
200-835-2	acetonitrile C_2H_3N	75-05-8
200-836-8	acetaldehyde C_2H_4O	75-07-0
200-837-3	ethanethiol C_2H_6S	75-08-1
200-838-9	dichloromethane CH_2Cl_2	75-09-2
200-842-0	formamide CH_3NO	75-12-7
200-843-6	carbon disulphide CS_2	75-15-0
200-846-2	dimethyl sulphide C_2H_6S	75-18-3
200-848-3	calcium acetylide C_2Ca	75-20-7
200-849-9	ethylene oxide C_2H_4O	75-21-8
200-857-2	isobutane C_4H_{10}	75-28-5
200-860-9	isopropylamine C_3H_9N	75-31-0
200-864-0	1,1-dichloroethylene $C_2H_2Cl_2$	75-35-4
200-865-6	acetyl chloride C_2H_3ClO	75-36-5
200-870-3	phosgene CCl_2O	75-44-5
200-871-9	chlorodifluoromethane $CHClF_2$	75-45-6
200-875-0	trimethylamine, in aqueous solution C_3H_9N	75-50-3
200-877-1	dichloro(methyl)silane CH_4Cl_2Si	75-54-7
200-879-2	methyloxirane C_3H_6O	75-56-9
200-887-6	bromotrifluoromethane $CBrF_3$	75-63-8
200-888-1	tert-butylamine $C_4H_{11}N$	75-64-9
200-889-7	2-methylpropan-2-ol $C_4H_{10}O$	75-65-0
200-891-8	1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane $C_2H_3ClF_2$	75-68-3
200-892-3	trichlorofluoromethane CCl_3F	75-69-4
200-893-9	dichlorodifluoromethane CCl_2F_2	75-71-8
200-900-5	chlorotrimethylsilane C_3H_9ClSi	75-77-4
200-901-0	dichloro(dimethyl)silane $C_2H_6Cl_2Si$	75-78-5
200-902-6	trichloro(methyl)silane CH_3Cl_3Si	75-79-6
200-909-4	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile C_4H_7NO	75-86-5
200-911-5	trichloroacetaldehyde C_2HCl_3O	75-87-6
200-915-7	tert-butyl hydroperoxide $C_4H_{10}O_2$	75-91-2
200-922-5	pivalic acid $C_5H_{10}O_2$	75-98-9
200-927-2	trichloroacetic acid $C_2HCl_3O_2$	76-03-9
200-936-1	1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane $C_2Cl_3F_3$	76-13-1
200-937-7	cryofluorane $C_2Cl_2F_4$	76-14-2
200-938-2	chloropentafluoroethane C_2ClF_5	76-15-3
200-945-0	bornan-2-one $C_{10}H_{16}O$	76-22-2
201-029-3	hexachlorocyclopentadiene C_5Cl_6	77-47-4
201-052-9	3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene $C_{10}H_{12}$	77-73-6
201-058-1	dimethyl sulphate $C_2H_6O_4S$	77-78-1
201-069-1	citric acid $C_6H_8O_7$	77-92-9
201-074-9	propylidynetrimethanol $C_6H_{14}O_3$	77-99-6
201-114-5	triethyl phosphate $C_6H_{15}O_4P$	78-40-0
201-116-6	tris(2-ethylhexyl)phosphate $C_{24}H_{51}O_4P$	78-42-2
201-126-0	3,5,5-trimethylcyclohex-2-enone $C_9H_{14}O$	78-59-1
201-134-4	linalool $C_{10}H_{18}O$	78-70-6

EINECS no	group	CAS no
201-143-3	isoprene C_5H_8	78-79-5
201-148-0	2-methylpropan-1-ol $C_4H_{10}O$	78-83-1
201-149-6	isobutyraldehyde C_4H_8O	78-84-2
201-152-2	1,2-dichloropropane $C_3H_6Cl_2$	78-87-5
201-155-9	propylenediamine $C_3H_{10}N_2$	78-90-0
201-158-5	butan-2-ol $C_4H_{10}O$	78-92-2
201-159-0	butanone C_4H_8O	78-93-3
201-162-7	1-aminopropan-2-ol C_3H_9NO	78-96-6
201-166-9	1,1,2-trichloroethane $C_2H_3Cl_3$	79-00-5
201-167-4	trichloroethylene C_2HCl_3	79-01-6
201-173-7	acrylamide C_3H_5NO	79-06-1
201-176-3	propionic acid $C_3H_6O_2$	79-09-4
201-177-9	acrylic acid $C_3H_4O_2$	79-10-7
201-178-4	chloroacetic acid $C_2H_3ClO_2$	79-11-8
201-185-2	methyl acetate $C_3H_6O_2$	79-20-9
201-186-8	peracetic acid $C_2H_4O_3$	79-21-0
201-187-3	methyl chloroformate $C_2H_3ClO_2$	79-22-1
201-195-7	isobutyric acid $C_4H_8O_2$	79-31-2
201-196-2	l-(+)-lactic acid $C_3H_6O_3$	79-33-4
201-197-8	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane $C_2H_2Cl_4$	79-34-5
201-199-9	dichloroacetyl chloride C_2HCl_3O	79-36-7
201-202-3	methacrylamide C_4H_7NO	79-39-0
201-204-4	methacrylic acid $C_4H_6O_2$	79-41-4
201-210-7	(±)-dihydro-3-hydroxy-4,4-dimethylfuran-2(3*H*)-one $C_6H_{10}O_3$	79-50-5
201-234-8	camphene $C_{10}H_{16}$	79-92-5
201-236-9	2,2',6,6'-tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol $C_{15}H_{12}Br_4O_2$	79-94-7
201-245-8	4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol $C_{15}H_{16}O_2$	80-05-7
201-254-7	α,α-dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide $C_9H_{12}O_2$	80-15-9
201-279-3	bis(α,α-dimethylbenzyl)peroxide $C_{18}H_{22}O_2$	80-43-3
201-281-4	1-methyl-1-(4-methylcyclohexyl)ethyl hydroperoxide $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	80-47-7
201-291-9	pin-2(3)-ene $C_{10}H_{16}$	80-56-8
201-297-1	methyl methacrylate $C_5H_8O_2$	80-62-6
201-325-2	4,4'-diaminostilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_6S_2$	81-11-8
201-331-5	2-aminonaphthalene-1-sulphonic acid $C_{10}H_9NO_3S$	81-16-3
201-380-2	naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylic anhydride $C_{12}H_6O_3$	81-84-5
201-423-5	1-aminoanthraquinone $C_{14}H_9NO_2$	82-45-1
201-427-7	9,10-dioxoanthracene-1-sulphonic acid $C_{14}H_8O_5S$	82-49-5
201-469-6	acenaphthene $C_{12}H_{10}$	83-32-9
201-487-4	naphthalene-1,5-diol $C_{10}H_8O_2$	83-56-7
201-545-9	dicyclohexyl phthalate $C_{20}H_{26}O_4$	84-61-7
201-549-0	anthraquinone $C_{14}H_8O_2$	84-65-1
201-550-6	diethyl phthalate $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$	84-66-2
201-553-2	diisobutyl phthalate $C_{16}H_{22}O_4$	84-69-5
201-557-4	dibutyl phthalate $C_{16}H_{22}O_4$	84-74-2
201-579-4	diquat dibromide $C_{12}H_{12}N_2.2Br$	85-00-7
201-581-5	phenanthrene, pure $C_{14}H_{10}$	85-01-8
201-604-9	cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride $C_8H_{10}O_3$	85-42-7
201-605-4	1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride $C_8H_8O_3$	85-43-8
201-607-5	phthalic anhydride $C_8H_4O_3$	85-44-9
201-615-9	2-(4-chlorobenzoyl)benzoic acid $C_{14}H_9ClO_3$	85-56-3
201-622-7	benzyl butyl phthalate $C_{19}H_{20}O_4$	85-68-7
201-684-5	1-nitronaphthalene $C_{10}H_7NO_2$	86-57-7
201-718-9	7-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulphonic acid $C_{10}H_9NO_4S$	87-02-5
201-752-4	mucochloric acid $C_4H_2Cl_2O_3$	87-56-9
201-757-1	1,2,3-trichlorobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_3$	87-61-6
201-758-7	2,6-xylidine $C_8H_{11}N$	87-62-7
201-761-3	2,6-dichlorophenol $C_6H_4Cl_2O$	87-65-0
201-765-5	hexachlorobuta-1,3-diene C_4Cl_6	87-68-3
201-771-8	l-Sorbose $C_6H_{12}O_6$	87-79-6

EINECS no	group	CAS no
201-778-6	pentachlorophenol C_6HCl_5O	87-86-5
201-782-8	symclosene $C_3Cl_3N_3O_3$	87-90-1
201-795-9	2,4,6-trichlorophenol $C_6H_3Cl_3O$	88-06-2
201-800-4	1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone C_6H_9NO	88-12-0
201-831-3	4-aminotoluene-3-sulphonic acid $C_7H_9NO_3S$	88-44-8
201-853-3	2-nitrotoluene $C_7H_7NO_2$	88-72-2
201-854-9	1-chloro-2-nitrobenzene $C_6H_4ClNO_2$	88-73-3
201-855-4	2-nitroaniline $C_6H_6N_2O_2$	88-74-4
201-857-5	2-nitrophenol $C_6H_5NO_3$	88-75-5
201-861-7	dinoseb $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_5$	88-85-7
201-923-3	1,4-dichloro-2-nitrobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_2NO_2$	89-61-2
201-933-8	2-sec-butylphenol $C_{10}H_{14}O$	89-72-5
201-944-8	thymol $C_{10}H_{14}O$	89-83-8
201-956-3	2-chlorobenzaldehyde C_7H_5ClO	89-98-5
201-961-0	salicylaldehyde $C_7H_6O_2$	90-02-8
201-963-1	*o*-anisidine C_7H_9NO	90-04-0
201-964-7	guaiacol $C_7H_8O_2$	90-05-1
201-983-0	N-1-naphthylaniline $C_{16}H_{13}N$	90-30-2
201-993-5	biphenyl-2-ol $C_{12}H_{10}O$	90-43-7
202-000-8	6-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulphonic acid $C_{10}H_9NO_4S$	90-51-7
202-039-0	2-methyl-*m*-phenylene diisocyanate $C_9H_6N_2O_2$	91-08-7
202-044-8	phthalonitrile $C_8H_4N_2$	91-15-6
202-049-5	naphthalene, pure $C_{10}H_8$	91-20-3
202-051-6	quinoline C_9H_7N	91-22-5
202-052-1	2-nitroanisole $C_7H_7NO_3$	91-23-6
202-088-8	N,N-diethylaniline $C_{10}H_{15}N$	91-66-7
202-090-9	3-diethylaminophenol $C_{10}H_{15}NO$	91-68-9
202-095-6	6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyldiamine $C_9H_9N_5$	91-76-9
202-109-0	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine $C_{12}H_{10}Cl_2N_2$	91-94-1
202-163-5	biphenyl $C_{12}H_{10}$	92-52-4
202-180-8	3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid $C_{11}H_8O_3$	92-70-6
202-200-5	biphenyl-4,4'-diol $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$	92-88-6
202-264-4	2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propionic acid $C_{10}H_{11}ClO_3$	93-65-2
202-303-5	benzocaine $C_9H_{11}NO_2$	94-09-7
202-327-6	dibenzoyl peroxide $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$	94-36-0
202-354-3	N-ethyl-o-toluidine $C_9H_{13}N$	94-68-8
202-360-6	(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetic acid $C_9H_9ClO_3$	94-74-6
202-361-1	2,4-D $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$	94-75-7
202-411-2	N-cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide $C_{13}H_{16}N_2S_2$	95-33-0
202-422-2	*o*-xylene C_8H_{10}	95-47-6
202-423-8	*o*-cresol C_7H_8O	95-48-7
202-424-3	2-chlorotoluene C_7H_7Cl	95-49-8
202-425-9	1,2-dichlorobenzene $C_6H_4Cl_2$	95-50-1
202-426-4	2-chloroaniline C_6H_6ClN	95-51-2
202-429-0	*o*-toluidine C_7H_9N	95-53-4
202-430-6	*o*-phenylenediamine $C_6H_8N_2$	95-54-5
202-431-1	2-aminophenol C_6H_7NO	95-55-6
202-433-2	2-chlorophenol C_6H_5ClO	95-57-8
202-445-8	2,4-dichlorotoluene $C_7H_6Cl_2$	95-73-8
202-446-3	3-chloro-*p*-toluidine C_7H_8ClN	95-74-9
202-448-4	3,4-dichloroaniline $C_6H_5Cl_2N$	95-76-1
202-453-1	4-methyl-*m*-phenylenediamine $C_7H_{10}N_2$	95-80-7
202-455-2	2,5-dichloroaniline $C_6H_5Cl_2N$	95-82-9
202-466-2	1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene $C_6H_2Cl_4$	95-94-3
202-477-2	diethylaluminium chloride $C_4H_{10}AlCl$	96-10-6
202-486-1	1,2,3-trichloropropane $C_3H_5Cl_3$	96-18-4
202-490-3	pentan-3-one $C_5H_{10}O$	96-22-0
202-496-6	butanone oxime C_4H_9NO	96-29-7
202-498-7	1,3-dimethylurea $C_3H_8N_2O$	96-31-1
202-500-6	methyl acrylate $C_4H_6O_2$	96-33-3

EINECS no	group	CAS no
202-501-1	methyl chloroacetate $C_3H_5ClO_2$	96-34-4
202-509-5	γ-butyrolactone $C_4H_6O_2$	96-48-0
202-551-4	1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene $C_6H_3ClN_2O_4$	97-00-7
202-576-0	2',4'-dimethylacetoacetanilide $C_{12}H_{15}NO_2$	97-36-9
202-597-5	ethyl methacrylate $C_6H_{10}O_2$	97-63-2
202-599-6	itaconic acid $C_5H_6O_4$	97-65-4
202-613-0	isobutyl methacrylate $C_8H_{14}O_2$	97-86-9
202-615-1	butyl methacrylate $C_8H_{14}O_2$	97-88-1
202-626-1	furfuryl alcohol $C_5H_6O_2$	98-00-0
202-627-7	2-furaldehyde $C_5H_4O_2$	98-01-1
202-634-5	α,α,α-trichlorotoluene $C_7H_5Cl_3$	98-07-7
202-635-0	α,α,α-trifluorotoluene $C_7H_5F_3$	98-08-8
202-636-6	benzenesulphonyl chloride $C_6H_5ClO_2S$	98-09-9
202-640-8	trichloro(phenyl)silane $C_6H_5Cl_3Si$	98-13-5
202-643-4	α,α,α-trifluoro-*m*-toluidine $C_7H_4F_3N$	98-16-8
202-664-9	2-(ethylamino)toluene-4-sulphonic acid $C_9H_{13}NO_3S$	98-40-8
202-670-1	α,α,α-trifluoro-3-nitrotoluene $C_7H_4F_3NO_2$	98-46-4
202-675-9	4-tert-butyltoluene $C_{11}H_{16}$	98-51-1
202-676-4	4-tert-butylcyclohexanol $C_{10}H_{20}O$	98-52-2
202-679-0	4-tert-butylphenol $C_{10}H_{14}O$	98-54-4
202-681-1	4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene $C_7H_4ClF_3$	98-56-6
202-696-3	4-tert-butylbenzoic acid $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$	98-73-7
202-704-5	cumene C_9H_{12}	98-82-8
202-705-0	2-phenylpropene C_9H_{10}	98-83-9
202-708-7	acetophenone C_8H_8O	98-86-2
202-709-2	α,α-dichlorotoluene $C_7H_6Cl_2$	98-87-3
202-710-8	benzoyl chloride C_7H_5ClO	98-88-4
202-713-4	nicotinamide $C_6H_6N_2O$	98-92-0
202-715-5	cyclohexyldimethylamine $C_8H_{17}N$	98-94-2
202-716-0	nitrobenzene $C_6H_5NO_2$	98-95-3
202-728-6	3-nitrotoluene $C_7H_7NO_2$	99-08-1
202-764-2	1,2-dichloro-4-nitrobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_2NO_2$	99-54-7
202-776-8	1,3-dinitrobenzene $C_6H_4N_2O_4$	99-65-0
202-790-4	1-isopropyl-4-methylcyclohexane $C_{10}H_{20}$	99-82-1
202-797-2	4-isopropylaniline $C_9H_{13}N$	99-88-7
202-804-9	4-hydroxybenzoic acid $C_7H_6O_3$	99-96-7
202-808-0	4-nitrotoluene $C_7H_7NO_2$	99-99-0
202-809-6	1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene $C_6H_4ClNO_2$	100-00-5
202-810-1	4-nitroaniline $C_6H_6N_2O_2$	100-01-6
202-811-7	4-nitrophenol $C_6H_5NO_3$	100-02-7
202-825-3	4-nitroanisole $C_7H_7NO_3$	100-17-4
202-830-0	terephthalic acid $C_8H_6O_4$	100-21-0
202-837-9	4-nitrophenetole $C_8H_9NO_3$	100-29-8
202-845-2	2-diethylaminoethanol $C_6H_{15}NO$	100-37-8
202-849-4	ethylbenzene C_8H_{10}	100-41-4
202-851-5	styrene C_8H_8	100-42-5
202-853-6	α-chlorotoluene C_7H_7Cl	100-44-7
202-855-7	benzonitrile C_7H_5N	100-47-0
202-859-9	benzyl alcohol C_7H_8O	100-51-6
202-860-4	benzaldehyde C_7H_6O	100-52-7
202-873-5	phenylhydrazine $C_6H_8N_2$	100-63-0
202-905-8	methenamine $C_6H_{12}N_4$	100-97-0
202-908-4	triphenyl phosphite $C_{18}H_{15}O_3P$	101-02-0
202-910-5	anilazine $C_9H_5Cl_3N_4$	101-05-3
202-951-9	N-(4-aminophenyl)aniline $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$	101-54-2
202-966-0	4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$	101-68-8
202-969-7	*N*-isopropyl-*N*'-phenyl-*p*-phenylenediamine $C_{15}H_{18}N_2$	101-72-4
202-974-4	4,4'-methylenedianiline $C_{13}H_{14}N_2$	101-77-9
202-980-7	dicyclohexylamine $C_{12}H_{23}N$	101-83-7
202-981-2	diphenyl ether $C_{12}H_{10}O$	101-84-8
202-996-4	acetoacetanilide $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$	102-01-2

EINECS no	group	CAS no
203-002-1	1,3-diphenylguanidine $C_{13}H_{13}N_3$	102-06-7
203-005-8	diphenyl carbonate $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$	102-09-0
203-026-2	3,4-dichlorophenyl isocyanate $C_7H_3Cl_2NO$	102-36-3
203-049-8	2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol $C_6H_{15}NO_3$	102-71-6
203-051-9	triacetin $C_9H_{14}O_6$	102-76-1
203-052-4	2-(morpholinothio)benzothiazole $C_{11}H_{12}N_2OS_2$	102-77-2
203-058-7	tributylamine $C_{12}H_{27}N$	102-82-9
203-070-2	N-phenylglycine $C_8H_9NO_2$	103-01-5
203-079-1	2-ethylhexyl acetate $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	103-09-3
203-080-7	2-ethylhexyl acrylate $C_{11}H_{20}O_2$	103-11-7
203-090-1	bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate $C_{22}H_{42}O_4$	103-23-1
203-118-2	dibenzyl ether $C_{14}H_{14}O$	103-50-4
203-135-5	N-ethylaniline $C_8H_{11}N$	103-69-5
203-136-0	formanilide C_7H_7NO	103-70-8
203-137-6	phenyl isocyanate C_7H_5NO	103-71-9
203-150-7	acetanilide C_8H_9NO	103-84-4
203-157-5	paracetamol $C_8H_9NO_2$	103-90-2
203-180-0	toluene-4-sulphonic acid $C_7H_8O_3S$	104-15-4
203-212-3	cinnamyl alcohol $C_9H_{10}O$	104-54-1
203-213-9	cinnamaldehyde C_9H_8O	104-55-2
203-234-3	2-ethylhexan-1-ol $C_8H_{18}O$	104-76-7
203-253-7	4-methylanisole $C_8H_{10}O$	104-93-8
203-254-2	*p*-anisidine C_7H_9NO	104-94-9
203-265-2	1,4-diethylbenzene $C_{10}H_{14}$	105-05-5
203-293-5	vinyl propionate $C_5H_8O_2$	105-38-4
203-294-0	ethyl chloroacetate $C_4H_7ClO_2$	105-39-5
203-299-8	methyl acetoacetate $C_5H_8O_3$	105-45-3
203-305-9	diethyl malonate $C_7H_{12}O_4$	105-53-3
203-313-2	ε-caprolactam $C_6H_{11}NO$	105-60-2
203-328-4	dibutyl maleate $C_{12}H_{20}O_4$	105-76-0
203-383-4	butyric anhydride $C_8H_{14}O_3$	106-31-0
203-396-5	p-xylene C_8H_{10}	106-42-3
203-397-0	4-chlorotoluene C_7H_7Cl	106-43-4
203-398-6	*p*-cresol C_7H_8O	106-44-5
203-400-5	1,4-dichlorobenzene $C_6H_4Cl_2$	106-46-7
203-402-6	4-chlorophenol C_6H_5ClO	106-48-9
203-403-1	*p*-toluidine C_7H_9N	106-49-0
203-419-9	dimethyl succinate $C_6H_{10}O_4$	106-65-0
203-430-9	oxydiethylene bis(chloroformate) $C_6H_8Cl_2O_5$	106-75-2
203-438-2	1,2-epoxybutane C_4H_8O	106-88-7
203-439-8	1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane C_3H_5ClO	106-89-8
203-444-5	1,2-dibromoethane $C_2H_4Br_2$	106-93-4
203-448-7	butane, pure C_4H_{10}	106-97-8
203-449-2	but-1-ene C_4H_8	106-98-9
203-450-8	buta-1,3-diene C_4H_6	106-99-0
203-452-9	butene, mixed -1- and -2- isomers C_4H_8	107-01-7
203-453-4	acrylaldehyde C_3H_4O	107-02-8
203-457-6	3-chloropropene C_3H_5Cl	107-05-1
203-458-1	1,2-dichloroethane $C_2H_4Cl_2$	107-06-2
203-462-3	propylamine C_3H_9N	107-10-8
203-464-4	propiononitrile C_3H_5N	107-12-0
203-466-5	acrylonitrile C_3H_3N	107-13-1
203-468-6	ethylenediamine $C_2H_8N_2$	107-15-3
203-470-7	allyl alcohol C_3H_6O	107-18-6
203-473-3	ethane-1,2-diol $C_2H_6O_2$	107-21-1
203-474-9	glyoxal $C_2H_2O_2$	107-22-2
203-475-4	methyl vinyl ether C_3H_6O	107-25-5
203-481-7	methyl formate $C_2H_4O_2$	107-31-3
203-489-0	2-methylpentane-2,4-diol $C_6H_{14}O_2$	107-41-5
203-508-2	dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride $C_{38}H_{80}N.Cl$	107-64-2
203-509-8	dibutyl hydrogen phosphate $C_8H_{19}O_4P$	107-66-4

EINECS no	group	CAS no
203-527-6	3-methyl-2-butenal C_5H_8O	107-86-8
203-532-3	butyric acid $C_4H_8O_2$	107-92-6
203-539-1	1-methoxypropan-2-ol $C_4H_{10}O_2$	107-98-2
203-542-8	2-dimethylaminoethanol $C_4H_{11}NO$	108-01-0
203-545-4	vinyl acetate $C_4H_6O_2$	108-05-4
203-550-1	4-methylpentan-2-one $C_6H_{12}O$	108-10-1
203-551-7	4-methylpentan-2-ol $C_6H_{14}O$	108-11-2
203-560-6	diisopropyl ether $C_6H_{14}O$	108-20-3
203-561-1	isopropyl acetate $C_5H_{10}O_2$	108-21-4
203-562-7	isopropenyl acetate $C_5H_8O_2$	108-22-5
203-564-8	acetic anhydride $C_4H_6O_3$	108-24-7
203-571-6	maleic anhydride $C_4H_2O_3$	108-31-6
203-576-3	m-xylene C_8H_{10}	108-38-3
203-577-9	*m*-cresol C_7H_8O	108-39-4
203-581-0	3-chloroaniline C_6H_6ClN	108-42-9
203-583-1	*m*-toluidine C_7H_9N	108-44-1
203-584-7	*m*-phenylenediamine $C_6H_8N_2$	108-45-2
203-585-2	resorcinol $C_6H_6O_2$	108-46-3
203-603-9	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate $C_6H_{12}O_3$	108-65-6
203-604-4	mesitylene C_9H_{12}	108-67-8
203-606-5	3,5-xylenol $C_8H_{10}O$	108-68-9
203-608-6	1,3,5-trichlorobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_3$	108-70-3
203-614-9	2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine $C_3Cl_3N_3$	108-77-0
203-615-4	melamine $C_3H_6N_6$	108-78-1
203-618-0	cyanuric acid $C_3H_3N_3O_3$	108-80-5
203-619-6	2,6-dimethylheptan-4-ol $C_9H_{20}O$	108-82-7
203-620-1	2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one $C_9H_{18}O$	108-83-8
203-624-3	methylcyclohexane C_7H_{14}	108-87-2
203-625-9	toluene C_7H_8	108-88-3
203-626-4	4-methylpyridine C_6H_7N	108-89-4
203-628-5	chlorobenzene C_6H_5Cl	108-90-7
203-629-0	cyclohexylamine $C_6H_{13}N$	108-91-8
203-630-6	cyclohexanol $C_6H_{12}O$	108-93-0
203-631-1	cyclohexanone $C_6H_{10}O$	108-94-1
203-632-7	phenol, pure C_6H_6O	108-95-2
203-636-9	3-methylpyridine C_6H_7N	108-99-6
203-643-7	2-methylpyridine C_6H_7N	109-06-8
203-678-8	isobutyl vinyl ether $C_6H_{12}O$	109-53-5
203-680-9	3-aminopropyldimethylamine $C_5H_{14}N_2$	109-55-7
203-686-1	propyl acetate $C_5H_{10}O_2$	109-60-4
203-692-4	pentane C_5H_{12}	109-66-0
203-696-6	1-chlorobutane C_4H_9Cl	109-69-3
203-697-1	1-bromo-3-chloropropane C_3H_6BrCl	109-70-6
203-699-2	butylamine $C_4H_{11}N$	109-73-9
203-713-7	2-methoxyethanol $C_3H_8O_2$	109-86-4
203-716-3	diethylamine $C_4H_{11}N$	109-89-7
203-718-4	ethyl vinyl ether C_4H_8O	109-92-2
203-726-8	tetrahydrofuran C_4H_8O	109-99-9
203-728-9	tetrahydrothiophene C_4H_8S	110-01-0
203-733-6	di-tert-butyl peroxide $C_8H_{18}O_2$	110-05-4
203-737-8	5-methylhexan-2-one $C_7H_{14}O$	110-12-3
203-740-4	succinic acid $C_4H_6O_4$	110-15-6
203-742-5	maleic acid $C_4H_4O_4$	110-16-7
203-743-0	fumaric acid $C_4H_4O_4$	110-17-8
203-745-1	isobutyl acetate $C_6H_{12}O_2$	110-19-0
203-747-2	1,1-hydrazoformamide $C_2H_6N_4O_2$	110-21-4
203-751-4	isopropyl myristate $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$	110-27-0
203-755-6	N,N'-ethylenedi(stearamide) $C_{38}H_{76}N_2O_2$	110-30-5
203-766-6	methyl decanoate $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$	110-42-9
203-768-7	hexa-2,4-dienoic acid $C_6H_8O_2$	110-44-1
203-772-9	2-methoxyethyl acetate $C_5H_{10}O_3$	110-49-6

EINECS no	group	CAS no
203-777-6	hexane C_6H_{14}	110-54-3
203-786-5	butane-1,4-diol $C_4H_{10}O_2$	110-63-4
203-787-0	but-2-ene-1,4-diol $C_4H_8O_2$	110-64-5
203-788-6	but-2-yne-1,4-diol $C_4H_6O_2$	110-65-6
203-794-9	1,2-dimethoxyethane $C_4H_{10}O_2$	110-71-4
203-802-0	2-(ethylthio)ethanol $C_4H_{10}OS$	110-77-0
203-804-1	2-ethoxyethanol $C_4H_{10}O_2$	110-80-5
203-806-2	cyclohexane C_6H_{12}	110-82-7
203-808-3	piperazine $C_4H_{10}N_2$	110-85-0
203-809-9	pyridine C_5H_5N	110-86-1
203-812-5	1,3,5-trioxane $C_3H_6O_3$	110-88-3
203-815-1	morpholine C_4H_9NO	110-91-8
203-817-2	glutaric acid $C_5H_8O_4$	110-94-1
203-820-9	1,1'-iminodipropan-2-ol $C_6H_{15}NO_2$	110-97-4
203-821-4	1,1'-oxydipropan-2-ol $C_6H_{14}O_3$	110-98-5
203-835-0	methyl octanoate $C_9H_{18}O_2$	111-11-5
203-838-7	heptanoic acid $C_7H_{14}O_2$	111-14-8
203-839-2	2-ethoxyethyl acetate $C_6H_{12}O_3$	111-15-9
203-851-8	hexylamine $C_6H_{15}N$	111-26-2
203-856-5	glutaral $C_5H_8O_2$	111-30-8
203-865-4	2,2'-iminodi(ethylamine) $C_4H_{13}N_3$	111-40-0
203-867-5	2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol $C_4H_{12}N_2O$	111-41-1
203-868-0	2,2'-iminodiethanol $C_4H_{11}NO_2$	111-42-2
203-870-1	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether $C_4H_8Cl_2O$	111-44-4
203-872-2	2,2'-oxydiethanol $C_4H_{10}O_3$	111-46-6
203-874-3	thiodiglycol $C_4H_{10}O_2S$	111-48-8
203-893-7	oct-1-ene C_8H_{16}	111-66-0
203-896-3	adiponitrile $C_6H_8N_2$	111-69-3
203-905-0	2-butoxyethanol $C_6H_{14}O_2$	111-76-2
203-906-6	2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol $C_5H_{12}O_3$	111-77-3
203-907-1	cycloocta-1,5-diene C_8H_{12}	111-78-4
203-911-3	methyl laurate $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$	111-82-0
203-915-5	1-chlorooctane $C_8H_{17}Cl$	111-85-3
203-917-6	octan-1-ol $C_8H_{18}O$	111-87-5
203-918-1	octane-1-thiol $C_8H_{18}S$	111-88-6
203-919-7	2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol $C_6H_{14}O_3$	111-90-0
203-921-8	dibutylamine $C_8H_{19}N$	111-92-2
203-924-4	bis(2-methoxyethyl)ether $C_6H_{14}O_3$	111-96-6
203-933-3	2-butoxyethyl acetate $C_8H_{16}O_3$	112-07-2
203-943-8	dodecyldimethylamine $C_{14}H_{31}N$	112-18-5
203-950-6	trientine $C_6H_{18}N_4$	112-24-3
203-953-2	2,2'-(ethylenedioxy)diethanol $C_6H_{14}O_4$	112-27-6
203-956-9	decan-1-ol $C_{10}H_{22}O$	112-30-1
203-961-6	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol $C_8H_{18}O_3$	112-34-5
203-962-1	2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol $C_7H_{16}O_4$	112-35-6
203-967-9	dodecane $C_{12}H_{26}$	112-40-3
203-978-9	2-(2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol $C_8H_{18}O_4$	112-50-5
203-982-0	dodecan-1-ol $C_{12}H_{26}O$	112-53-8
203-984-1	dodecane-1-thiol $C_{12}H_{26}S$	112-55-0
203-986-2	3,6,9-triazaundecamethylenediamine $C_8H_{23}N_5$	112-57-2
203-998-8	tridecan-1-ol $C_{13}H_{28}O$	112-70-9
204-000-3	tetradecanol $C_{14}H_{30}O$	112-72-1
204-004-5	stearoyl chloride $C_{18}H_{35}ClO$	112-76-5
204-007-1	oleic acid, pure $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	112-80-1
204-017-6	octadecan-1-ol $C_{18}H_{38}O$	112-92-5
204-038-0	potassium [2*S*-(2.α.,5.α.,6.β.)]-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-6-(phenylacetamido)-4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4S.K$	113-98-4
204-043-8	propoxur $C_{11}H_{15}NO_3$	114-26-1
204-062-1	propene, pure C_3H_6	115-07-1
204-065-8	dimethyl ether C_2H_6O	115-10-6
204-066-3	2-methylpropene C_4H_8	115-11-7

EINECS no	group	CAS no
204-068-4	2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol $C_5H_{10}O$	115-18-4
204-070-5	2-methylbut-3-yn-2-ol C_5H_8O	115-19-5
204-104-9	pentaerythritol $C_5H_{12}O_4$	115-77-5
204-112-2	triphenyl phosphate $C_{18}H_{15}O_4P$	115-86-6
204-118-5	tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate $C_6H_{12}Cl_3O_4P$	115-96-8
204-122-7	3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexanol $C_9H_{18}O$	116-02-9
204-126-9	tetrafluoroethylene C_2F_4	116-14-3
204-127-4	hexafluoropropene C_3F_6	116-15-4
204-137-9	1,1'-isopropylidenebis(*p*-phenyleneoxy)dipropan-2-ol $C_{21}H_{28}O_4$	116-37-0
204-159-9	1-amino-4-bromo-9,10-dioxoanthracene-2-sulphonic acid $C_{14}H_8BrNO_5S$	116-81-4
204-188-7	8-aminonaphthalene-1,3,6-trisulphonic acid $C_{10}H_9NO_9S_3$	117-42-0
204-211-0	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$	117-81-7
204-214-7	dioctyl phthalate $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$	117-84-0
204-246-1	6-aminonaphthalene-1,3-disulphonic acid $C_{10}H_9NO_6S_2$	118-33-2
204-255-0	4H-3,1-benzoxazine-2,4(1H)-dione $C_8H_5NO_3$	118-48-9
204-269-7	2,6-dichlorotoluene $C_7H_6Cl_2$	118-69-4
204-273-9	hexachlorobenzene C_6Cl_6	118-74-1
204-287-5	anthranilic acid $C_7H_7NO_2$	118-92-3
204-289-6	2,4,6-trinitrotoluene $C_7H_5N_3O_6$	118-96-7
204-317-7	methyl salicylate $C_8H_8O_3$	119-36-8
204-327-1	6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol $C_{23}H_{32}O_2$	119-47-1
204-340-2	1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene $C_{10}H_{12}$	119-64-2
204-371-1	anthracene, pure $C_{14}H_{10}$	120-12-7
204-390-5	dichlorprop $C_9H_8Cl_2O_3$	120-36-5
204-411-8	dimethyl terephthalate $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$	120-61-6
204-424-9	di(benzothiazol-2-yl)disulphide $C_{14}H_8N_2S_4$	120-78-5
204-427-5	pyrocatechol $C_6H_6O_2$	120-80-9
204-428-0	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_3$	120-82-1
204-429-6	2,4-dichlorophenol $C_6H_4Cl_2O$	120-83-2
204-445-3	4-nitrotoluene-2-sulphonic acid $C_7H_7NO_5S$	121-03-9
204-450-0	2,4-dinitrotoluene $C_7H_6N_2O_4$	121-14-2
204-469-4	triethylamine $C_6H_{15}N$	121-44-8
204-471-5	trimethyl phosphite $C_3H_9O_3P$	121-45-9
204-482-5	sulphanilic acid $C_6H_7NO_3S$	121-57-3
204-493-5	N,N-dimethylaniline $C_8H_{11}N$	121-69-7
204-496-1	1-chloro-3-nitrobenzene $C_6H_4ClNO_2$	121-73-3
204-501-7	2-chloro-4-nitrotoluene $C_7H_6ClNO_2$	121-86-8
204-502-2	2-chloro-4-nitroaniline $C_6H_5ClN_2O_2$	121-87-9
204-506-4	isophthalic acid $C_8H_6O_4$	121-91-5
204-524-2	fenitrothion $C_9H_{12}NO_5PS$	122-14-5
204-528-4	1,1',1''-nitrilotripropan-2-ol $C_9H_{21}NO_3$	122-20-3
204-539-4	diphenylamine $C_{12}H_{11}N$	122-39-4
204-550-4	triethyl orthoformate $C_7H_{16}O_3$	122-51-0
204-552-5	triethyl phosphite $C_6H_{15}O_3P$	122-52-1
204-591-8	dodecylbenzene $C_{18}H_{30}$	123-01-3
204-596-5	2-ethylhexanal $C_8H_{16}O$	123-05-7
204-616-2	4-aminophenol C_6H_7NO	123-30-8
204-617-8	hydroquinone $C_6H_6O_2$	123-31-9
204-622-5	7-methyl-3-methyleneocta-1,6-diene $C_{10}H_{16}$	123-35-3
204-623-0	propionaldehyde C_3H_6O	123-38-6
204-624-6	N-methylformamide C_2H_5NO	123-39-7
204-626-7	4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one $C_6H_{12}O_2$	123-42-2
204-634-0	pentane-2,4-dione $C_5H_8O_2$	123-54-6
204-638-2	propionic anhydride $C_6H_{10}O_3$	123-62-6
204-646-6	butyraldehyde C_4H_8O	123-72-8
204-650-8	C,C'-azodi(formamide) $C_2H_4N_4O_2$	123-77-3
204-658-1	n-butyl acetate $C_6H_{12}O_2$	123-86-4
204-661-8	1,4-dioxane $C_4H_8O_2$	123-91-1
204-664-4	glycerol stearate, pure $C_{21}H_{42}O_4$	123-94-4

EINECS no	group	CAS no
204-673-3	adipic acid $C_6H_{10}O_4$	124-04-9
204-677-5	octanoic acid $C_8H_{16}O_2$	124-07-2
204-679-6	hexamethylenediamine $C_6H_{16}N_2$	124-09-4
204-685-9	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate $C_{10}H_{20}O_4$	124-17-4
204-686-4	decane $C_{10}H_{22}$	124-18-5
204-695-3	octadecylamine $C_{18}H_{39}N$	124-30-1
204-696-9	carbon dioxide CO_2	124-38-9
204-697-4	dimethylamine, in aqueous solution C_2H_7N	124-40-3
204-699-5	sodium methanolate $CH_4O.Na$	124-41-4
204-709-8	2-amino-2-methylpropanol $C_4H_{11}NO$	124-68-5
204-727-6	*exo*-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl acetate $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	125-12-2
204-781-0	2,2-dimethylpropane-1,3-diol $C_5H_{12}O_2$	126-30-7
204-794-1	2,2,2',2'-tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)-3,3'-oxydipropan-1-ol $C_{10}H_{22}O_7$	126-58-9
204-800-2	tributyl phosphate $C_{12}H_{27}O_4P$	126-73-8
204-818-0	2-chlorobuta-1,3-diene C_4H_5Cl	126-99-8
204-822-2	potassium acetate $C_2H_4O_2.K$	127-08-2
204-823-8	sodium acetate $C_2H_4O_2.Na$	127-09-3
204-825-9	tetrachloroethylene C_2Cl_4	127-18-4
204-826-4	N,N-dimethylacetamide C_4H_9NO	127-19-5
204-854-7	tosylchloramide sodium $C_7H_7ClNO_2S.Na$	127-65-1
204-857-3	sodium 3-nitrobenzenesulphonate $C_6H_5NO_5S.Na$	127-68-4
204-872-5	pin-2(10)-ene $C_{10}H_{16}$	127-91-3
204-875-1	potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate $C_3H_7NS_2.K$	128-03-0
204-876-7	sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate $C_3H_7NS_2.Na$	128-04-1
204-881-4	2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-*p*-cresol $C_{15}H_{24}O$	128-37-0
204-886-1	1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one 1,1-dioxide, sodium salt $C_7H_5NO_3S.Na$	128-44-9
205-010-0	2-chloroanthraquinone $C_{14}H_7ClO_2$	131-09-9
205-011-6	dimethyl phthalate $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$	131-11-3
205-025-2	sodium pentachlorophenolate $C_6HCl_5O.Na$	131-52-2
205-107-8	pentachlorobenzenethiol C_6HCl_5S	133-49-3
205-138-7	1-naphthylamine $C_{10}H_9N$	134-32-7
205-182-7	2-naphthol $C_{10}H_8O$	135-19-3
205-278-9	calcium pantothenate , D-form $C_9H_{17}NO_5.1/2Ca$	137-08-6
205-286-2	thiram $C_6H_{12}N_2S_4$	137-26-8
205-288-3	ziram $C_6H_{12}N_2S_4Zn$	137-30-4
205-290-4	sodium propionate $C_3H_6O_2.Na$	137-40-6
205-293-0	metam-sodium $C_2H_5NS_2.Na$	137-42-8
205-341-0	dipentene, crude $C_{10}H_{16}$	138-86-3
205-347-3	sodium phenoxide $C_6H_6O.Na$	139-02-6
205-381-9	trisodium 2-(carboxylatomethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)amino)ethylaminodi(acetate) $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_7.3Na$	139-89-9
205-388-7	tris(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonium decyl sulphate $C_{12}H_{26}O_4S.C_6H_{15}NO_3$	139-96-8
205-391-3	pentasodium (carboxylatomethyl)iminobis(ethylenenitrilo)tetraacetate $C_{14}H_{23}N_3O_{10}.5Na$	140-01-2
205-399-7	benzyl acetate $C_9H_{10}O_2$	140-11-4
205-410-5	phenylacetonitrile C_8H_7N	140-29-4
205-411-0	2-piperazin-1-ylethylamine $C_6H_{15}N_3$	140-31-8
205-426-2	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol $C_{14}H_{22}O$	140-66-9
205-438-8	ethyl acrylate $C_5H_8O_2$	140-88-5
205-443-5	proxan-sodium $C_4H_4OS_2.Na$	140-93-2
205-480-7	butyl acrylate $C_7H_{12}O_2$	141-32-2
205-483-3	2-aminoethanol C_2H_7NO	141-43-5
205-488-0	sodium formate $CH_2O_2.Na$	141-53-7
205-500-4	ethyl acetate $C_4H_8O_2$	141-78-6
205-502-5	4-methylpent-3-en-2-one $C_6H_{10}O$	141-79-7
205-516-1	ethyl acetoacetate $C_6H_{10}O_3$	141-97-9
205-547-0	nabam $C_4H_8N_2S_4.2Na$	142-59-6
205-554-9	magnesium di(acetate) $C_2H_4O_2.1/2Mg$	142-72-3
205-563-8	heptane C_7H_{16}	142-82-5
205-565-9	dipropylamine $C_6H_{15}N$	142-84-7

EINECS no	group	CAS no
205-570-6	dodecyl methacrylate $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$	142-90-5
205-582-1	lauric acid, pure $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	143-07-7
205-590-5	potassium oleate $C_{18}H_{34}O_2.K$	143-18-0
205-592-6	2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol $C_{10}H_{22}O_4$	143-22-6
205-599-4	sodium cyanide CNNa	143-33-9
205-633-8	sodium hydrogencarbonate $CH_2O_3.Na$	144-55-8
205-634-3	oxalic acid $C_2H_2O_4$	144-62-7
205-685-1	tetrabenzo-5,10,15,20-diazaporphyrinephthalocyanine $C_{32}H_{16}CuN_8$	147-14-8
205-736-8	benzothiazole-2-thiol $C_7H_5NS_2$	149-30-4
205-743-6	2-ethylhexanoic acid $C_8H_{16}O_2$	149-57-5
205-745-7	trimethyl orthoformate $C_4H_{10}O_3$	149-73-5
205-753-0	4-aminobenzoic acid $C_7H_7NO_2$	150-13-0
205-756-7	DL-phenylalanine $C_9H_{11}NO_2$	150-30-1
205-771-9	1,4-dimethoxybenzene $C_8H_{10}O_2$	150-78-7
205-788-1	sodium dodecyl sulphate $C_{12}H_{25}O_4S.Na$	151-21-3
205-792-3	potassium cyanide CKN	151-50-8
205-793-9	aziridine C_2H_5N	151-56-4
205-855-5	*p*-phenetidine $C_8H_{11}NO$	156-43-4
206-019-2	imidazole $C_3H_4N_2$	288-32-4
206-022-9	1,2,4-triazole $C_2H_3N_3$	288-88-0
206-033-9	cyclododecane $C_{12}H_{24}$	294-62-2
206-050-1	parathion-methyl $C_8H_{10}NO_5PS$	298-00-0
206-056-4	bis(2-ethylhexyl)hydrogen phosphate $C_{16}H_{35}O_4P$	298-07-7
206-058-5	glyoxylic acid $C_2H_2O_3$	298-12-4
206-059-0	potassium hydrogencarbonate $CH_2O_3.K$	298-14-6
206-114-9	hydrazine H_4N_2	302-01-2
206-354-4	diuron $C_9H_{10}Cl_2N_2O$	330-54-1
206-537-9	bromochlorodifluoromethane $CBrClF_2$	353-59-3
206-991-8	silicon carbide CSi	409-21-2
206-992-3	cyanamide CH_2N_2	420-04-2
207-312-8	cyanoguanidine $C_2H_4N_4$	461-58-5
207-336-9	ketene C_2H_2O	463-51-4
207-439-9	calcium carbonate $CH_2O_3.Ca$	471-34-1
207-586-9	2-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2*H*-indazol-2-ylidene)-1,2-dihydro-3*H*-indol-3-one $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$	482-89-3
207-826-2	4-methyl-o-phenylenediamine $C_7H_{10}N_2$	496-72-0
207-838-8	sodium carbonate $CH_2O_3.2Na$	497-19-8
207-938-1	hexan-6-olide $C_6H_{10}O_2$	502-44-3
207-950-7	6,10,14-trimethylpentadecan-2-one $C_{18}H_{36}O$	502-69-2
208-008-8	3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadec-1-en-3-ol $C_{20}H_{40}O$	505-32-8
208-052-8	cyanogen chloride CClN	506-77-4
208-058-0	diammonium carbonate $CH_2O_3.2H_3N$	506-87-6
208-060-1	guanidinium nitrate $CH_5N_3.HNO_3$	506-93-4
208-167-3	barium carbonate, natural $CH_2O_3.Ba$	513-77-9
208-407-7	sodium gluconate $C_6H_{11}O_7.Na$	527-07-1
208-419-2	2,4,6-trimethylphenol $C_9H_{12}O$	527-60-6
208-534-8	sodium benzoate $C_7H_6O_2.Na$	532-32-1
208-576-7	dazomet $C_5H_{10}N_2S_2$	533-74-4
208-580-9	trisodium hydrogendicarbonate $CH_2O_{3.}{}^3/_2Na$	533-96-0
208-754-4	sodium thiocyanate CHNS.Na	540-72-7
208-778-5	ethyl chloroformate $C_3H_5ClO_2$	541-41-3
208-792-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene $C_6H_4Cl_2$	541-73-1
208-826-5	1,3-dichloropropene $C_3H_4Cl_2$	542-75-6
208-835-4	cyclopentadiene C_5H_6	542-92-7
208-863-7	calcium diformate $CH_2O_{2.}{}^1/_2Ca$	544-17-2
208-875-2	myristic acid, pure $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$	544-63-8
208-915-9	magnesium carbonate $CH_2O_3.Mg$	546-93-0
208-993-4	6-aminopenicillanic acid $C_8H_{12}N_2O_3S$	551-16-6
209-008-0	benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride $C_9H_4O_5$	552-30-7
209-062-5	lithium carbonate $CH_2O_3.2Li$	554-13-2

EINECS no	group	CAS no
209-136-7	octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane $C_8H_{24}O_4Si_4$	556-67-2
209-141-4	3-methylbut-2-en-1-ol $C_5H_{10}O$	556-82-1
209-151-9	zinc distearate, pure $C_{18}H_{36}O_2.^1/_2Zn$	557-05-1
209-251-2	3-chloro-2-methylpropene C_4H_7Cl	563-47-3
209-400-1	2,6-xylenol $C_8H_{10}O$	576-26-1
209-514-1	2,3-dimethylpyridine C_7H_9N	583-61-9
209-527-2	butane-1,2-diol $C_4H_{10}O_2$	584-03-2
209-529-3	potassium carbonate $CH_2O_3.2K$	584-08-7
209-544-5	4-methyl-*m*-phenylene diisocyanate $C_9H_6N_2O_2$	584-84-9
209-691-5	isovaleraldehyde $C_5H_{10}O$	590-86-3
209-751-0	butyl carbamate $C_5H_{11}NO_2$	592-35-8
209-753-1	hex-1-ene C_6H_{12}	592-41-6
209-803-2	chlorofluoromethane CH_2ClF	593-70-4
209-810-0	trimethylammonium chloride $C_3H_9N.ClH$	593-81-7
209-840-4	trichloromethanesulphenyl chloride CCl_4S	594-42-3
209-940-8	ethyldimethylamine $C_4H_{11}N$	598-56-1
209-952-3	2-chloropropionic acid $C_3H_5ClO_2$	598-78-7
210-036-0	triphenylphosphine $C_{18}H_{15}P$	603-35-0
210-095-2	1,5-dinitronaphthalene $C_{10}H_6N_2O_4$	605-71-0
210-248-3	1,3-dichloro-4-nitrobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_2NO_2$	611-06-3
210-359-7	benzoyl cyanide C_8H_5NO	613-90-1
210-483-1	2-pyrrolidone C_4H-NO	616-45-5
210-557-3	3,5-dichloronitrobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_2NO_2$	618-62-2
210-620-5	*cis*-4,4'-dinitrostilbene $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_4$	619-93-2
210-708-3	cinnamic acid $C_9H_8O_2$	621-82-9
210-848-5	dimethyl maleate $C_6H_8O_4$	624-48-6
210-855-3	(E)-but-2-ene C_4H_8	624-64-6
210-866-3	methyl isocyanate C_2H_3NO	624-83-9
210-871-0	dimethyl disulphide $C_2H_6S_2$	624-92-0
211-020-6	dimethyl adipate $C_8H_{14}O_4$	627-93-0
211-074-0	hexane-1,6-diol $C_6H_{14}O_2$	629-11-8
211-093-4	tridecane $C_{13}H_{28}$	629-50-5
211-096-0	tetradecane $C_{14}H_{30}$	629-59-4
211-128-3	carbon monoxide CO	630-08-0
211-448-3	2-ethylhex-2-enal $C_8H_{14}O$	645-62-5
211-617-1	but-3-en-3-olide $C_4H_4O_2$	674-82-8
211-661-1	2,2-bis(allyloxymethyl)butan-1-ol $C_{12}H_{22}O_3$	682-09-7
211-694-1	ethyl (*S*)-2-hydroxypropionate $C_5H_{10}O_3$	687-47-8
211-746-3	dodecanedioic acid $C_{12}H_{22}O_4$	693-23-2
211-838-3	2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone $C_9H_{12}O_2$	700-13-0
211-914-6	propanil $C_9H_9Cl_2NO$	709-98-8
212-058-6	methyl [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]acetate $C_5H_{11}O_4PS_2$	757-86-8
212-079-0	3,4-dichlorobut-1-ene $C_4H_6Cl_2$	760-23-6
212-081-1	2-ethylhexanoyl chloride $C_8H_{15}ClO$	760-67-8
212-091-6	diethyl phosphonate $C_4H_{11}O_3P$	762-04-9
212-110-8	3-methylbut-3-en-1-ol $C_5H_{10}O$	763-32-6
212-121-8	1,4-dichlorobut-2-ene $C_4H_6Cl_2$	764-41-0
212-344-0	*N*-1,3-dimethylbutyl-*N'*-phenyl-*p*-phenylenediamine $C_{18}H_{24}N_2$	793-24-8
212-369-7	4,4'-[methylenebis(methylimino)]bis[1,2-dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl-3*H*-pyrazol-3-one] $C_{25}H_{30}N_6O_2$	810-16-2
212-490-5	sodium stearate, pure $C_{18}H_{36}O_2.Na$	822-16-2
212-546-9	(hydroxyimino)phenylacetonitrile $C_8H_6N_2O$	825-52-5
212-595-6	cyclododecanone $C_{12}H_{22}O$	830-13-7
212-646-2	4-nitro-N-phenylaniline $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_2$	836-30-6
212-658-8	4,4'-methylenedi-*o*-toluidine $C_{15}H_{18}N_2$	838-88-0
212-660-9	tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazinetrione $C_9H_{15}N_3O_6$	839-90-7
212-672-4	dipotassium 7-hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonate $C_{10}H_6O_7S_2.2K$	842-18-2
212-762-3	sodium (*S*)-lactate $C_3H_6O_3.Na$	867-56-1
212-782-2	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate $C_6H_{10}O_3$	868-77-9
212-783-8	dimethyl phosphonate $C_2H_7O_3P$	868-85-9

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212-800-9	sodium hydroxymethanesulphonate $CH_4O_4S.Na$	870-72-4
212-828-1	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone C_5H_9NO	872-50-4
212-958-9	4,4'-azo-3-hydroxynaphthalene-1-sulphonate $C_{10}H_6N_2O_4S$	887-76-3
213-030-6	sodium cyanate $CHNO.Na$	917-61-3
213-086-1	N-(hydroxymethyl)methacrylamide $C_5H_9NO_2$	923-02-4
213-090-3	2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate $C_7H_{12}O_3$	923-26-2
213-179-7	6-methylheptan-2-one $C_8H_{16}O$	928-68-7
213-309-2	2,3,6-trimethyl-*p*-benzoquinone $C_9H_{10}O_2$	935-92-2
213-424-8	dodecane-12-lactam $C_{12}H_{23}NO$	947-04-6
213-497-6	bis(hydroxyethyl)terephthalate $C_{12}H_{14}O_6$	959-26-2
213-554-5	canrenone $C_{22}H_{28}O_3$	976-71-6
213-666-4	chlormequat chloride $C_5H_{13}ClN.Cl$	999-81-5
213-668-5	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane $C_6H_{19}NSi_2$	999-97-3
213-911-5	ammonium hydrogencarbonate $CH_5O_3.H_3N$	1066-33-7
213-912-0	chlorodimethylsilane C_2H_7ClSi	1066-35-9
213-997-4	glyphosate $C_3H_8NO_5P$	1071-83-6
214-005-2	lead distearate, pure $C_{18}H_{36}O_2.1/_2Pb$	1072-35-1
214-222-2	3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropionate $C_{10}H_{20}O_4$	1115-20-4
214-277-2	dimethyl glutarate $C_7H_{12}O_4$	1119-40-0
214-419-3	sodium 3-aminobenzenesulphonate $C_6H_7NO_3S.Na$	1126-34-7
214-566-3	2-(4-ethylbenzoyl)benzoic acid $C_{16}H_{14}O_3$	1151-14-0
214-604-9	bis(pentabromophenyl)ether $C_{12}Br_{10}O$	1163-19-5
214-987-2	2-ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate $C_{20}H_{27}O_4P$	1241-94-7
215-077-8	dichloroethane $C_2H_4Cl_2$	1300-21-6
215-089-3	xylenol, pure $C_8H_{10}O$	1300-71-6
215-100-1	aluminium sodium dioxide $AlO_2.Na$	1302-42-7
215-116-9	diarsenic pentaoxide As_2O_5	1303-28-2
215-125-8	diboron trioxide B_2O_3	1303-86-2
215-137-3	calcium dihydroxide CaH_2O_2	1305-62-0
215-138-9	calcium oxide CaO	1305-78-8
215-146-2	cadmium oxide CdO	1306-19-0
215-154-6	cobalt oxide CoO	1307-96-6
215-156-7	dicobalt trioxide Co_2O_3	1308-04-9
215-157-2	tricobalt tetraoxide Co_3O_4	1308-06-1
215-160-9	dichromium trioxide Cr_2O_3	1308-38-9
215-167-7	Pyrite (FeS_2) FeS_2	1309-36-0
215-168-2	diiron trioxide Fe_2O_3	1309-37-1
215-169-8	magnetite Fe_3O_4	1309-38-2
215-171-9	magnesium oxide MgO	1309-48-4
215-174-5	lead dioxide O_2Pb	1309-60-0
215-175-0	diantimony trioxide O_3Sb_2	1309-64-4
215-181-3	potassium hydroxide HKO	1310-58-3
215-185-5	sodium hydroxide $HNaO$	1310-73-2
215-199-1	Silicic acid, potassium salt	1312-76-1
215-202-6	manganese dioxide, ore of Chapter 26 MnO_2	1313-13-9
215-204-7	molybdenum trioxide MoO_3	1313-27-5
215-208-9	disodium oxide Na_2O	1313-59-3
215-211-5	disodium sulphide Na_2S	1313-82-2
215-222-5	zinc oxide OZn	1314-13-2
215-235-6	orange lead O_4Pb_3	1314-41-6
215-236-1	diphosphorus pentaoxide O_5P_2	1314-56-3
215-242-4	diphosphorus pentasulphide P_2S_5	1314-80-3
215-263-9	molybdenum disulphide MoS_2	1317-33-5
215-266-5	trimanganese tetraoxide Mn_3O_4	1317-35-7
215-267-0	lead monoxide OPb	1317-36-8
215-269-1	copper oxide CuO	1317-38-0
215-270-7	dicopper oxide Cu_2O	1317-39-1
215-277-5	triiron tetraoxide Fe_3O_4	1317-61-9
215-279-6	Limestone A noncombustible solid characteristic of sedimentary rock. It consists primarily of calcium carbonate.	1317-65-3

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215-280-1	Anatase (TiO_2) O_2Ti	1317-70-0
215-282-2	Rutile (TiO_2) O_2Ti	1317-80-2
215-283-8	Zeolites Crystalline aluminosilicates, composed of silica (SiO_2)and alumina (Al_2O_3), in various proportions plus metallic oxides. Produced by hydrothermal treatment of a solid aluminosilicate or of a gel obtained by the reaction of sodium hydroxide, alumina hydrate and sodium silicate. The initially obtained product, or a naturally occurring analog, may be partially ion-exchanged to introduce other cations. Specific zeolites are identified by notations indicating crystal structure and predominant cation, e.g., KA, CaX, NaY.	1318-02-1
215-293-2	cresol, pure C_7H_8O	1319-77-3
215-306-1	methoxypropanol $C_4H_{10}O_2$	1320-67-8
215-325-5	divinylbenzene, pure $C_{10}H_{10}$	1321-74-0
215-475-1	Aluminatesilicate	1327-36-2
215-477-2	Aluminum chloride, basic	1327-41-9
215-481-4	diarsenic trioxide As_2O_3	1327-53-3
215-524-7	C.I. Pigment Green 7 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 74260.	1328-53-6
215-535-7	xylene, mixed isomers, pure C_8H_{10}	1330-20-7
215-540-4	disodium tetraborate, anhydrous $B_4Na_2O_7$	1330-43-4
215-548-8	tris(methylphenyl)phosphate $C_{21}H_{21}O_4P$	1330-78-5
215-565-0	cinnamaldehyde, monopentyl derivative $C_{14}H_{18}O$	1331-92-6
215-570-8	Iron oxide	1332-37-2
215-587-0	hydroxybenzenesulphonic acid $C_6H_6O_4S$	1333-39-7
215-605-7	hydrogen H_2	1333-74-0
215-607-8	chromium trioxide CrO_3	1333-82-0
215-609-9	Carbon black	1333-86-4
215-647-6	ammonia, aqueous solution H_3NO	1336-21-6
215-657-0	Naphthenic acids, copper salts	1338-02-9
215-665-4	sorbitan oleate $C_{24}H_{44}O_6$	1338-43-8
215-676-4	ammonium hydrogendifluoride F_2H_5N	1341-49-7
215-681-1	Silicic acid, magnesium salt	1343-88-0
215-683-2	Silicic acid	1343-98-2
215-684-8	Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt	1344-00-9
215-687-4	Silicic acid, sodium salt	1344-09-8
215-691-6	aluminium oxide Al_2O_3	1344-28-1
215-693-7	C.I. Pigment Yellow 34 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.	1344-37-2
215-695-8	manganese oxide MnO	1344-43-0
215-710-8	Silicic acid, calcium salt	1344-95-2
215-960-8	tetrabutyltin $C_{16}H_{36}Sn$	1461-25-2
216-074-4	DL-menthol $C_{10}H_{20}O$	1490-04-6
216-099-0	ethyl dichlorophosphate $C_2H_5Cl_2O_2P$	1498-51-7
216-207-6	triheptyl benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylate $C_{30}H_{48}O_6$	1528-48-9
216-341-5	sodium 2-methylprop-2-ene-1-sulphonate $C_4H_6O_3S.Na$	1561-92-8
216-353-0	carbofuran $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$	1563-66-2
216-381-3	4-chloro-o-cresol C_7H_7ClO	1570-64-5
216-472-8	calcium distearate, pure $C_{18}H_{36}O_2.1/2Ca$	1592-23-0
216-643-7	strontium carbonate CH_2O_3Sr	1633-05-2
216-653-1	*tert*-butyl methyl ether $C_5H_{12}O$	1634-04-4
216-732-0	disodium naphthalene-1,5-disulphonate $C_{10}H_6O_6S_2.2Na$	1655-29-4
216-734-1	disodium naphthalene-1,6-disulphonate $C_{10}H_6O_6S_2.2Na$	1655-43-2
216-768-7	*tert*-butyl acrylate $C_7H_{12}O_2$	1663-39-4
216-917-6	4,5-dichloro-2,3-dihydro-2-phenylpyridazin-3-one $C_{10}H_6Cl_2N_2O$	1698-53-9
216-920-2	chloridazon $C_{10}H_8ClN_3O$	1698-60-8
217-031-2	cyclododecanol $C_{12}H_{24}O$	1724-39-6
217-090-4	3-dimethylaminopropiononitrile $C_5H_{10}N_2$	1738-25-6
217-175-6	ammonium thiocyanate $CHNS.H_3N$	1762-95-4
217-326-6	*p*-nitrocumene $C_9H_{11}NO_2$	1817-47-6
217-406-0	nitrofen $C_{12}H_7Cl_2NO_3$	1836-75-5
217-451-6	4,5-dihydroxy-1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)imidazolidin-2-one $C_5H_{10}N_2O_5$	1854-26-8
217-565-6	N-acetylhexanelactam $C_8H_{13}NO_2$	1888-91-1

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217-615-7	paraquat-dichloride $C_{12}H_{14}N_2.2Cl$	1910-42-5
218-577-4	*p*-(dimethoxymethyl)anisole $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$	2186-92-7
218-717-4	sodium [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-sulphonate $C_{12}H_{10}O_3S.Na$	2217-82-5
218-791-8	pentasodium hydrogen C,C',C''-nitrilotris(methylphosphonate) $C_3H_{12}NO_9P_3.5Na$	2235-43-0
218-817-8	1,5-naphthylenediamine $C_{10}H_{10}N_2$	2243-62-1
218-962-7	tri-allate $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_3NOS$	2303-17-5
218-986-8	ammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3.H_3N$	2307-55-3
218-996-2	phosalone $C_{12}H_{15}ClNO_4PS_2$	2310-17-0
219-283-9	2,3,5,6-tetrachloropyridine C_5HCl_4N	2402-79-1
219-330-3	2,3,6-trimethylphenol $C_9H_{12}O$	2416-94-6
219-397-9	2,3,4-trichlorobut-1-ene $C_4H_5Cl_3$	2431-50-7
219-460-0	2-(dimethylamino)ethyl acrylate $C_7H_{13}NO_2$	2439-35-2
219-463-7	*N*-methyloctadecylamine $C_{19}H_{41}N$	2439-55-6
219-488-3	disodium 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenolate $C_{15}H_{14}O_2.2Na$	2444-90-8
219-660-8	sodium benzothiazol-2-yl sulphide $C_7H_5NS_2.Na$	2492-26-4
219-669-7	2-[(*p*-aminophenyl)sulphonyl]ethyl hydrogensulphate $C_8H_{11}NO_6S_2$	2494-89-5
219-754-9	O,O-dimethyl phosphorochloridothioate $C_2H_6ClO_2PS$	2524-03-0
219-755-4	O,O-diethyl phosphorochloridothioate $C_4H_{10}ClO_2PS$	2524-04-1
219-799-4	2,2'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$	2536-05-2
219-835-9	tetradecyl methacrylate $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	2549-53-3
219-854-2	sulphur hexafluoride F_6S	2551-62-4
219-952-5	4-nitro-*m*-cresol $C_7H_7NO_3$	2581-34-2
219-956-7	aminoguanidinium hydrogen carbonate $CH_6N_4.CH_2O_3$	2582-30-1
220-120-9	1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2*H*)-one C_7H_5NOS	2634-33-5
220-329-5	potassium O-pentyl dithiocarbonate $C_6H_{12}OS_2.K$	2720-73-2
220-433-0	6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2-*a* :2',1'-*c*]pyrazinediylium $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$	2764-72-9
220-548-6	2-(propyloxy)ethanol $C_5H_{12}O_2$	2807-30-9
220-608-1	DL-α-phenylglycine $C_8H_9NO_2$	2835-06-5
220-666-8	3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine $C_{10}H_{22}N_2$	2855-13-2
220-688-8	2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate $C_8H_{15}NO_2$	2867-47-2
220-694-0	tridecylamine $C_{13}H_{29}N$	2869-34-3
220-767-7	troclosene sodium $C_3HCl_2N_3O_3.Na$	2893-78-9
221-221-0	2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride $C_6H_{14}NO.Cl$	3033-77-0
221-242-5	sodium ethylenesulphonate $C_2H_4O_3S.Na$	3039-83-6
221-496-7	4-(methylthio)-*m*-cresol $C_8H_{10}OS$	3120-74-9
221-508-0	tetrakis(2-ethylhexyl)benzene-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylate $C_{42}H_{70}O_8$	3126-80-5
221-641-4	1,5-naphthylene diisocyanate $C_{12}H_6N_2O_2$	3173-72-6
221-717-7	1,2-dichloro-3-nitrobenzene $C_6H_3Cl_2NO_2$	3209-22-1
221-838-5	copper dinitrate $Cu.2HNO_3$	3251-23-8
221-882-5	3-(methylthio)propionaldehyde C_4H_8OS	3268-49-3
221-975-0	3,5,5-trimethylhexanoic acid $C_9H_{18}O_2$	3302-10-1
222-037-3	adipic acid, compound with hexane-1,6-diamine (1 :1) $C_6H_{16}N_2.C_6H_{10}O_4$	3323-53-3
222-048-3	(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride $C_6H_{15}ClNO.Cl$	3327-22-8
222-376-7	3,5,5-trimethylhexan-1-ol $C_9H_{20}O$	3452-97-9
222-823-6	N-butylbenzenesulphonamide $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2S$	3622-84-2
222-884-9	diundecyl phthalate $C_{30}H_{50}O_4$	3648-20-2
222-885-4	diheptyl phthalate $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$	3648-21-3
222-981-6	decyl oleate $C_{28}H_{54}O_2$	3687-46-5
223-051-2	disodium 4,4'-dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulphonate $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_{10}S_2.2Na$	3709-43-1
223-289-7	potassium chlorate $ClHO_3.K$	3811-04-9
223-498-3	sodium chloroacetate $C_2H_3ClO_2.Na$	3926-62-3
223-622-6	thiophosphoryl trichloride Cl_3PS	3982-91-0
223-795-8	calcium dipropionate $C_3H_6O_2.1/2Ca$	4075-81-4
223-819-7	*N*-methyldioctadecylamine $C_{37}H_{77}N$	4088-22-6
223-861-6	3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_2$	4098-71-9

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223-907-5	2-chloro-*N*-methyl-3-oxobutyramide $C_5H_8ClNO_2$	4116-10-3
224-030-0	crotonaldehyde C_4H_6O	4170-30-3
224-644-9	3-methoxybutyl acetate $C_7H_{14}O_3$	4435-53-4
224-698-3	3,4-dihydro-2-methoxy-2H-pyran $C_6H_{10}O_2$	4454-05-1
224-791-9	1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline $C_{12}H_{17}N$	4497-58-9
224-923-5	2-methylglutaronitrile $C_6H_8N_2$	4553-62-2
225-379-1	*o*-isopropoxyphenol $C_9H_{12}O_2$	4812-20-8
225-533-8	cyclododeca-1,5,9-triene $C_{12}H_{18}$	4904-61-4
225-625-8	*N*,*N*-dicyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide $C_{19}H_{26}N_2S_2$	4979-32-2
225-768-6	trisodium nitrilotriacetate $C_6H_9NO_6.3Na$	5064-31-3
225-861-1	sodium *m*-(diethylamino)benzenesulphonate $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3S.Na$	5123-63-7
225-935-3	barium bis[2-chloro-5-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)azo]toluene-4-sulphonate] $C_{17}H_{13}ClN_2O_4S.^1/_2Ba$	5160-02-1
226-009-1	α,α,α,4-tetrachlorotoluene $C_7H_4Cl_4$	5216-25-1
226-218-8	sulphamidic acid H_3NO_3S	5329-14-6
226-242-9	2-octyldodecan-1-ol $C_{20}H_{42}O$	5333-42-6
226-394-6	citral $C_{10}H_{16}O$	5392-40-5
226-736-4	sodium hydrogen 4-amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate $C_{10}H_9NO_7S_2.Na$	5460-09-3
226-939-8	2,2'-[(3,3'-dichloro[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[*N*-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-oxobutyramide] $C_{36}H_{32}Cl_4N_6O_8$	5567-15-7
227-505-0	2-butene-1,1-diyl diacetate $C_8H_{12}O_4$	5860-35-5
227-813-5	(*R*)-*p*-mentha-1,8-diene $C_{10}H_{16}$	5989-27-5
227-977-8	hexamethylenediammonium dichloride $C_6H_{16}N_2.2ClH$	6055-52-3
228-055-8	*N*,*N*'-(isobutylidene)diurea $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$	6104-30-9
228-126-3	pentadecyl methacrylate $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$	6140-74-5
228-391-5	sodium 1-amino-4-bromo-9,10-dioxoanthracene-2-sulphonate $C_{14}H_6BrNO_5S.Na$	6258-06-6
228-782-0	4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyaniline $C_8H_{10}ClNO_2$	6358-64-1
228-787-8	2,2'-[(3,3'-dichloro[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[3-oxo-*N*-phenylbutyramide] $C_{32}H_{26}Cl_2N_6O_4$	6358-85-6
229-146-5	nitrilotrimethylenetris(phosphonic acid) $C_3H_{12}NO_9P_3$	6419-19-8
229-347-8	ammonium nitrate $H_3N.HNO_3$	6484-52-2
229-353-0	*cis*-2,6-dimethylmorpholine $C_6H_{13}NO$	6485-55-8
229-912-9	disodium metasilicate $H_2O_3Si.2Na$	6834-92-0
229-962-1	2,2'-dimethyl-4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine) $C_{15}H_{30}N_2$	6864-37-5
230-042-7	monocrotophos $C_7H_{14}NO_5P$	6923-22-4
230-086-7	1-chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-4-nitrobenzene $C_8H_8ClNO_4$	6940-53-0
230-785-7	tetrapotassium pyrophosphate $H_4O_7P_2.4K$	7320-34-5
230-847-3	disodium 4,4'-diaminostilbene-2,2'-disulphonate $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_6S_2.2Na$	7336-20-1
230-898-1	aluminium triformate $CH_2O_2.^1/_3Al$	7360-53-4
230-991-7	butyl glycollate $C_6H_{12}O_3$	7397-62-8
231-068-1	stearic acid, lead salt $C_{18}H_{36}O_2.xPb$	7428-48-0
231-072-3	aluminium Al	7429-90-5
231-081-2	ethane-1,2-diylbis(oxyethane-2,1-diyl)bisheptanoate $C_{20}H_{38}O_6$	7434-40-4
231-096-4	iron Fe	7439-89-6
231-100-4	lead Pb	7439-92-1
231-106-7	mercury Hg	7439-97-6
231-111-4	nickel Ni	7440-02-0
231-130-8	silicon, containing more than 99.99 per cent by weight of silicon Si	7440-21-3
231-131-3	silver Ag	7440-22-4
231-132-9	sodium Na	7440-23-5
231-141-8	tin Sn	7440-31-5
231-147-0	argon Ar	7440-37-1
231-152-8	cadmium Cd	7440-43-9
231-153-3	carbon C	7440-44-0
231-158-0	cobalt Co	7440-48-4
231-159-6	copper Cu	7440-50-8
231-175-3	zinc Zn	7440-66-6
231-177-4	bismuth Bi	7440-69-9

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231-195-2	sulphur dioxide O_2S	7446-09-5
231-197-3	sulphur trioxide O_3S	7446-11-9
231-198-9	lead sulphate $H_2O_4S.Pb$	7446-14-2
231-208-1	aluminium chloride $AlCl_3$	7446-70-0
231-211-8	potassium chloride ClK	7447-40-7
231-212-3	lithium chloride ClLi	7447-41-8
231-298-2	magnesium sulphate $H_2O_4S.Mg$	7487-88-9
231-312-7	piracetam $C_6H_{10}N_2O_2$	7491-74-9
231-441-9	titanium tetrachloride Cl_4Ti	7550-45-0
231-448-7	disodium hydrogenorthophosphate $H_3O_4P.2Na$	7558-79-4
231-449-2	sodium dihydrogenorthophosphate $H_3O_4P.Na$	7558-80-7
231-509-8	trisodium orthophosphate $H_3O_4P.3Na$	7601-54-9
231-511-9	sodium perchlorate $ClHO_4.Na$	7601-89-0
231-545-4	silicon dioxide, chemically prepared O_2Si	7631-86-9
231-548-0	sodium hydrogensulphite (aqueous solution) $H_2O_5S.Na$	7631-90-5
231-554-3	sodium nitrate, containing in the dry state more than 16,3 per cent by weight of nitrogen $HNO_3.Na$	7631-99-4
231-555-9	sodium nitrite $HNO_2.Na$	7632-00-0
231-556-4	sodium peroxometaborate $BHO_3.Na$	7632-04-4
231-569-5	boron trifluoride BF_3	7637-07-2
231-587-3	sodium hydride HNa	7646-69-7
231-588-9	tin tetrachloride Cl_4Sn	7646-78-8
231-592-0	zinc chloride Cl_2Zn	7646-85-7
231-595-7	hydrogen chloride ClH	7647-01-0
231-598-3	sodium chloride ClNa	7647-14-5
231-599-9	sodium bromide BrNa	7647-15-6
231-626-4	2-ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate $C_{10}H_{20}O_2S$	7659-86-1
231-633-2	orthophosphoric acid H_3O_4P	7664-38-2
231-634-8	hydrogen fluoride FH	7664-39-3
231-635-3	ammonia, anhydrous H_3N	7664-41-7
231-639-5	sulphuric acid H_2O_4S	7664-93-9
231-665-7	sodium hydrogensulphate $H_2O_4S.Na$	7681-38-1
231-667-8	sodium fluoride FNa	7681-49-4
231-668-3	sodium hypochlorite ClHO.Na	7681-52-9
231-673-0	disodium disulphite $H_2O_5S_2.2Na$	7681-57-4
231-714-2	nitric acid HNO_3	7697-37-2
231-718-4	zinc bromide Br_2Zn	7699-45-8
231-722-6	sulphur, precipitated, sublimed or colloidal S	7704-34-9
231-729-4	iron trichloride Cl_3Fe	7705-08-0
231-748-8	thionyl dichloride Cl_2OS	7719-09-7
231-749-3	phosphorus trichloride Cl_3P	7719-12-2
231-753-5	iron sulphate $Fe.H_2O_4S$	7720-78-7
231-760-3	potassium permanganate $HMnO_4.K$	7722-64-7
231-765-0	hydrogen peroxide H_2O_2	7722-84-1
231-767-1	tetrasodium pyrophosphate $H_4O_7P_2.4Na$	7722-88-5
231-768-7	phosphorus P	7723-14-0
231-778-1	bromine Br_2	7726-95-6
231-783-9	nitrogen N_2	7727-37-9
231-784-4	barium sulphate, natural $Ba.H_2O_4S$	7727-43-7
231-786-5	diammonium peroxodisulphate $H_8N_2O_8S_2$	7727-54-0
231-791-2	water, distilled, conductivity or of similar purity H_2O	7732-18-5
231-793-3	zinc sulphate $H_2O_4S.Zn$	7733-02-0
231-818-8	potassium nitrate $HNO_3.K$	7757-79-1
231-820-9	sodium sulphate $H_2O_4S.2Na$	7757-82-6
231-821-4	sodium sulphite $H_2O_3S.2Na$	7757-83-7
231-826-1	calcium hydrogenorthophosphate, with a fluorine content of less than 0,005 per cent by weight on the dry anhydrous product $Ca.H_3O_4P$	7757-93-9
231-830-3	potassium bromide BrK	7758-02-3
231-834-5	dipotassium hydrogenorthophosphate $H_3O_4P.2K$	7758-11-4
231-835-0	disodium dihydrogenpyrophosphate $H_4O_7P_2.2Na$	7758-16-9

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231-836-6	sodium chlorite $ClHO_2.Na$	7758-19-2
231-837-1	calcium bis(dihydrogenorthophosphate), with a fluorine content of less than 0,005 % by weight on the dry anhydrous product $Ca.2H_3O_4P$	7758-23-8
231-838-7	pentasodium triphosphate $H_5O_{10}P_3.5Na$	7758-29-4
231-843-4	iron dichloride Cl_2Fe	7758-94-3
231-845-5	lead dichloride Cl_2Pb	7758-95-4
231-846-0	lead chromate $CrH_2O_4.Pb$	7758-97-6
231-847-6	copper sulphate $Cu.H_2O_4S$	7758-98-7
231-867-5	sodium thiosulphate $H_2O_3S_2.2Na$	7772-98-7
231-887-4	sodium chlorate $ClHO_3.Na$	7775-09-9
231-889-5	sodium chromate $CrH_2O_4.2Na$	7775-11-3
231-890-0	sodium dithionite $H_2O_4S_2.2Na$	7775-14-6
231-892-1	disodium peroxodisulphate $H_2O_8S_2.2Na$	7775-27-1
231-900-3	calcium sulphate, natural $Ca.H_2O_4S$	7778-18-9
231-906-6	potassium dichromate $Cr_2H_2O_7.2K$	7778-50-9
231-907-1	tripotassium orthophosphate $H_3O_4P.3K$	7778-53-2
231-908-7	calcium hypochlorite $Ca.2ClHO$	7778-54-3
231-912-9	potassium perchlorate $ClHO_4.K$	7778-74-7
231-913-4	potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate $H_3O_4P.K$	7778-77-0
231-915-5	potassium sulphate, containing in the dry state more than 52 per cent by weight of K2O $H_2O_4S.2K$	7778-80-5
231-944-3	trizinc bis(orthophosphate) $H_3O_4P.3/2Zn$	7779-90-0
231-955-3	Graphite C	7782-42-5
231-956-9	oxygen O_2	7782-44-7
231-957-4	selenium Se	7782-49-2
231-959-5	chlorine Cl_2	7782-50-5
231-964-2	nitrosylsulphuric acid HNO_5S	7782-78-7
231-971-0	sodium amide H_2NNa	7782-92-5
231-973-1	sulphurous acid H_2O_3S	7782-99-2
231-977-3	hydrogen sulphide H_2S	7783-06-4
231-982-0	ammonium thiosulphate $H_3N.1/2H_2O_3S_2$	7783-18-8
231-984-1	ammonium sulphate $H_3N.1/2H_2O_4S$	7783-20-2
231-987-8	diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate $H_3N.1/2H_3O_4P$	7783-28-0
232-051-1	aluminium fluoride AlF_3	7784-18-1
232-087-8	(+)-pin-2(3)-ene $C_{10}H_{16}$	7785-70-8
232-089-9	manganese sulphate $H_2O_4S.Mn$	7785-87-7
232-094-6	magnesium chloride Cl_2Mg	7786-30-3
232-104-9	nickel sulphate $H_2O_4S.Ni$	7786-81-4
232-143-1	ammonium dichromate $Cr_2H_2O_7.2H_3N$	7789-09-5
232-149-4	fluorosulphuric acid FHO_3S	7789-21-1
232-188-7	calcium fluoride CaF_2	7789-75-5
232-234-6	chlorosulphuric acid $ClHO_3S$	7790-94-5
232-235-1	ammonium perchlorate $ClHO_4.H_3N$	7790-98-9
232-245-6	sulphuryl dichloride Cl_2O_2S	7791-25-5
232-259-2	hydroxylamine H_3NO	7803-49-8
232-273-9	Sunflower oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic and oleic. (*Helianthus annuus, Compositae*).	8001-21-6
232-274-4	Soybean oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic. (*Soja hispida, Leguminosae*).	8001-22-7
232-276-5	Safflower oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acid linoleic. (*Carthamus tinctorius, Compositae*).	8001-23-8
232-278-6	Linseed oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, linolenic and oleic. (*Linum usitatissimum, Linaceae*).	8001-26-1
232-281-2	Corn oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic. (*Zea mays, Gramineae*).	8001-30-7
232-287-5	Creosote The distillate of coal tar produced by the high temperature carbonization of bituminous coal. It consists primarily of aromatic hydrocarbons, tar acids and tar bases.	8001-58-9

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232-293-8	Castor oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acid ricinoleic. (*Ricinus communis, Euphorbiaceae*).	8001-79-4
232-299-0	Rape oil Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids erucic, linoleic, and oleic. (*Brassica napus, Crucíferae*).	8002-13-9
232-304-6	Tall oil A complex combination of tall oil rosin and fatty acids derived from acidulation of crude tall oil soap and including that which is further refined. Contains at least 10% rosin.	8002-26-4
232-307-2	Lecithins The complex combination of diglycerides of fatty acids linked to the choline ester of phosphoric acid.	8002-43-5
232-313-5	Montan wax Wax obtained by extraction of lignite.	8002-53-7
232-350-7	Turpentine, oil Any of the volatile predominately terpenic fractions or distillates resulting from the solvent extraction of, gum collection from, or pulping of softwoods. Composed primarily of the $C_{10}H_{16}$ terpene hydrocarbons : α-pinene, β-pinene, limonene, 3-carene, camphene. May contain other acyclic, monocyclic, or bicyclic terpenes, oxygenated terpenes, and anethole. Exact composition varies with refining methods and the age, location, and species of the softwood source.	8006-64-2
232-391-0	Soybean oil, epoxidized	8013-07-8
232-394-7	*o*-(or *p*)-toluenesulphonamide $C_7H_9NO_2S$	8013-74-9
232-436-4	Syrups, hydrolyzed starch A complex combination obtained by the hydrolysis of cornstarch by the action of acids or enzymes. It consists primarily of d-glucose, maltose and maltodextrins.	8029-43-4
232-442-7	Tallow, hydrogenated	8030-12-4
232-475-7	Rosin A complex combination derived from wood, especially pine wood. Composed primarily of resin acids and modified resin acids such as dimers and decarboxylated resin acids. Includes rosin stabilized by catalytic disproportionation.	8050-09-7
232-476-2	Resin acids and Rosin acids, hydrogenated, Me esters	8050-15-5
232-482-5	Resin acids and Rosin acids, esters with glycerol	8050-31-5
232-675-4	Dextrin	9004-53-9
232-679-6	Starch High-polymeric carbohydrate material usually derived from cereal grains such as corn, wheat and sorghum, and from roots and tubers such as potatoes and tapioca. Includes starch which has been pregelatinized by heating in the presence of water.	9005-25-8
232-688-5	Turpentine Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. Pinus palustris, Pinaceae.	9005-90-7
232-940-4	Maltodextrin	9050-36-6
233-032-0	dinitrogen oxide N_2O	10024-97-2
233-036-2	disulphur dichloride Cl_2S_2	10025-67-9
233-042-5	trichlorosilane Cl_3HSi	10025-78-2
233-046-7	phosphoryl trichloride Cl_3OP	10025-87-3
233-054-0	silicon tetrachloride Cl_4Si	10026-04-7
233-060-3	phosphorus pentachloride Cl_5P	10026-13-8
233-118-8	bis(hydroxylammonium)sulphate $H_3NO.1/2H_2O_4S$	10039-54-0
233-135-0	aluminium sulphate $Al.3/2H_2O_4S$	10043-01-3
233-139-2	boric acid, crude natural, containing not more than 85 per cent of H3BO3 calculated on the dry weight BH_3O_3	10043-35-3
233-140-8	calcium chloride $CaCl_2$	10043-52-4
233-187-4	potassium hydrogenperoxomonosulphate $H_2O_5S.K$	10058-23-8
233-250-6	calcium silicate $Ca.H_2O_3Si$	10101-39-0
233-253-2	dichromium tris(sulphate) $Cr.3/2H_2O_4S$	10101-53-8
233-267-9	sodium selenite $H_2O_3Se.2Na$	10102-18-8
233-271-0	nitrogen monoxide NO	10102-43-9
233-321-1	potassium sulphite $H_2O_3S.2K$	10117-38-1
233-330-0	phosphoric acid, ammonium salt $H_3N.xH_3O_4P$	10124-31-9
233-332-1	calcium nitrate, containing in the anhydrous state more than 16 per cent by weight of nitrogen $Ca.2HNO_3$	10124-37-5
233-606-0	methamidophos $C_2H_8NO_2PS$	10265-92-6
233-788-1	barium chloride $BaCl_2$	10361-37-2
233-826-7	magnesium nitrate $HNO_3.1/2Mg$	10377-60-3
234-123-8	*N,N*-ethylenebis[*N*-acetylacetamide] $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_4$	10543-57-4
234-129-0	sulphur dichloride Cl_2S	10545-99-0

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234-186-1	2-ethylhexyl 4,4-dibutyl-10-ethyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate $C_{28}H_{56}O_4S_2Sn$	10584-98-2
234-190-3	sodium dichromate $Cr_2H_2O_7.2Na$	10588-01-9
234-294-9	isooctene C_8H_{16}	11071-47-9
234-304-1	isooctylphenol $C_{14}H_{22}O$	11081-15-5
234-324-0	Silicic acid, ethyl ester	11099-06-2
234-328-2	Vitamin A	11103-57-4
234-343-4	Boric acid	11113-50-1
234-390-0	Perboric acid, sodium salt	11138-47-9
234-409-2	Naphthenic acids, zinc salts	12001-85-3
234-448-5	hexacalcium hexaoxotris[sulphato(2-)]dialuminate(12-) $Al_2O_{18}S_3.6Ca$	12004-14-7
234-588-7	calcium disilicide $CaSi_2$	12013-56-8
234-630-4	chromium dioxide CrO_2	12018-01-8
234-933-1	dialuminium chloride pentahydroxide $Al_2ClH_5O_5$	12042-91-0
235-067-7	pentalead tetraoxide sulphate O_8Pb_5S	12065-90-6
235-105-2	dichromium iron tetraoxide Cr_2FeO_4	12068-77-8
235-123-0	tungsten carbide CW	12070-12-1
235-137-7	triethyldialuminium trichloride $C_6H_{15}Al_2Cl_3$	12075-68-2
235-183-8	ammonium bromide BrH_4N	12124-97-9
235-184-3	ammonium hydrogensulphide H_5NS	12124-99-1
235-186-4	ammonium chloride ClH_4N	12125-02-9
235-227-6	dipotassium oxide K_2O	12136-45-7
235-252-2	trilead dioxide phosphonate HO_5PPb_3	12141-20-7
235-380-9	tetralead trioxide sulphate O_7Pb_4S	12202-17-4
235-416-3	hexasodium 2,2'-[azobis[(2-sulphonato-4,1-phenylene)vinylene(3-sulphonato-4,1-phenylene)]]bis[2*H*-naphtho[1,2-*d*]triazole-5-sulphonate] $C_{48}H_{32}N_8O_{18}S_4.6Na$	12222-60-5
235-490-7	calcium [orthosilicato(4-)]dioxodialuminate(2-) $Al_2O_4Si.Ca$	12252-33-4
235-595-8	chromium hydroxide sulphate $CrHO_5S$	12336-95-7
235-649-0	iron chloride sulphate $ClFeO_4S$	12410-14-9
235-654-8	maneb $C_4H_6MnN_2S_4$	12427-38-2
235-759-9	C.I. Pigment Red 104 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77605.	12656-85-8
235-837-2	potassium *O*-isobutyl dithiocarbonate $C_5H_{10}OS_2.K$	13001-46-2
235-845-6	potassium phenylacetate $C_8H_8O_2.K$	13005-36-2
235 921-9	hexamethylene diacrylate $C_{12}H_{18}O_4$	13048-33-4
236-598-7	ammonium nitrite $H_3N.HNO_2$	13446-48-5
236-670-8	pentacarbonyliron C_5FeO_5	13463-40-6
236-675-5	titanium dioxide O_2Ti	13463-67-7
236-688-6	dihydrazinium sulphate $H_4N_2.1/2H_2O_4S$	13464-80-7
236-878-9	zinc chromate $CrH_2O_4.Zn$	13530-65-9
237-004-9	triphosphoric acid, sodium salt $H_5O_{10}P_3.xNa$	13573-18-7
237-066-7	phosphonic acid H_3O_3P	13598-36-2
237-081-9	tetrasodium hexacyanoferrate $C_6FeN_6.4Na$	13601-19-9
237-158-7	tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)phosphate $C_9H_{18}Cl_3O_4P$	13674-84-5
237-199-0	phenmedipham $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_4$	13684-63-4
237-215-6	titanium bis(sulphate) $H_2O_4S.1/2Ti$	13693-11-3
237-239-7	2,4-dichloro-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5-triazine $C_4H_3Cl_2N_3S$	13705-05-0
237-410-6	trisodium hexafluoroaluminate $AlF_6.3Na$	13775-53-6
237-574-9	pentapotassium triphosphate $H_5O_{10}P_3.5K$	13845-36-8
237-722-2	tetrapotassium hexacyanoferrate $C_6FeN_6.4K$	13943-58-3
237-732-7	sec-butylamine $C_4H_{11}N$	13952-84-6
238-688-1	triammonium pentachlorozincate(3-) $Cl_5Zn.3H_4N$	14639-98-6
238-877-9	Talc ($Mg_3H_2(SiO_3)_4$) $H_2O_3Si.3/4Mg$	14807-96-6
238-878-4	Quartz (SiO_2) O_2Si	14808-60-7
238-887-3	phoxim $C_{12}H_{15}N_2O_3PS$	14816-18-3
238-932-7	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)aniline $C_{12}H_9Cl_2NO$	14861-17-7
238-976-7	sodium D-gluconate $C_6H_{12}O_7.xNa$	14906-97-9
239-106-9	diallyl carbonate $C_7H_{10}O_3$	15022-08-9
239-148-8	trisodium hexafluoroaluminate $AlF_6.3Na$	15096-52-3
239-263-3	methyl benzoylformate $C_9H_8O_3$	15206-55-0

EINECS no	group	CAS no
239-289-5	nitric acid, ammonium calcium salt $Ca.xH_3N.xHNO_3$	15245-12-2
239-592-2	chlorotoluron $C_{10}H_{13}ClN_2O$	15545-48-9
239-622-4	2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate $C_{34}H_{72}O_4S_2Sn$	15571-58-1
239-670-6	trisodium antimonate(3-) Na_3O_4Sb	15593-75-6
239-701-3	2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxoallyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl diacrylate $C_{15}H_{20}O_6$	15625-89-5
239-707-6	disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) $CH_2O_3.3/2H_2O_2.2Na$	15630-89-4
239-784-6	ibuprofen $C_{13}H_{18}O_2$	15687-27-1
239-931-4	[[(phosphonomethyl)imino]bis[ethane-2,1-diylnitrilobis(methylene)]]tetrakisphosphonic acid $C_9H_{28}N_3O_{15}P_5$	15827-60-8
240-032-4	*N,N'''*-1,6-hexanediylbis[*N'*-cyanoguanidine] $C_{10}H_{18}N_8$	15894-70-9
240-286-6	carbetamide $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O_3$	16118-49-3
240-347-7	5-ethylidene-8,9,10-trinorborn-2-ene C_9H_{12}	16219-75-3
240-383-3	Charcoal An amorphous form of carbon produced by partially burning or oxidizing wood or other organic matter.	16291-96-6
240-596-1	2-methyl-3-butenenitrile C_5H_7N	16529-56-9
240-778-0	sodium hydrogensulphide HNaS	16721-80-5
240-795-3	dipotassium disulphite $H_2O_5S_2.2K$	16731-55-8
240-896-2	dipotassium hexafluorosilicate $F_6Si.2K$	16871-90-2
240-898-3	tetrafluoroboric acid $BF_4.H$	16872-11-0
240-934-8	disodium hexafluorosilicate $F_6Si.2Na$	16893-85-9
240-969-9	dipotassium hexafluorotitanate $F_6Ti.2K$	16919-27-0
241-034-8	hexafluorosilicic acid $F_6Si.2H$	16961-83-4
241-164-5	tetrasodium 4-amino-5-hydroxy-3,6-bis[[4-[[2-(sulphonatooxy)ethyl]sulphonyl]phenyl]azo]naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate $C_{26}H_{23}N_5O_{19}S_6.4Na$	17095-24-8
241-342-2	*O,O*-dimethyl thiophosphoramidate $C_2H_8NO_2PS$	17321-47-0
241-624-5	methyl 2-chloropropionate $C_4H_7ClO_2$	17639-93-9
242-159-0	tin dioxide O_2Sn	18282-10-5
242-348-8	diprogulic acid $C_{12}H_{18}O_7$	18467-77-1
242-358-2	3,7-dimethyloct-1-en-3-ol $C_{10}H_{20}O$	18479-49-7
242-505-0	methabenzthiazuron $C_{10}H_{11}N_3OS$	18691-97-9
243-215-7	3-[2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3*H*)-one $C_{15}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_3$	19666-30-9
243-473-0	2,5,6-trimethylcyclohex-2-en-1-one $C_9H_{14}O$	20030-30-2
243-723-9	*N*-methyl-3-oxobutyramide $C_5H_9NO_2$	20306-75-6
243-746-4	iron hydroxide oxide $FeHO_2$	20344-49-4
244-492-7	aluminium hydroxide AlH_3O_3	21645-51-2
244-742-5	[ethylenebis[nitrilobis(methylene)]]tetrakisphosphonic acid, sodium salt $C_6H_{20}N_2O_{12}P_4.xNa$	22036-77-7
244-848-1	fenamiphos $C_{13}H_{22}NO_3PS$	22224-92-6
245-883-5	3,6,9,12-tetraoxotridecanol $C_9H_{20}O_5$	23783-42-8
246-307-5	2,6-diethyl-*p*-toluidine $C_{11}H_{17}N$	24544-08-9
246-309-6	6-ethyl-2-toluidine $C_9H_{13}N$	24549-06-2
246-347-3	tridemorph $C_{19}H_{39}NO$	24602-86-6
246-376-1	potassium (*E,E*)-hexa-2,4-dienoate $C_6H_8O_2.K$	24634-61-5
246-466-0	[(methylethylene)bis(oxy)]dipropanol $C_9H_{20}O_4$	24800-44-0
246-562-2	vinyltoluene C_9H_{10}	25013-15-4
246-585-8	bentazone $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3S$	25057-89-0
246-613-9	isooctyl mercaptoacetate $C_{10}H_{20}O_2S$	25103-09-7
246-617-0	isooctanoic acid $C_8H_{16}O_2$	25103-52-0
246-619-1	*tert*-dodecanethiol $C_{12}H_{26}S$	25103-58-6
246-672-0	nonylphenol $C_{15}H_{24}O$	25154-52-3
246-673-6	dinitrobenzene $C_6H_4N_2O_4$	25154-54-5
246-689-3	butene C_4H_8	25167-67-3
246-690-9	2,4,4-trimethylpentene C_8H_{16}	25167-70-8
246-770-3	oxydipropanol $C_6H_{14}O_3$	25265-71-8
246-771-9	isobutyric acid, monoester with 2,2,4-trimethylpentane-1,3-diol $C_{12}H_{24}O_3$	25265-77-4
246-814-1	isofenphos $C_{15}H_{24}NO_4PS$	25311-71-1
246-835-6	diisopropylbenzene $C_{12}H_{18}$	25321-09-9
246-837-7	dichlorobenzene $C_6H_4Cl_2$	25321-22-6
246-869-1	isodecyl alcohol $C_{10}H_{22}O$	25339-17-7

EINECS no	group	CAS no
246-910-3	diaminotoluene $C_7H_{10}N_2$	25376-45-8
247-099-9	trimethylbenzene C_9H_{12}	25551-13-7
247-134-8	trimethylhexane-1,6-diamine $C_9H_{22}N_2$	25620-58-0
247-148-4	hexabromocyclododecane $C_{12}H_{18}Br_6$	25637-99-4
247-323-5	(*Z*)-pent-2-enenitrile C_5H_7N	25899-50-7
247-477-3	terphenyl $C_{18}H_{14}$	26140-60-3
247-571-4	2-ethylhexenal $C_8H_{14}O$	26266-68-2
247-693-8	diphenyl tolyl phosphate $C_{19}H_{17}O_4P$	26444-49-5
247-714-0	methylenediphenyl diisocyanate $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$	26447-40-5
247-722-4	*m*-tolylidene diisocyanate $C_9H_6N_2O_2$	26471-62-5
247-977-1	di-"isodecyl" phthalate $C_{28}H_{46}O_4$	26761-40-0
247-979-2	2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$	26761-45-5
248-027-9	D-glucitol monostearate $C_{24}H_{48}O_7$	26836-47-5
248-092-3	isononanoic acid $C_9H_{18}O_2$	26896-18-4
248-097-0	dibenzyltoluene $C_{21}H_{20}$	26898-17-9
248-133-5	isooctan-1-ol $C_8H_{18}O$	26952-21-6
248-206-1	cyclododecatriene $C_{12}H_{18}$	27070-59-3
248-289-4	dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid $C_{18}H_{30}O_3S$	27176-87-0
248-310-7	(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol $C_{14}H_{22}O$	27193-28-8
248-339-5	nonene C_9H_{18}	27215-95-8
248-363-6	2-ethylhexyl nitrate $C_8H_{17}NO_3$	27247-96-7
248-368-3	diisotridecyl phthalate $C_{34}H_{58}O_4$	27253-26-5
248-405-3	chloro-1,1'-biphenyl $C_{12}H_9Cl$	27323-18-8
248-433-6	*N*-[4-[(2-hydroxyethyl)sulphonyl]phenyl]acetamide $C_{10}H_{13}NO_4S$	27375-52-6
248-469-2	isotridecan-1-ol $C_{13}H_{28}O$	27458-92-0
248-471-3	isononyl alcohol $C_9H_{20}O$	27458-94-2
248-523-5	diisooctyl phthalate $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$	27554-26-3
248-654-8	benzyltoluene $C_{14}H_{14}$	27776-01-8
248-704-9	methyl (*S*)-(-)-lactate $C_4H_8O_3$	27871-49-4
248-948-6	ditolyl ether $C_{14}H_{14}O$	28299-41-4
248-953-3	calcium (*S*)-2-hydroxypropionate $C_3H_6O_3 \cdot 1/2Ca$	28305-25-1
248-983-7	sodium cumenesulphonate $C_9H_{12}O_3S.Na$	28348-53-0
249-048-6	nonan-1-ol $C_9H_{20}O$	28473-21-4
249-050-7	3-chloro-*p*-tolyl isocyanate C_8H_6ClNO	28479-22-3
249-079-5	di-"isononyl" phthalate $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$	28553-12-0
249-482-6	3,7-dimethyloct-6-en-1-yn-3-ol $C_{10}H_{16}O$	29171-20-8
249-828-6	isodecyl diphenyl phosphate $C_{22}H_{31}O_4P$	29761-21-5
249-894-6	sodium 1,4-diisodecyl sulphonatosuccinate $C_{24}H_{46}O_7S.Na$	29857-13-4
250-178-0	isooctadecanoic acid $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	30399-84-9
250-247-5	(*E*)-2-methyl-2-butenenitrile C_5H_7N	30574-97-1
250-354-7	potassium 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxoanthracene-1-sulphonate $C_{14}H_8O_5S.K$	30845-78-4
250-378-8	pentanol $C_5H_{12}O$	30899-19-5
250-439-9	*p*-isopropylphenyl isocyanate $C_{10}H_{11}NO$	31027-31-3
250-702-8	di(*tert*-dodecyl)pentasulphide $C_{24}H_{50}S_5$	31565-23-8
250-709-6	tris(2,4-di*tert*-butylphenyl)phosphite $C_{42}H_{63}O_3P$	31570-04-4
251-013-5	octadecyl methacrylate $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$	32360-05-7
251-087-9	diphenyl ether, octabromo derivative $C_{12}H_2Br_8O$	32536-52-0
251-835-4	3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O$	34123-59-6
252-104-2	(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol $C_7H_{16}O_3$	34590-94-8
252-276-9	1,3-dichloro-5-isocyanatobenzene $C_7H_3Cl_2NO$	34893-92-0
253-149-0	hexadecan-1-ol $C_{16}H_{34}O$	36653-82-4
253-178-9	3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-*N*-isopropylimidazolidine-1-carboxamide $C_{13}H_{13}Cl_2N_3O_3$	36734-19-7
253-407-2	9-Octadecenoic acid (*Z*)-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol	37220-82-9
253-733-5	2-phosphonobutane-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid $C_7H_{11}O_9P$	37971-36-1
254-159-8	1-[4-(2-methylpropyl)phenyl]ethan-1-one $C_{12}H_{16}O$	38861-78-8
254-320-2	aluminium triethyl triphosphonate $C_2H_5O_3P \cdot 1/3Al$	39148-24-8
254-400-7	Aluminum chloride hydroxide sulfate	39290-78-3
255-349-3	4-amino-3-methyl-6-phenyl-1,2,4-triazin-5-one $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O$	41394-05-2

EINECS no	group	CAS no
255-894-7	methyl 5-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoate $C_{14}H_9Cl_2NO_5$	42576-02-3
256-103-8	1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-butanone $C_{14}H_{16}ClN_3O_2$	43121-43-3
256-176-6	[2-(acryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethylammonium chloride $C_8H_{16}NO_2.Cl$	44992-01-0
256-735-4	3-isopropyl-1*H*-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3*H*)-one 2,2-dioxide, sodium salt $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3S.Na$	50723-80-3
256-759-5	diisobutyl malonate $C_{11}H_{20}O_4$	50780-99-9
257-098-5	C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77492.	51274-00-1
257-180-0	2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propionaldehyde $C_{13}H_{18}O$	51407-46-6
257-413-6	isoheptan-1-ol $C_7H_{16}O$	51774-11-9
258-290-1	salinomycin $C_{42}H_{70}O_{11}$	53003-10-4
258-556-7	2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-trimethyladipic acid $C_9H_{16}O_4$	53445-37-7
258-587-6	isopropyl 3-methyl-3-(*p*-isobutylphenyl)oxirane-2-carboxylate $C_{17}H_{24}O_3$	53500-83-7
258-649-2	dibenzylbenzene, *ar*-methyl derivative $C_{21}H_{20}$	53585-53-8
259-537-6	*α-tert-butyl-β*-(4-chlorophenoxy)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol $C_{14}H_{18}ClN_3O_2$	55219-65-3
261-204-5	sodium bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)azo]benzenesulphonamidato(2-)]cobaltate(1-) $C_{32}H_{22}CoN_6O_8S_2.Na$	58302-43-5
261-233-3	Boric acid (H_3BO_3), ester with 2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]-ethanol and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol]	58391-97-2
262-373-8	Silica, vitreous O_2Si	60676-86-0
262-967-7	Terphenyl, hydrogenated	61788-32-7
262-977-1	Amines, coco alkyl	61788-46-3
262-988-1	Fatty acids, coco, Me esters	61788-59-8
262-989-7	Fatty acids, tallow, Me esters	61788-61-2
263-004-3	Alkanes, chloro	61788-76-9
263-055-1	Naphthenic acids, calcium salts	61789-36-4
263-058-8	1-Propanaminium, 3-amino-*N*-(carboxymethyl)-*N,N*-dimethyl-, *N*-coco acyl derivs., hydroxides, inner salts	61789-40-0
263-060-9	Fatty acids, castor-oil	61789-44-4
263-064-0	Naphthenic acids, cobalt salts	61789-51-3
263-066-1	Nitriles, coco	61789-53-5
263-107-3	Fatty acids, tall-oil	61790-12-3
263-120-4	Nitriles, tallow	61790-28-1
263-125-1	Amines, tallow alkyl	61790-33-8
263-129-3	Fatty acids, tallow	61790-37-2
264-150-0	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	63449-39-8
264-347-1	4-diazo-3,4-dihydro-7-nitro-3-oxonaphthalene-1-sulphonic acid $C_{10}H_3N_3O_6S$	63589-25-3
264-459-0	ammonium hydrogen dipropionate $C_3H_6O_2.1/2H_3N$	63785-12-6
264-848-5	Resin acids and Rosin acids, hydrogenated, esters with pentaerythritol	64365-17-9
266-010-4	Coke (coal) The cellular carbonaceous mass resulting from the high temperature (greater than 700°C (1292°F))destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of carbon. May contain varying amounts of sulfur and ash.	65996-77-2
266-027-7	Distillates (coal tar) The distillate from coal tar having an approximate distillation range of 100°C to 450°C (212°F to 842°F). Composed primarily of two to four membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds, and aromatic nitrogen bases.	65996-92-1
266-028-2	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
266-030-3	Superphosphates, concd. Substance obtained by acidulating phosphate rock with phosphoric acid. Normally characterized as containing 40% or more available phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5). Composed primarily of calcium phosphate.	65996-95-4
266-041-3	Rosin, hydrogenated	65997-06-0
266-042-9	Resin acids and Rosin acids, hydrogenated, esters with glycerol	65997-13-9
266-043-4	Cement, portland, chemicals	65997-15-1

EINECS no	group	CAS no

Portland cement is a mixture of chemical substances produced by burning or sintering at high temperatures (greater than 1200°C (2192°F))raw materials which are predominantly calcium carbonate, aluminium oxide, silica, and iron oxide. The chemical substances which are manufactured are confined in a crystalline mass. This category includes all of the chemical substances specified below when they are intentionally manufactured in the production of Portland cement. The primary members of the category are Ca_3SiO_4 and Ca_2SiO_4. Other compounds listed below may also be included in combination with these primary substances.

$CaAl_2O_4$	$Ca_2Al_2SiO_7$
$CaAl_4O_7$	$Ca_4Al_6SO_{16}$
$CaAl_{12}O_{19}$	$Ca_{12}Al_{14}Cl_2O_{32}$
$Ca_3Al_2O_6$	$Ca_{12}Al_{14}F_2O_{32}$
$Ca_{12}Al_{14}O_{33}$	$Ca_4Al_2Fe_2O_{10}$
CaO	$Ca_6Al_4Fe_2O_{15}$
$Ca_2Fe_2O_5$	

266-047-6 65997-18-4
Frits, chemicals
Frit is a mixture of inorganic chemical substances produced by rapidly quenching a molten, complex combination of materials, confining the chemical substances thus manufactured as nonmigratory components of glassy solid flakes or granules. This category includes all of the chemical substances specified below when they are intentionally manufactured in the production of frit. The primary members of this category are oxides of some or all of the elements listed below. Fluorides of these elements may also be included in combination with these primary substances.

Aluminum	Manganese
Antimony	Molybdenum
Arsenic	Neodymium
Barium	Nickel
Bismuth	Niobium
Boron	Phosphorus
Cadmium	Potassium
Calcium	Silicon
Cerium	Silver
Chromium	Sodium
Cobalt	Strontium
Copper	Tin
Gold	Titanium
Iron	Tungsten
Lanthanum	Vanadium
Lead	Zinc
Lithium	Zirconium
Magnesium	

266-639-4 67306-03-0
4-[3-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-2-methylpropyl]-2,6-dimethylmorpholine $C_{20}H_{33}NO$

266-925-9 67701-01-3
Fatty acids, C_{12-18}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{12}-C_{18} alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 16-005-00.

266-928-5 67701-03-5
Fatty acids, C_{16-18}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 19-005-00.

266-929-0 67701-05-7
Fatty acids, C_{8-18} and C_{18}-unsatd.
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_8-C_{18} and C_{18} unsaturated alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 01-005-00.

266-930-6 67701-06-8
Fatty acids, C_{16-18} and C_{16-18}-unsatd.
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{16}-C_{18} unsaturated alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 04-005-00.

266-932-7 67701-08-0
Fatty acids, C_{16-18} and C_{18}-unsatd.
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{18} unsaturated alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 11-005-00.

266-948-4 67701-30-8
Glycerides, C_{16-18} and C_{18}-unsatd.
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{18} unsaturated trialkyl glyceride* and SDA Reporting Number : 11-001-00.

267-006-5 67762-25-8
Alcohols, C_{12-18}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{12}-C_{18} alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 16-060-00.

267-007-0 67762-26-9
Fatty acids, C_{16-18} and C_{16-18}-unsatd., Me esters
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{16}-C_{18} unsaturated alkyl carboxylic acid methyl ester* and SDA Reporting Number : 04-010-00.

267-008-6 67762-27-0
Alcohols, C_{16-18}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 19-060-00.

267-009-1 67762-30-5
Alcohols, C_{16-18}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 17-060-00.

267-013-3 67762-36-1
Fatty acids, C_{6-12}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_6-C_{12} alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 13-005-00.

267-019-6 67762-41-8
Alcohols, C_{10-16}
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{12}-C_{16} alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 15-060-00.

267-051-0 67774-74-7
Benzene, C_{10-13}-alkyl derivs.

268-099-5 68002-85-7
Fatty acids, C_{16-22} and C_{16-22} unsatd.
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{22} and C_{16}-C_{22} unsaturated alkyl carboxylic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 07-005-00.

268-106-1 68002-94-8
Alcohols, C_{16-18} and C_{18}-unsatd.
This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{18} unsaturated alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 11-060-00.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
268-213-3	Sulfonic acids, C_{10-18}-alkane, sodium salts	68037-49-0
268-531-2	Imidazolium compounds, 4,5-dihydro-1-methyl-2-nortallow alkyl-1-(2-tallow amidoethyl), Me sulfates	68122-86-1
268-589-9	Sulfuric acid, mono-C_{8-18}-alkyl esters, sodium salts	68130-43-8
268-616-4	Syrups, corn, dehydrated	68131-37-3
268-626-9	Amines, polyethylenepoly-	68131-73-7
268-770-2	Amides, coco, *N*-(hydroxyethyl)	68140-00-1
268-860-1	Naphthalenesulfonic acids	68153-01-5
268-930-1	Alcohols, C_{14-18} and C_{16-18}-unsatd. This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{16}-C_{18} unsaturated alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 04-060-00.	68155-00-0
269-127-9	Oils, fish, bisulfited	68187-82-6
269-227-2	Resin acids and Rosin acids, fumarated, sodium salt	68201-59-2
269-228-8	Resin acids and Rosin acids, maleated, sodium salts	68201-60-5
269-587-0	2-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethyl dihydrogen orthoborate $C_4H_{12}BNO_4$	68298-96-4
269-657-0	Fatty acids, soya	68308-53-2
269-658-6	Glycerides, tallow mono-, di- and tri-, hydrogenated	68308-54-3
269-798-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-, oxidized, polyphenyl residues The non-volatile, high-boiling residue from the distillation of products from cumene-phenol process. It consists predominantly of substituted phenyl groups crosslinked by carbon-oxygen bonds and phenylaliphatic bonds.	68333-89-1
269-922-0	Quaternary ammonium compounds, C_{12-18}-alkyltrimethyl, chlorides This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{12}-C_{18} alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride* and SDA Reporting Number : 16-045-00.	68391-03-7
270-115-0	Benzenesulfonic acid, C_{10-13}-alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68411-30-3
270-184-7	Silicic acid (H_4SiO_4), tetraethyl ester, hydrolyzed	68412-37-3
270-298-7	Fatty acids, C_{14-22}	68424-37-3
270-304-8	Fatty acids, linseed-oil	68424-45-3
270-312-1	Glycerides, C_{14-18} and C_{18}-unsatd. mono- and di- This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{18} unsaturated alkyl and C_{16}-C_{18} and C_{18} unsaturated dialkyl glyceride* and SDA Reporting Number : 11-002-00.	68424-61-3
270-407-8	Sulfonic acids, C_{14-16}-alkane hydroxy and C_{14-16}-alkene, sodium salts	68439-57-6
270-461-2	Resin acids and Rosin acids, magnesium salts	68440-56-2
270-486-9	Benzene, mono-C_{10-14}-alkyl derivs.	68442-69-3
270-691-3	Hydrocarbons, C_4, ethylene-manuf.-by-product A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a cracking process in an ethylene plant. It consists predominantly of C_4 hydrocarbons.	68476-52-8
271-067-3	Benzene, C_{1-9}-alkyl derivs.	68515-25-3
271-073-6	Benzene, mono-C_{12-14}-alkyl derivs., fractionation bottoms The bottoms from fractionation boiling approximately above 360°C (680°F).	68515-32-2
271-083-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C_{7-9}-branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-41-3
271-085-1	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C_{9-11}-branched and linear alkyl esters	68515-43-5
271-212-0	Alkenes, C_{8-10}, C_9-rich	68526-55-6
271-231-4	Alcohols, C_{7-9}-iso-, C_8-rich	68526-83-0
271-233-5	Alcohols, C_{8-10}-iso-, C_9-rich	68526-84-1
271-234-0	Alcohols, C_{9-11}-iso-, C_{10}-rich	68526-85-2
271-235-6	Alcohols, C_{11-14}-iso-, C_{13}-rich	68526-86-3
271-363-2	1-Propene, hydroformylation products, high-boiling A complex combination of products produced by the distillation of products from the hydrogenation of butanal from the hydroformylation of propene. It consists predominantly of organic compounds such as aldehydes, alcohols, esters, ethers and carboxylic acids having carbon numbers in the range of C_4-C_{32} and boiling in the range of approximately 143°C to 282°C (289°F to 540°F).	68551-11-1
271-528-9	Benzenesulfonic acid, C_{10-16}-alkyl derivs. This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{10}-C_{16} alkyl benzene sulfonic acid* and SDA Reporting Number : 15-080-00.	68584-22-5
271-642-9	Alcohols, C_{6-12} This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_6-C_{12} alkyl alcohol* and SDA Reporting Number : 13-060-00.	68603-15-6
271-657-0	Amides, coco, *N,N*-bis(hydroxyethyl)	68603-42-9
271-678-5	Carboxylic acids, di-, C_{4-6}	68603-87-2
271-774-7	Sulfonic acids, alkane, sodium salts	68608-15-1

EINECS no	group	CAS no
271-801-2		68608-80-0
	Benzene, C_{6-12}-alkyl derivs.	
	This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_6-C_{12} alkyl benzene* and SDA Reporting Number : 13-079-00.	
271-893-4		68611-44-9
	Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	
272-490-6		68855-56-1
	Alcohols, C_{12-16}	
272-492-7		68855-58-3
	Alkenes, C_{10-16} α-	
	This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{10}-C_{16} alkyl alpha olefin* and SDA Reporting Number : 15-057-00.	
272-647-9		68901-05-3
	propane-1,3-diylbis(oxypropane-1,3-diyl)diacrylate $C_{14}H_{22}Cl_4Cr_2F_9NO_5S$	
272-740-4		68910-45-2
	Sulfonic acids, alkane, chloro, sodium salts	
272-924-4		68920-70-7
	Alkanes, C_{6-18}, chloro	
273-050-6		68936-98-1
	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-, distn. residues	
	The complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from cumene manufacturing process. It consists primarily of diisopropylbenzene with various small amounts of C_9 substituted benzenes and heavier non-aromatic hydrocarbons.	
273-094-6		68937-83-7
	Fatty acids, C_{6-10}, Me esters	
273-095-1		68937-84-8
	Fatty acids, C_{12-18}, Me esters	
	This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{17}-C_{18} alkyl carboxylic acid methyl ester* and SDA Reporting Number : 16-010-00.	
273-114-3		68938-07-8
	Fatty acids, C_{9-13}-neo-	
273-281-2		68955-55-5
	Amines, C_{12-18}-alkyldimethyl, *N*-oxides	
	This substance is identified by SDA Substance Name : *C_{17}-C_{18} alkyl dimethyl amine oxide* and SDA Reporting Number : 16-041-00.	
273-295-9		68955-98-6
	Fatty acids, C_{16-18} and C_{18}-unsatd., branched and linear	
274-367-2		70179-79-2
	ammonium tetraformate $CH_2O_2 \cdot 1/4H_3N$	
276-451-4		72187-40-7
	4,4'-bis[[4-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-6-[(4-sulphophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, potassium sodium salt $C_{40}H_{44}N_{12}O_{16}S_4 \cdot xK \cdot xNa$	
277-704-1		74070-46-5
	2-chloro-6-nitro-3-phenoxyaniline $C_{12}H_9ClN_2O_3$	
278-404-3		76253-60-6
	dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_4$	
279-420-3		80206-82-2
	Alcohols, C_{12-14}	
280-895-4		83803-77-4
	di-*tert*-dodecyl trisulphide $C_{24}H_{50}S_3$	
281-018-8		83846-43-9
	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, mono-$C_{>13}$-alkyl derivs., calcium salts (2 :1)	
283-810-9		84713-17-7
	2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-trimethylhexanedinitrile $C_9H_{14}N_2$	
284-090-9		84777-61-7
	calcium(II)isooctanoate $C_8H_{16}O_2 \cdot 1/2Ca$	
284-315-0		84852-06-2
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C_{7-10}-isoalkyl esters	
284-315-0-84-660-7		84961-70-6
	Benzene, mono-C_{10-13}-alkyl derivs., distn. residues	
284-895-5		84989-06-0
	Tar acids, xylenol fraction	
	The fraction of tar acids, rich in 2,4- and 2,5-dimethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.	
285-207-6		85049-37-2
	Fatty acids, C_{16-18} and C_{18}-unsatd., 2-ethylhexyl esters	
286-490-9		85251-77-0
	Glycerides, C_{16-18} mono- and di-	
287-032-0		85408-69-1
	Fatty acids, C_{8-18} and C_{16-18}-unsatd., sodium salts	
287-075-5		85409-09-2
	Glycerides, C_{8-10}	
287-476-5		85535-84-8
	Alkanes, C_{10-13}, chloro	
287-477-0		85535-85-9
	Alkanes, C_{14-17}, chloro	
287-479-1		85535-87-1
	Alkenes, C_{10-13}	
287-493-8		85536-13-6
	Formic acid, C_{8-10}-isoalkyl esters, C_9-rich	
287-494-3		85536-14-7
	Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C_{10-13}-*sec*-alkyl derivs.	
287-625-4		85566-16-1
	Alcohols, C_{13-15}-branched and linear	
287-735-2		85567-22-2
	2,5,8,10,13,16,17,20,23-nonaoxa-1,9-diborabicyclo[7.7.7]tricosane $C_{12}H_{24}B_2O_9$	
288-123-8		85665-33-4
	Glycerides, C_{10-18}	
288-284-4		85711-26-8
	Alcohols, C_{9-11}-branched and linear	
288-331-9		85711-70-2
	Sulfonic acids, C_{14-18}-*sec*-alkane, sodium salts	
288-474-7		85736-63-6
	Quaternary ammonium compounds, C_{12-18}-alkyl(hydroxyethyl)dimethyl, chlorides	
289-151-3		86088-85-9
	Imidazolium compounds, 4,5-dihydro-1-methyl-2-nortallow alkyl-3-(2-tallow amidoethyl), Me sulfates	
289-219-2		86290-80-4
	Alkenes, C_{9-10} α-	
290-178-8		90082-86-3
	Plantain, *Plantago ovata*, ext.	
	Extractives and their physically modified derivatives such as tinctures, concretes, absolutes, essential oils, oleoresins, terpenes, terpene-free fractions, distillates, residues, etc., obtained from Plantago ovata, Plantaginaceae.	
290-580-3		90193-76-3
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C_{16-18}-alkyl esters	
290-597-6		90193-91-2
	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, mixed decyl and heptyl and hexyl and octyl diesters	

EINECS no	group	CAS no
290-644-0	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C_{1-18}-alkyl derivs.	90194-34-6
290-658-7	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C_{15-36}-branched alkyl derivs.	90194-47-1
290-660-8	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C_{15-36}-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	90194-49-3
291-554-4	Lead, 2-ethylhexanoate isooctanoate complexes, basic	90431-32-6
292-426-0	Alkenes, C_{8-9}, hydroformylation products, distn. residues	90622-26-7
292-463-2	Alkenes, C_{12-14} α-	90622-61-0
292-694-9	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_8	90989-38-1
292-701-5	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_{7-10}, ethylene-manuf.-by-product	90989-44-9
292-771-7	Fatty acids, C_{12-14}	90990-10-6
292-776-4	Fatty acids, C_{12-18} and C_{18}-unsatd.	90990-15-1
292-951-5	Fatty acids, C_{16-18}, 2-ethylhexyl esters	91031-48-0
293-086-6	Fatty acids, palm-oil, Me esters	91051-34-2
293-145-6	Fatty acids, tallow, Me esters, distn. residues	91051-89-7
293-263-8	Hydrocarbons, C_4, 1,3-butadiene-free, polymd., triisobutylene fraction A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of the butadiene-free C_4 fraction of a naphtha steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers of C_8, C_{12}, C_{16} and C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 170°C to 185°C (338°F to 365°F).	91053-01-9
293-346-9	Naphthalenesulfonic acids, branched and linear Bu derivs., sodium salts	91078-64-7
293-721-7	Sulfonic acids, C_{15-25}-alkane, chloro, sodium salts	91082-11-0
293-728-5	Sulfonic acids, C_{10-21}-alkane, Ph esters	91082-17-6
293-741-6	Sulfonyl chlorides, C_{10-21}-alkane	91082-29-0
293-744-2	Sulfonyl chlorides, C_{14-34}-alkane, chloro	91082-32-5
294-557-9	Hydrocarbons, C_{5-7}, C_6-rich, ethylene manuf. by-products	91723-50-1
294-595-6	Glycerides, C_{10-18} mono-, di- and tri-	91744-33-1
295-548-2	Tar bases, coal, picoline fraction Pyridine bases boiling in the range of approximately 125°C to 160°C (257°F 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
295-571-8	Hypochlorous acid, reaction products with propene, dichloropropane residues	92112-70-4
295-766-8	Hydrocarbons, unsatd., distn. residues	92128-69-3
295-885-5	Sulfonic acids, C_{19-31}-alkane, sodium salts	92129-83-4
296-916-5	Fatty acids, rape-oil, erucic acid-low	93165-31-2
297-626-1	Hydrocarbons, C_4, 1,3-butadiene-free, polymd., dibutylene fraction, hydrogenated	93685-78-0
297-628-2	Hydrocarbons, C_4, 1,3-butadiene-free, polymd., tetraisobutylene fraction, hydrogenated	93685-80-4
297-629-8	Hydrocarbons, C_4, 1,3-butadiene-free, polymd., triisobutylene fraction, hydrogenated	93685-81-5
298-697-1	Alkenes, C_{10-14}-branched and linear, C_{12}-rich	93821-12-6
300-949-3	4,4'-bis[[4-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-6-[(4-sulphophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, sodium salt, compound with 2,2'-iminodiethanol $C_{40}H_{44}N_{12}O_{16}S_4 \cdot xC_4H_{11}NO_2 \cdot xNa$	93965-02-7
302-189-8	Naphthalenesulfonic acids, reaction products with formaldehyde and sulfonylbis[phenol], ammonium salts	94094-87-8
302-613-1	Aldehydes, C_{12-18}	94113-79-8
304-180-4	isotridecyl methacrylate $C_{17}H_{32}O_2$	94247-05-9
305-180-7	Aldehydes, C_{7-12}	94349-61-8
306-479-5	Dodecene, branched	97280-83-6
306-523-3	Fatty acids, C_{8-10}, mixed esters with neopentyl glycol and trimethylolpropane	97281-24-8
307-146-7	Alcohols, C_{12-14}, reaction products with dimethylamine	97552-93-7
307-159-8	Fatty acids, C_{16-18} and C_{18}-unsatd., isooctyl esters, epoxidized	97553-05-4
309-928-3	Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt, sulfurized	101357-30-6
310-080-1	Alcohols, C_{6-24}, distn. residues The complex residue resulting from the vacuum distillation of C_{6-24} fatty alcohols which is derived from hydrogenation of C_{6-24} fatty acids methyl esters. It consists predominantly of satd. fatty alcohols having carbon numbers greater than C_{18}, dimerization products, and long chain esters having carbon numbers greater than C_{32} and boils at > 250°C (482°F)at 10 torr.	102242-49-9
310-084-3	Fatty acids, C_{6-24}, distn. residues	102242-53-5

EINECS no	group	CAS no
The complex residue resulting from the distillation of C_{6-24} fatty acids which is derived from hydrogenation of saponified natural fats having carbon numbers in the range of C_{6-24}. It consists predominantly of glycerides of C_{6-24} fatty acids, sterols, and wax esters and boils at > 150°C (302°F)at 10 torr.		
310-085-9		102242-54-6
Fatty acids, C_{12-24}-unsatd., distn. residues		
The complex residue resulting from the distillation of C_{12-24} unsatd. fatty acids which is derived from saponification of natural fats having a carbon range of C_{12-24}. It consists predominantly of glycerides of C_{12-24} unsatd. fatty acids, sterols, and wax esters and boils at > 150°C (302°F)at 10 torr.		
232-298-5	1	8002-05-9
Petroleum		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons. It consists predominantly of aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons. It may also contain small amounts of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur compounds. This category encompasses light, medium, and heavy petroleums, as well as the oils extracted from tar sands. Hydrocarbonaceous materials requiring major chemical changes for their recovery or conversion to petroleum refinery feedstocks such as crude shale oils, upgraded shale oils and liquid coal fuels are not included in this definition.		
232-343-9	2	8006-14-2
Natural gas		
Raw natural gas, as found in nature, or a gaseous combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 separated from raw natural gas by the removal of natural gas condensate, natural gas liquid, and natural gas condensate/natural gas.		
265-047-3	2	64741-47-5
Natural gas condensates (petroleum)		
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 C_2 to C_{20}. It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure.		
265-048-9	2	64741-48-6
Natural gas (petroleum), raw liq. mix		
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 C_2 through C_6.		
268-629-5	2	68131-75-9
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-4}		
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 C_3 through C_4, predominantly of propane and propylene, and boiling in the range of approximately -51°C to -1°C (-60°F to 30°F.)		
269-624-0	2	68308-04-3
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant		
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 C_1 through C_5.		
269-625-6	2	68308-05-4
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant deethanizer		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists of hydrocarbon having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.		
270-085-9	2	68410-63-9
Natural gas, dried		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from natural gas. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4, predominantly methane and ethane.		
270-651-5	2	68475-57-0
Alkanes, C_{1-2}		
270-652-0	2	68475-58-1
Alkanes, C_{2-3}		
270-653-6	2	68475-59-2
Alkanes, C_{3-4}		
270-654-1	2	68475-60-5
Alkanes, C_{4-5}		
270-667-2	2	68476-26-6
Fuel gases		
A combination of light gases. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.		
270-670-9	2	68476-29-9
Fuel gases, crude oil distillates		
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 the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately -217°C to -12°C (-358°F to 10°F).		
270-681-9	2	68476-40-4
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-4}		
270-682-4	2	68476-42-6
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-5}		
270-689-2	2	68476-49-3
Hydrocarbons, C_{2-4}, C_3-rich		
270-704-2	2	68476-85-7
Petroleum gases, liquefied		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C- and boiling in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C (-40°F to 176°F).		
270-705-8	2	68476-86-8
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C (-40°F to 176°F).		
270-724-1	2	68477-33-8
gases (petroleum), C_{3-4}, isobutane-rich		

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_4, predominantly butane and isobutane. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly isobutane.

270-757-1 2 **68477-75-8**
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C_{1-3}-rich
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 C_1 through C_4, predominantly C_1 through C_3.

270-760-8 2 **68477-79-2**
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformer, C_{1-4}-rich
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 C_1 through C_4, predominantly C_1 through C_4.

270-767-6 2 **68477-85-0**
Gases (petroleum), C_4-rich
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 C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4.

270-769-7 2 **68477-87-2**
Gases (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower overheads
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 C_3 through C_4.

270-773-9 2 **68477-91-8**
Gases (petroleum), depropanizer overheads
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 C_2 through C_4.

270-990-9 2 **68512-91-4**
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-4}-rich, petroleum distillate
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation and condensation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_3 through C_4.

271-032-2 2 **68514-31-8**
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by thermal cracking and absorber operations and by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 164°C to minus 0.5°C (-263°F to 31°F).

271-038-5 2 **68514-36-3**
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}, sweetened
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 C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -0.5°C(-263°F to 31°F).

271-259-7 2 **68527-16-2**
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-3}
A complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 164°C to minus 42°C (-263°F to -44°F).

271-261-8 2 **68527-19-5**
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}, debutanizer fraction

271-734-9 2 **68606-25-7**
Hydrocarbons, C_{2-4}

271-735-4 2 **68606-26-8**
Hydrocarbons, C_3

272-183-7 2 **68783-07-3**
Gases (petroleum), refinery blend
A complex combination obtained from various refinery processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.

272-205-5 2 **68783-65-3**
Gases (petroleum), C_{2-4}, sweetened
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 C_2 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately -51°C to -34°C (-60°F to -30°F).

272-871-7 2 **68918-99-0**
Gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off
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 C_1 through C_5.

272-872-2 2 **68919-00-6**
Gases (petroleum), dehexanizer off
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of combined naphtha streams. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.

272-896-3 2 **68919-39-1**
Natural gas condensates
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 C_2 through C_4.

273-169-3 2 **68952-76-1**
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutanizer
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.

289-339-5 2 **87741-01-3**
Hydrocarbons, C_4

292-456-4 2 **90622-55-2**
Alkanes, C_{1-4}, C_3-rich

295-404-9 2 **92045-22-2**
Gases (petroleum), steam-cracker, C_3-rich

EINECS no	group	CAS no

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).

295-463-0 2 **92045-80-2**
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened, C_4 fraction
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 C_4 saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons.

306-004-1 2 **95465-89-7**
Hydrocarbons, C_4, 1,3-butadiene- and isobutene-free

232-349-1 3A **8006-61-9**
Gasoline, natural
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 C_4 through C_8 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 120°C (-4°F to 248°F).

232-443-2 3A **8030-30-6**
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 C_5 through C_6 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).

232-453-7 3A **8032-32-4**
Ligroine
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum. This fraction boils in a range of approximately 20°C to 135°C (58°F to 275°F).

265-041-0 3A **64741-41-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_6 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 230°C (149°F to 446°F).

265-042-6 3A **64741-42-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range straight-run
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 220°C (-4°F to 428°F).

265-192-2 3A **64742-89-8**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.
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 C_5 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 160°C (95°F to 320°F).

265-199-0 3A **64742-95-6**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_8 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 135°C to 210°C (275°F to 410°F).

270-344-6 3A **68425-29-6**
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, gasoline-blending
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 C_9 and boiling at approximately 204°C (400°F).

270-658-3 3A **68475-70-7**
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_{4-8}, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived
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 C_4 through C_8, including benzene.

270-725-7 3A **68477-34-9**
Distillates (petroleum), C_{3-5}, 2-methyl-2-butene-rich
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_5, predominantly isopentane and 3-methyl-1-butene. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly 2-methyl-2-butene.

270-726-2 3A **68477-35-0**
Distillates (petroleum), C_{3-6}, piperylene-rich
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in the carbon numbers C_3 through C_6. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly piperylenes.

270-791-7 3A **68478-12-6**
Residues (petroleum), butane splitter bottoms
A complex residuum from the distillation of butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_6.

270-795-9 3A **68478-16-0**
Residual oils (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower
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 C_4 through C_6.

271-025-4 3A **68514-15-8**
Gasoline, vapor-recovery
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 C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately -20°C to 196°C(-4°F to 384°F).

271-727-0 3A **68606-11-1**
Gasoline, straight-run, topping-plant
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).

272-186-3 3A **68783-12-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened

EINECS no	group	CAS no

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 C_5 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 0°C to 230°C (25°F to 446°F).

272-931-2 3A **68921-08-4**
Distillates (petroleum), light straight-run gasoline fractionation stabilizer overheads
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 C_3 through C_6.

296-903-4 3A **93165-19-6**
Distillates (petroleum), C_4-rich
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of a petroleum feedstock. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers of C_3 through C_7, rich in C_4, and boiling in the range of approximately 60°C to 70°C (140°F to 158°F).

309-945-6 3A **101631-20-3**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight run, arom.-contg.
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 C_8 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 130°C to 210°C (266°F to 410°F).

265-066-7 3B **64741-64-6**
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 220°C (194°F to 428°F).

265-067-2 3B **64741-65-7**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 to C_5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 220°C (302°F to 428°F).

265-068-8 3B **64741-66-8**
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_7 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 160°C (194°F to 320°F).

271-267-0 3B **68527-27-5**
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_7 through C_{12} with some butanes and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 200°C (95°F to 428°F).

292-698-0 3B **90989-42-7**
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_{7-8}, dealkylation products, distn. residues

265-055-7 3C **64741-54-4**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked
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 C_6 through C_{12} 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.

265-056-2 3C **64741-55-5**
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
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 C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons.

265-071-4 3C **64741-69-1**
Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrocracked
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 C_4 through C_{10}, and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 180°C (-4°F to 356°F).

265-079-8 3C **64741-78-2**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked
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 C_6 through C_{12}, and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 230°C (148°F to 446°F).

267-563-4 3C **67891-79-6**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy arom.
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 C_5-C_7 aromatic hydrocarbons with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon number predominantly of C_5. This stream may contain benzene.

270-685-0 3C **68476-45-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{5-10} arom. conc., ethylene-manuf.-by-product
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a cracking process in the ethylene plant. It consists of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_5 through C_{10}, primarily benzene.

270-686-6 3C **68476-46-0**
Hydrocarbons, C_{5-11}, catalytic cracker distillates

EINECS no	group	CAS no

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 C_3 through C_{11} and boiling in a range approximately up to 204°C(400°F).

270-771-8 3C **68477-89-4**

Distillates (petroleum), depentanizer overheads

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 C_4 through C_6.

270-993-5 3C **68513-03-1**

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed, arom.-free

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 C_5 through C_8 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.

272-185-8 3C **68783-09-5**

Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic cracked light distd.

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 C_1 through C_5.

295-431-6 3C **92045-50-6**

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked, sweetened

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 C_6 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 60°C to 200°C (140°F to 392°F).

295-441-0 3C **92045-59-5**

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked sweetened

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).

295-444-7 3C **92045-62-0**

Hydrocarbons, C_{8-11}, naphtha-cracking, toluene cut

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 C_8 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 130°C to 205°C (266°F to 401°F).

295-445-2 3C **92045-63-1**

Hydrocarbons, C_{4-11}, naphtha-cracking, arom.-free

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 C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 30°C to 205°C (86°F to 401°F).

295-446-8 3C **92045-64-2**

Hydrocarbons, C_{6-7}, naphtha-cracking, solvent-refined

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 C_6 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately 70°C to 100°C (158°F to 212°F).

305-586-4 3C **94733-07-0**

Distillates (petroleum), cracked, ethylene manuf. by-product, C_{9-10} fraction

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of residual oils from the cracking of petroleum or natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of 150°C to 210°C (302°F to 410°F).

309-870-9 3C **101316-66-9**

Hydrocarbons, C_{6-8}, hydrogenated sorption-dearomatized, toluene raffination

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 C_6 through C8 and boiling in the range of approximately 80°C to 135°C (176°F to 275°F).

309-974-4 3C **101794-97-2**

Hydrocarbons, C_{6-12}, catalytic cracker distillates

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 C_6 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 140°C to 210°C (284°F to 410°F).

265-065-1 3D **64741-63-5**

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed

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 C_5 through C_{11} 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.

265-070-9 3D **64741-68-0**

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed

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 C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446°F).

265-073-5 3D **64741-70-4**

Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic isomerization of straight chain paraffinic C_4 through C_6 hydrocarbons. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons such as isobutane, isopentane, 2,2-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane, and 3-methylpentane.

270-660-4 3D **68475-79-6**
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed depentanizer
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 C_3 through C_6 and boiling in the range of approximately -49°C to 63°C (-57°F to 145°F).

270-687-1 3D **68476-47-1**
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-6}, C_{6-8} catalytic reformer

270-794-3 3D **68478-15-9**
Residues (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer
A complex residuum from the catalytic reforming of C_{6-8} feed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_6.

271-058-4 3D **68514-79-4**
Petroleum products, hydrofiner-powerformer reformates
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).

272-895-8 3D **68919-37-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_5 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 230°C (95°F to 446°F).

273-271-8 3D **68955-35-1**
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed
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 C_4 through C_{12} 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.

285-509-8 3D **85116-58-1**
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed hydrotreated light, C_{8-12} arom. fraction
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 C_8 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 180°C (320°F to 356°F).

285-510-3 3D **85116-59-2**
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed light, arom.-free fraction
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 C_5 to C_8 and boiling in the range of approximately 66°C to 121°C (151°F to 250°F).

295-279-0 3D **91995-18-5**
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_8, catalytic reforming-derived

295-331-2 3D **91995-68-5**
Extracts (petroleum), catalytic reformed light naphtha solvent
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 C_7 through C_8 and boiling in the range of approximately 100°C to 200°C (212°F to 392°F).

295-440-5 3D **92045-58-4**
Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization, C_6-fraction
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).

297-401-8 3D **93571-75-6**
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_{7-12}, C_8-rich
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 C_7 through C_{12} (primarily C_8)and can contain nonaromatic hydrocarbons, both boiling in the range of approximately 130°C to 200°C (266°F to 392°F).

297-458-9 3D **93572-29-3**
Gasoline, C_{5-11}, high-octane stabilized reformed
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 C_5 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 45°C to 185°C (113°F to 365°F).

297-465-7 3D **93572-35-1**
Hydrocarbons, C_{7-12}, $C_{>7}$-arom.-rich, reforming heavy fraction
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 C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 120°C to 210°C (248°F to 380°F)and C_9 and higher aromatic hydrocarbons.

297-466-2 3D **93572-36-2**
Hydrocarbons, C_{5-11}, nonaroms.-rich, reforming light fraction
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 C_5 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 125°C (94°F to 257°F), benzene and toluene.

265-178-6 3E **64742-73-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light

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EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F).

265-185-4 3E **64742-82-1**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446°F).

295-433-7 3E **92045-52-8**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized full-range
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 30°C to 250°C (86°F to 482°F).

295-434-2 3E **92045-53-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light, dearomatized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized light petroleum fractions. It consists predominantly of C_7 paraffins and cycloparaffins boiling in a range of approximately 90°C to 100°C (194°F to 212°F).

309-862-5 3E **101316-56-7**
Distillates (petroleum), C_{7-9}, C_8-rich, hydrodesulfurized dearomatized
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 C_7 through C_9, predominantly C_8 paraffins and cycloparaffins, boiling in the range of approximately 120°C to 130°C (248°F to 266°F).

265-150-3 3F **64742-48-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy
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 C_6 through C_{13} and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 230°C (149°F to 446°F).

265-151-9 3F **64742-49-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
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 C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F).

270-092-7 3F **68410-96-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, intermediate boiling
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 C_9 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 127°C to 188°C (262°F to 370°F).

270-093-2 3F **68410-97-9**
Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling
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 C_6 through C_9 and boiling in the range of approximately 3°C to 194°C (37°F to 382°F).

285-512-4 3F **85116-61-6**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, cycloalkane-contg.
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 (-4°F to 374°F).

295-298-4 3F **91995-38-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-6}, depentanizer lights, arom. hydrotreater
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the depentanizer column before hydrotreatment of the aromatic charges. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_6, predominantly pentanes and pentenes, and boiling in the range of approximately 25°C to 40°C (77°F to 104°F).

295-436-3 3F **92045-55-1**
Hydrocarbons, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined
A combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by a solvent extraction and distillation process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 94°C to 99°C (201°F to 210°F).

295-443-1 3F **92045-61-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-12}, naphtha-cracking, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation from the product of a naphtha steam cracking process and subsequent catalytic selective hydrogenation of gum formers. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 30°C to 230°C (86°F to 446°F).

295-529-9 3F **92062-15-2**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic
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 C_6 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately 73°C to 85°C (163°F to 185°F).

297-852-0 3F **93763-33-8**
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-11}, hydrotreated, dearomatized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.

297-853-6 3F **93763-34-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{9-12}, hydrotreated, dearomatized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.

EINECS no	group	CAS no

309-871-4 3F **101316-67-0**
Hydrocarbons, C_4-rich, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined
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).

265-086-6 3G **64741-84-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light
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 C_5 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 190°C (95°F to 374°F).

265-095-5 3G **64741-92-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy
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 C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446°F).

265-089-2 3H **64741-87-3**
Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened
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 C_4 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 10°C to 230°C (14°F to 446°F).

265-115-2 3H **64742-15-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), acid-treated
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 C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446°F).

265-122-0 3H **64742-22-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy
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 C_6 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 230°C (149°F to 446°F).

265-123-6 3H **64742-23-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized light
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 C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F).

268-618-5 3H **68131-49-7**
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_{6-10}, acid-treated, neutralized

270-741-4 3H **68477-61-2**
Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid, C_{4-6}
A complex combination of organic compounds produced by cold acid unit extraction of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_6, predominantly pentanes and amylenes. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_4 through C_6, predominantly C_5.

271-262-3 3H **68527-21-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated full-range straight-run
A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of full-range straight-run naphtha with natural or modified clay, usually in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately -20°C to 220°C (-4°F to 429°F).

271-263-9 3H **68527-22-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated light straight-run
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 C_7 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 93°C to 180°C (200°F to 356°F).

295-442-6 3H **92045-60-8**
Naphtha (petroleum), light, C_5-rich, sweetened
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 C_4 through C_5, predominantly C_5, and boiling in the range of approximately minus 10°C to 35°C (14°F to 95°F).

295-794-0 3H **92128-94-4**
Hydrocarbons, C_{8-12}, catalytic-cracking, chem. neutralized
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 C_8 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 130°C to 210°C (266°F to 410°F).

302-639-3 3H **94114-03-1**
Gasoline, pyrolysis, hydrogenated
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).

308-261-5 3H **97926-43-7**
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphtha solvent, clay-treated
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 C_7 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 80°C to 180°C (175°F to 356°F).

309-976-5 3H **101795-01-1**
Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened light
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 C_5 through C_8 and boiling in the range of approximately 20°C to 130°C (68°F to 266°F).

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309-987-5 3H **101896-28-0**
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-12}, catalytic cracking, chem. neutralized, sweetened

265-075-6 3I **64741-74-8**
Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_6 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 10°C to 130°C (14°F to 266°F).

265-085-0 3I **64741-83-9**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked
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 C_6 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 65°C to 220°C (148°F to 428°F).

265-187-5 3I **64742-83-2**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked
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 C_4 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F). This stream is likely to contain 10 vol. % or more benzene.

267-565-5 3I **67891-80-9**
Distillates (petroleum), light arom.
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 C_5-C_7 aromatic hydrocarbons with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly of C_5. This stream may contain benzene.

270-735-1 3I **68477-50-9**
Distillates (petroleum), polymd. steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C_{5-12} fraction
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 C_5 through C_{12}.

270-736-7 3I **68477-53-2**
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C_{5-12} fraction
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 C_5 through C_{12}.

270-738-8 3I **68477-55-4**
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C_{5-10} fraction, mixed with light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha C_5 fraction

271-013-9 3I **68513-69-9**
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light
A complex residuum from the distillation of the products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately 101°C to 555°C (214°F to 1030°F).

271-138-9 3I **68516-20-1**
Naphtha (petroleum), steam-cracked middle arom.
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 C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 130°C to 220°C(266°F to 428°F).

271-264-4 3I **68527-23-1**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked arom.
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 C_7 through C_9 and boiling in the range of approximately 110°C to 165°C (230°F to 329°F).

271-266-5 3I **68527-26-4**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized
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 C_4 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 80°C to 218°C (176°F to 424°F).

271-631-9 3I **68603-00-9**
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil
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 C_5 and boiling in the range of approximately 33°C to 60°C (91°F to 140°F).

271-632-4 3I **68603-01-0**
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, C_5-dimer-contg.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the extractive distillation of thermal cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C_5 with some dimerized C_5 olefins and boiling in the range of approximately 33°C to 184°C (91°F to 363°F).

271-634-5 3I **68603-03-2**
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, extractive
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the extractive distillation of thermal cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists of paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons, predominantly isoamylenes such as 2-methyl-1-butene and 2-methyl-2-butene and boiling in the range of approximately 31°C to 40°C (88°F to 104°F).

271-726-5 3I **68606-10-0**
Gasoline, pyrolysis, debutanizer bottoms
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropanizer bottoms. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_5.

273-266-0 3I **68955-29-3**
Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked, debutanized arom.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily benzene.

285-511-9 3I **85116-60-5**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized thermal cracked light

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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 C_5 to C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 23°C to 195°C (73°F to 383°F).

295-302-4 3I **91995-41-4**
Distillates (petroleum), heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha, C_5-rich
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 C_4 through C_6, predominantly C_5.

295-405-4 3I **92045-23-3**
Hydrocarbons, C_4, steam-cracker distillate
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 C_4, 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).

295-432-1 3I **92045-51-7**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy steam-cracked, hydrogenated

295-438-4 3I **92045-57-3**
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light steam-cracked
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 C_5 through C_{11} and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 190°C (95°F to 374°F).

295-447-3 3I **92045-65-3**
Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked, sweetened
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).

296-028-8 3I **92201-97-3**
Naphtha (petroleum), light heat-soaked, steam-cracked
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 C_4 through C_6 and boiling in the range of approximately 0°C to 80°C (32°F to 176°F).

296-942-7 3I **93165-55-0**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, hydrogenated
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 C_4 through C_{10} 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 sulphur and oxygenated compounds.

297-855-7 3I **93763-36-1**
Hydrocarbons, C_{5-7}, C_6-rich, heat-soaked, steam-cracked ethylene manufg. by-product

305-750-5 3I **95009-23-7**
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C_{8-12} fraction, polymd., distn. lights
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the polymerized C_8 through C_{12} fraction from steam-cracked petroleum distillates. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_8 through C_{12}.

308-713-1 3I **98219-46-6**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized, thermally treated
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 C_7 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 95°C to 200°C (203°F to 392°F).

308-714-7 3I **98219-47-7**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, thermally treated
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 C_5 through C_6 and boiling in the range of approximately 35°C to 80°C (95°F to 176°F).

310-012-0 3I **102110-14-5**
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-6}, C_5-rich, steam-cracked naphtha
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly C_5.

310-013-6 3I **102110-15-6**
Hydrocarbons, C_5-rich, dicyclopentadiene-contg.
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 C_5 and dicyclopentadiene and boiling in the range of approximately 30°C to 170°C (86°F to 338°F).

310-057-6 3I **102110-55-4**
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light, arom.
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 C_5. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C_5 and boiling above approximately 40°C (104°F).

289-220-8 3J **86290-81-5**
Gasoline
A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_3 and boiling in the range of 30°C to 260°C (86°F to 500°F).

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232-366-4 4A **8008-20-6**
Kerosine (petroleum)
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).

265-132-5 4A **64742-31-0**
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized light
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 C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).

265-149-8 4A **64742-47-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
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 C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).

265-184-9 4A **64742-81-0**
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).

265-191-7 4A **64742-88-7**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
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 C_9 through C_{12} and boiling in the range of approximately 140°C to 220°C (284°F to 428°F).

265-198-5 4A **64742-94-5**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 165°C to 290°C (330°F to 554°F).

265-200-4 4A **64742-96-7**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aliph.
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 C_{11} through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 190°C to 290°C (374°F to 554°F).

269-785-7 4A **68333-29-9**
Residues (petroleum), light naphtha solvent extracts
A complex residuum from the distillation of light naphtha solvent extract. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C_9, predominantly trimethylbenzenes and indan and boiling in the range of approximately 143°C to 260°C (290°F to 500°F).

294-799-5 4A **91770-15-9**
Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened
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 hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).

295-416-4 4A **92045-36-8**
Kerosine (petroleum), solvent-refined sweetened
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by solvent refining and sweetening and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 260°C (302°F to 500°F).

295-418-5 4A **92045-37-9**
Kerosine (petroleum), straight-run wide-cut
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a wide cut hydrocarbon fuel cut from atmospheric distillation and boiling in the range of approximately 70°C to 220°C (158°F to 428°F).

295-497-6 4A **92061-84-2**
Raffinates (petroleum), hydrotreated kerosine light
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a light cut from a hydrotreated kerosine raffinate. It consists predominantly of branched chain and cyclic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{10}.

297-854-1 4A **93763-35-0**
Hydrocarbons, C_{9-16}, hydrotreated, dearomatized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.

307-033-2 4A **97488-94-3**
Kerosine (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrodesulfurized

309-873-5 4A **101316-68-1**
Kerosine (petroleum), catalytic reformed, C_{8-15}-alkylbenzene fraction
A complex combination of alkylbenzenes obtained by the catalytic reforming of kerosine. It consists predominantly of alkylbenzenes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_8 through C_{15} and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 260°C (320°F to 500°F).

309-944-0 4A **101631-19-0**
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of petroleum and subsequent hydrotreatment. It consists predominantly of alkanes, cycloalkanes and alkylbenzenes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 270°C (446°F to 518°F).

270-728-3 4B **68477-39-4**
Distillates (petroleum), cracked stripped steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C_{8-10} fraction
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling cracked stripped steam-cracked distillates. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_8 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 129°C to 194°C (264°F to 382°F).

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270-729-9 4B **68477-40-7**
Distillates (petroleum), cracked stripped steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C_{10-12} fraction
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distilling cracked stripped steam-cracked distillates. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_{10} through C_{12}.

270-737-2 4B **68477-54-3**
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C_{8-12} fraction
A complex combination of organic compounds obtained by the distillation of products from a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_8 through C_{12}.

270-790-1 4B **68478-10-4**
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized, C_{8-16}-cycloalkadiene conc.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of debenzenized light steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of cyclic olefinic and aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_8 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 130°C to 300°C (226°F to 572°F).

285-507-7 4B **85116-55-8**
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized thermal cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulfurized thermal cracker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons predominantly in the range of C_8 to C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 120°C to 283°C (284°F to 541°F).

292-621-0 4B **90640-98-5**
Aromatic hydrocarbons, $C_{aEGT\ 10}$, steam-cracking, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a steam cracking process treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 320°C (302°F to 608°F).

292-637-8 4B **90641-13-7**
Naphtha (petroleum), steam-cracked, hydrotreated, C_{9-10}-arom.-rich
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a steam cracking process thereafter treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_9 through C_{10} and boiling in the range of approximately 140°C to 200°C (284°F to 392°F).

295-311-3 4B **91995-50-5**
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, hydrotreated light arom.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons.

295-315-5 4B **91995-53-8**
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, solvent-refined light hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinates from a solvent extraction process of hydrotreated light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha.

265-043-1 5A **64741-43-1**
Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 400°C (401°F to 752°F).

265-044-7 5A **64741-44-2**
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of 205°C to 345°C (401°F to 653°F).

265-049-4 5A **64741-49-7**
Condensates (petroleum), vacuum tower
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the lowest boiling stream in the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 400°C (401°F to 752°F).

265-059-9 5A **64741-58-8**
Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 450°C (446°F to 842°F).

265-088-7 5A **64741-86-2**
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 345°C (302°F to 653°F).

265-092-9 5A **64741-90-8**
Gas oils (petroleum), solvent-refined
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 C_{11} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 400°C (401°F to 752°F).

265-093-4 5A **64741-91-9**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined middle
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 C_9 through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 345°C (302°F to 653°F).

265-112-6 5A **64742-12-7**
Gas oils (petroleum), acid-treated

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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 C_{13} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 400°C (446°F to 752°F).

265-113-1 5A **64742-13-8**
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated middle
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 C_{11} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 345°C (401°F to 653°F).

265-114-7 5A **64742-14-9**
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light
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 C_9 through C_{16} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (302°F to 554°F).

265-129-9 5A **64742-29-6**
Gas oils (petroleum), chemically neutralized
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 C_{13} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 400°C (446°F to 752°F).

265-130-4 5A **64742-30-9**
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized middle
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 C_{11} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 345°C (401°F to 653°F).

265-139-3 5A **64742-38-7**
Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay, usually in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 345°C (302°F to 653°F).

265-148-2 5A **64742-46-7**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle
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 C_{11} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 400°C (401°F to 752°F).

265-182-8 5A **64742-79-6**
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 400°C (446°F to 752°F).

265-183-3 5A **64742-80-9**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 400°C (401°F to 752°F).

265-190-1 5A **64742-87-6**
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 450°C (446°F to 842°F).

270-671-4 5A **68476-30-2**
Fuel oil, no. 2
A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F)to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).

270-673-5 5A **68476-31-3**
Fuel oil, no. 4
A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 45 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F)to a maximum of 125 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).

270-676-1 5A **68476-34-6**
Fuels, diesel, no. 2
A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F)to a maximum of 40.1 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).

272-341-5 5A **68814-87-9**
Distillates (petroleum), full-range straight-run middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 400°C (320°F to 752°F).

272-818-8 5A **68915-97-9**
Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run, high-boiling
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It boils in the range of approximately 282°C to 349°C (540°F to 660°F).

292-615-8 5A **90640-93-0**
Distillates (petroleum), highly refined middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the subjection of a petroleum fraction to several of the following steps: filtration, centrifugation, atmospheric distillation, vacuum distillation, acidification, neutralization, and clay treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{10} through C_{20}.

294-454-9 5A **91722-55-3**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed straight-run middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 345°C (401°F to 653°F).

295-407-5 5A **92045-24-4**
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated light vacuum

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons that is obtained by treatment of light vacuum petroleum gas oils with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 450°C (446°F to 842°F).

295-408-0 5A **92045-26-6**
Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum, solvent-dewaxed
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by deparaffinating a petroleum distillate under vacuum by solvent treatments. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of between 20-25cSt at 40°C.

295-409-6 5A **92045-27-7**
Gas oils (petroleum), solvent-refined light vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 450°C (446°F to 842°F).

296-468-0 5A **92704-36-4**
Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contact or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{10} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 410°C (320°F to 770°F).

300-227-8 5A **93924-33-5**
Gas oils, paraffinic
A distillate obtained from the redistillation of a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the effluents from a severe catalytic hydrotreatment of paraffins. It boils in the range of approximately 190°C to 330°C (374°F to 594°F).

307-659-6 5A **97675-85-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{16-20}, hydrotreated middle distillate, distn. lights
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the treatment of a middle distillate with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 290°C to 350°C (554°F to 662°F). It produces a finished oil having a viscosity of 2cSt at 100°C (212°F).

307-660-1 5A **97675-86-0**
Hydrocarbons, C_{12-20}, hydrotreated paraffinic, distn. lights
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the treatment of heavy paraffins with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 350°C (446°F to 662°F). It produces a finished oil having a viscosity of 2cSt at 100°C (212°F).

EINECS no	group	CAS no

307-750-0 5A **97722-01-5**
Gas oils, light naphthenic vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by vacuum distillation of a crude naphthenic. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{27} and boiling in the range of approximately 240°C to 400°C (464°F to 752°F). It produces a finished oil having a viscosity of 9.5cSt at 40°C (104°F).

307-754-2 5A **97722-05-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{16-20}, hydrotreated distillate, vacuum distn. lights
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the catalytic hydrotreatment of a distillate having a viscosity of 2cSt at 100°C (212°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} to C_{20} and boiling in a range of approximately 290°C to 350°C (554°F to 662°F).

307-756-3 5A **97722-07-1**
Hydrocarbons, C_{11-17}, naphthenic middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by vacuum distillation of a naphthenic distillate having a viscosity of 2.2cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{17} and boiling in the range of approximately 200°C to 300°C (392°F to 572°F).

307-757-9 5A **97722-08-2**
Hydrocarbons, C_{11-17}, solvent-extd. light naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extraction of the aromatics from a light naphthenic distillate having a viscosity of 2.2cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{17} and boiling in the range of approximately 200°C to 300°C (392°F to 572°F).

308-128-1 5A **97862-78-7**
Gas oils, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the redistillation of the effluents from the treatment of paraffins with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{17} through C_{2-} and boiling in the range of approximately 330°C to 340°C (626°F to 644°F).

309-667-5 5A **100683-97-4**
Distillates (petroleum), carbon-treated light paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of a petroleum oil fraction with activated charcoal for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{28}.

309-668-0 5A **100683-98-5**
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate paraffinic, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} through C_{34}.

EINECS no	group	CAS no

309-669-6 5A **100683-99-6**
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate paraffinic, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum with bleaching earth for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{14} through C_{36}.

309-693-7 5A **100684-22-8**
Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of light vacuum petroleum gas oils with activated charcoal for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30}.

309-694-2 5A **100684-23-9**
Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of light vacuum petroleum gas oils with bleaching earth for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30}.

309-695-8 5A **100684-24-0**
Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of straight run petroleum gas oils with activated charcoal for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{25}.

309-881-9 5A **101316-80-7**
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrocracked heavy arom.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of hydrocracked petroleum distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{14} and boiling in the range of approximately 235°C to 290°C (455°F to 554°F).

265-060-4 5B **64741-59-9**
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
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 C_9 through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 400°C (302°F to 752°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-062-5 5B **64741-60-2**
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked
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 C_{11} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 450°C (401°F to 842°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-078-2 5B **64741-77-1**
Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked
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 C_{10} through C_{16}, and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 320°C (320°F to 608°F).

265-084-5 5B **64741-82-8**
Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{10} through C_{22} and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 370°C (320°F to 698°F).

269-781-5 5B **68333-25-5**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 400°C (302°F to 752°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

269-822-7 5B **68334-30-5**
Fuels, diesel
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 163°C to 357°C (325°F to 675°F).

270-719-4 5B **68477-29-2**
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, high-boiling
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils in the range of approximately 343°C to 399°C (650°F to 750°F).

270-721-5 5B **68477-30-5**
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, intermediate-boiling
A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils in the range of approximately 288°C to 371°C (550°F to 700°F).

271-260-2 5B **68527-18-4**
Gas oils (petroleum), steam-cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the products from a steam cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_9 and boiling in the range of from approximately 205°C to 400°C (400°F to 752°F)

272-891-6 5B **68919-17-5**
Hydrocarbons, C_{12-20}, catalytic alkylation by-products
The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic alkylation of benzene with propylene. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 250°C to 350°C (482°F to 662°F).

272-930-7 5B **68921-07-3**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light catalytic cracked

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst.

285-505-6 5B **85116-53-6**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized thermal cracked middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulfurized thermal cracker distillate stocks. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} to C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 205° C to 400°C (401°F to 752°F).

289-222-9 5B **86290-83-7**
Hydrocarbons, steam-cracking tar middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of steam cracked tar. It consists predominantly of aromatic and other hydrocarbons and organic sulfur compounds boiling in the range of approximately 210°C to 340°C (410°F to 644°F).

295-514-7 5B **92062-00-5**
Residues (petroleum), hydrogenated steam-cracked naphtha
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a residual fraction from the distillation of hydrotreated steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 200°C to 350°C (32°F to 662°F).

295-517-3 5B **92062-04-9**
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked naphtha distn.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a column bottom from the separation of effluents from steam cracking naphtha at a high temperature. It boils in the range of approximately 147°C to 300°C (297°F to 572°F)and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of 18cSt at 50°C.

295-991-1 5B **92201-60-0**
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked, thermally degraded
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process which has been used as a heat transfer fluid. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 190°C to 340°C (374°F to 644°F). This stream is likely to contain organic sulfur compounds.

297-905-8 5B **93763-85-0**
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked heat-soaked naphtha
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as residue from the distillation of steam cracked heat soaked naphtha and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 350°C (302°F to 662°F).

308-278-8 5B **97926-59-5**
Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum, thermal-cracked hydrodesulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by catalytic dehydrosulfurization of thermal-cracked light vacuum petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{14} through C_{20} and boiling in the range of approximately 270°C to 370°C (518°F to 698°F).

309-865-1 5B **101316-59-0**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle coker
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulphurised coker distillate stocks. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{21} and boiling in the range of approximately 200°C to 360°C (392°F to 680°F).

309-939-3 5B **101631-14-5**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy steam-cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam cracking heavy residues. It consists predominantly of highly alkylated heavy aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 250°C to 400°C (482°F to 752°F).

265-045-2 6A **64741-45-3**
Residues (petroleum), atm. tower
A complex residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-057-8 6A **64741-56-6**
Residues (petroleum), vacuum
A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{34} and boiling above approximately 495°C (923°F).

265-058-3 6A **64741-57-7**
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and boiling in the range of approximately 350°C to 600°C (662°F to 1112°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-181-2 6A **64742-78-5**
Residues (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized atmospheric tower
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating an atmospheric tower residuum with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove organic sulfur compounds. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-188-0 6A **64742-85-4**
Residues (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a vacuum residuum with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove organic sulfur compounds. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{34} and boiling approximately above 495°C (923°F).

269-777-3 6A **68333-22-2**
Residues (petroleum), atmospheric
A complex residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{11} and boiling above approximately 200°C (392°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt.% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

EINECS no	group	CAS no

270-674-0 6A **68476-32-4**
Fuel oil, residues-straight-run gas oils, high-sulfur

270-984-6 6A **68512-62-9**
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum
A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{13} and boiling above approximately 230°C (446°F).

273-263-4 6A **68955-27-1**
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil.

274-683-0 6A **70592-76-6**
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{14} through C_{42} and boiling in the range of approximately 250°C to 545°C (482°F to 1013°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt.% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

274-684-6 6A **70592-77-7**
Distillates (petroleum), light vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{35} and boiling in the range of approximately 250°C to 545°C (482°F to 1013°F).

274-685-1 6A **70592-78-8**
Distillates (petroleum), vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{50} and boiling in the range of approximately 270°C to 600°C (518°F to 1112°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt.% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

292-658-2 6A **90669-76-4**
Residues (petroleum), vacuum, light
A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{24} and boiling above approximately 390°C (734°F).

295-396-7 6A **92045-14-2**
Fuel oil, heavy, high-sulfur
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude petroleum. It consists predominantly of aliphatic, aromatic and cycloaliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 400°C (752°F).

309-713-4 6A **100684-40-0**
Residues (petroleum), vacuum distn. residue hydrogenation
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a residue from the distillation of crude oil under vacuum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range above C_{50} and boiling in the range above approximately 500°C (932°F).

309-863-0 6A **101316-57-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized full-range middle
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum stock with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_9 through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 400°C (302°F to 752°F).

265-063-0 6B **64741-61-3**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked
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 C_{15} through C_{35} and boiling in the range of approximately 260°C to 500°C (500°F to 932°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-064-6 6B **64741-62-4**
Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-069-3 6B **64741-67-9**
Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the product from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{10} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 160°C to 400°C (320°F to 725°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- or 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-076-1 6B **64741-75-9**
Residues (petroleum), hydrocracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products of a hydrocracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F).

265-081-9 6B **64741-80-6**
Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the product from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-082-4 6B **64741-81-7**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{36} and boiling in the range of approximately 260°C to 480°C (500°F to 896°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-162-9 6B **64742-59-2**
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated vacuum
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 C_{13} through C_{50} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 600°C (446°F to 1112°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6- membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-189-6 6B **64742-86-5**
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and boiling in the range of approximately 350°C to 600°C (662°F to 1112°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-193-8 6B **64742-90-1**
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the residual fraction from the distillation of the products of a steam cracking process (including steam cracking to produce ethylene). It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{14} and boiling above approximately 260°C (500°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

269-782-0 6B **68333-26-6**
Clarified oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized catalytic cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating catalytic cracked clarified oil with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

269-783-6 6B **68333-27-7**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized intermediate catalytic cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating intermediate catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{11} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 205°C to 450°C (401°F to 842°F). It contains a relatively large proportion of tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

269-784-1 6B **68333-28-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy catalytic cracked
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of heavy catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{35} and boiling in the range of approximately 260°C to 500°C (500°F to 932°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

270-675-6 6B **68476-33-5**
Fuel oil, residual
The liquid product from various refinery streams, usually residues. The composition is complex and varies with the source of the crude oil.

270-792-2 6B **68478-13-7**
Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue distn.
A complex residuum from the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils approximately above 399°C (750°F).

270-796-4 6B **68478-17-1**
Residues (petroleum), heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil. It predominantly consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{13} and boiling above approximately 230°C (446°F).

270-983-0 6B **68512-61-8**
Residues (petroleum), heavy coker and light vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of heavy coker gas oil and light vacuum gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{13} and boiling above approximately 230°C (446°F).

271-384-7 6B **68553-00-4**
Fuel oil, no. 6
A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 900 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F)to a maximum of 9000 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).

272-187-9 6B **68733-13-1**

272-951-1 6B **68921-67-5**
Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues
The complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from an ethylene manufacturing process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_5 through C_{11}.

273-272-3 6B **68955-36-2**
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked, resinous
A complex residuum from the distillation of steam-cracked petroleum residues.

285-555-9 6B **85117-03-9**
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized coker heavy vacuum

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by hydrodesulfurization of heavy coker distillate stocks. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range C_{18} to C_{44} and boiling in the range of approximately 304°C to 548°C (579°F to 1018°F). Likely to contain 5% or more of 4- to 6- membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

295-511-0 6B **92061-97-7**
Residues (petroleum), catalytic cracking
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{11} and boiling above approximately 200°C (392°F).

295-518-9 6B **92062-05-0**
Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked vacuum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the vacuum distillation of the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{34} and boiling above approximately 495°C (923°F).

295-990-6 6B **92201-59-7**
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked, thermally degraded
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process which has been used as a heat transfer fluid. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 220°C to 450°C (428°F to 842°F). This stream is likely to contain organic sulfur compounds.

298-754-0 6B **93821-66-0**
Residual oils (petroleum)
A complex combination of hydrocarbons, sulfur compounds and metal-containing organic compounds obtained as the residue from refinery fractionation cracking processes. It produces a finished oil with a viscosity above 2cSt. at 100°C.

308-733-0 6B **98219-64-8**
Residues, steam cracked, thermally treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of raw steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range above approximately 180°C (356°F).

265-051-5 7A **64741-50-0**
Distillates (petroleum), light paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons normally present in this distillation range of crude oil.

265-052-0 7A **64741-51-1**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons.

265-053-6 7A **64741-52-2**
Distillates (petroleum), light naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-054-1 7A **64741-53-3**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-117-3 7A **64742-18-3**
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated heavy naphthenic
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 C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-118-9 7A **64742-19-4**
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light naphthenic
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 C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-119-4 7A **64742-20-7**
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated heavy paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulfuric acid process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

265-121-5 7A **64742-21-8**
Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulfuric acid treating process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

265-136-7 7A **64742-35-4**
Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized light naphthenic

EINECS no	group	CAS no

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 C_{15} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

232-455-8 7B **8042-47-5**
White mineral oil (petroleum)
A highly refined petroleum mineral oil consisting of a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the intensive treatment of a petroleum fraction with sulfuric acid and oleum, or by hydrogenation, or by a combination of hydrogenation and acid treatment. Additional washing and treating steps may be included in the processing operation. It consists of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{50}.

265-096-0 7B **64741-95-3**
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent deasphalted
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the solvent soluble fraction from C_3 - C_4 solvent deasphalting of a residuum. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 400°C (752°F).

265-101-6 7B **64742-01-4**
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-refined
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the solvent insoluble fraction from solvent refining of a residuum using a polar organic solvent such as phenol or furfural. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 400°C (752°F).

265-143-5 7B **64742-41-2**
Residual oils (petroleum), clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a residual oil with a natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 400°C (752°F).

265-160-8 7B **64742-57-0**
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated
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 greater than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 400°C (752°F).

265-166-0 7B **64742-62-7**
Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of long, branched chain hydrocarbons from a residual oil by solvent crystallization. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 400°C (752°F).

292-656-1 7B **90669-74-2**
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated solvent dewaxed

294-843-3 7B **91770-57-9**
Residual oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed

295-424-8 7B **92045-43-7**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrocracked nonarom. solvent-dewaxed deparaffined

295-425-3 7B **92045-44-8**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated bright stock-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a solvent-refined residue with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of between 650-750cSt at 40°C.

295-426-9 7B **92045-45-9**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated solvent-refined bright stock-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a solvent-refined residue with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C_{40} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of between 450-500cSt at 40°C.

295-499-7 7B **92061-86-4**
Residual oils (petroleum), hydrocracked acid-treated solvent-dewaxed
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by solvent removal of paraffins from the residue of the distillation of acid-treated, hydrocracked heavy paraffins and boiling approximately above 380°C (716°F).

295-550-3 7B **92062-35-6**
White mineral oil (petroleum), light
A highly refined petroleum mineral oil consisting of a complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the intensive treatment of a petroleum fraction with sulfuric acid and oleum, or by hydrogenation, or by a combination of hydrogenation and acid treatment. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons predominantly greater than C_{12}.

297-857-8 7B **93763-38-3**
Hydrocarbons, hydrocracked paraffinic distn. residues, solvent-dewaxed

305-974-3 7B **95371-07-6**
Hydrocarbons, C_{37-48}, dewaxed deasphalted hydrotreated vacuum distn. residues

305-975-9 7B **95371-08-7**
Hydrocarbons, C_{37-45}, hydrotreated deasphalted vacuum distn. residues

309-710-8 7B **100684-37-5**
Residual oils (petroleum), carbon-treated solvent-dewaxed
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of solvent-dewaxed petroleum residual oils with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.

309-711-3 7B **100684-38-6**
Residual oils (petroleum), clay-treated solvent-dewaxed
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of solvent-dewaxed petroleum residual oils with bleaching earth for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.

232-384-2 7C **8012-95-1**
Paraffin oils
Liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-077-7	7C	64741-76-0

Distillates (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked

A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_{15}-C_{39} and boiling in the range of approximately 260°C to 600°C (500°F to 1112°F).

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-090-8	7C	64741-88-4

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-091-3	7C	64741-89-5

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-097-6	7C	64741-96-4

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy naphthenic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-098-1	7C	64741-97-5

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light naphthenic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19 cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-125-7	7C	64742-25-2

Lubricating oils (petroleum), acid-treated spent

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulfuric acid treating process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{50}.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-127-8	7C	64742-27-4

Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy paraffinic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of aliphatic hydrocarbons.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-128-3	7C	64742-28-5

Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized light paraffinic

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 C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-133-0	7C	64742-32-1

Lubricating oils (petroleum), chemically neutralized spent

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 C_{15} through C_{50}.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-135-1	7C	64742-34-3

Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy naphthenic

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 C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-137-2	7C	64742-36-5

Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated heavy paraffinic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-138-8	7C	64742-37-6

Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated light paraffinic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-146-1	7C	64742-44-5

Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated heavy naphthenic

A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

EINECS no	group	CAS no
265-147-7	7C	64742-45-6

Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated light naphthenic

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-152-4 7C **64742-50-3**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), clay-treated spent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a spent lubricating oil with a natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30}.

265-155-0 7C **64742-52-5**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic
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 C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-156-6 7C **64742-53-6**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic
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 C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-157-1 7C **64742-54-7**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic
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 C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

265-158-7 7C **64742-55-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic
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 C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

265-159-2 7C **64742-56-9**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

265-161-3 7C **64742-58-1**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated spent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a spent lube oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{50}.

265-167-6 7C **64742-63-8**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbon obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil of not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-168-1 7C **64742-64-9**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-169-7 7C **64742-65-0**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removal of normal paraffins from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity not less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

265-172-3 7C **64742-68-3**
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed heavy
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-173-9 7C **64742-69-4**
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-174-4 7C **64742-70-7**
Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed heavy

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

265-176-5 7C 64742-71-8
Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

265-179-1 7C 64742-75-2
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), complex dewaxed heavy
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by removing straight chain paraffin hydrocarbons as a solid by treatment with an agent such as urea. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

265-180-7 7C 64742-76-3
Naphthenic oils (petroleum), complex dewaxed light
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic dewaxing process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

268-609-6 7C 68131-05-5
Hydrocarbon oils, process blends

270-697-6 7C 68476-77-7
Lubricating oils, refined used
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting used motor oil to precipitation, filtration, catalytic hydrotreatment and distillation to remove heavy metals and additive components. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{40} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).

271-732-8 7C 68606-23-5
Hydrocarbon oils, sulfurized

272-172-7 7C 68782-97-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrofined lubricating-oil
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the condensation of the stripper overheads from a hydrofining process for lube oil. It consists of 50% hydrofined lube oil with the rest being lighter hydrocarbons and boiling in the range of approximately 21°C to 482°C (70°F to 900°F).

274-284-1 7C 70025-30-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic, sulfurized

274-634-3 7C 70514-11-3
Lubricating oils, filtration residues

274-635-9 7C 70514-12-4
Lubricating oils, used

276-735-8 7C 72623-83-7
Lubricating oils (petroleum), $C_{>25}$, hydrotreated bright stock-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating solvent deasphalted residual oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in two stages with dewaxing carried out between stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 440cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

276-736-3 7C 72623-85-9
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{20-50}, hydrotreated neutral oil-based, high-viscosity
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light vacuum gas oil, heavy vacuum gas oil, and solvent deasphalted residual oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in a two stage process with dewaxing being carried out between the two stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of approximately 112cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

276-737-9 7C 72623-86-0
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{15-30}, hydrotreated neutral oil-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light vacuum gas oil and heavy vacuum gas oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in a two stage process with dewaxing being carried out between the two stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil having a viscosity of approximately 15cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

276-738-4 7C 72623-87-1
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{20-50}, hydrotreated neutral oil-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating light vacuum gas oil, heavy vacuum gas oil and solvent deasphalted residual oil with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst in a two stage process with dewaxing being carried out between the two stages. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 32cSt at 40°C. It contains a relatively large proportion of saturated hydrocarbons.

278-012-2 7C 74869-22-0
Lubricating oils
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from solvent extraction and dewaxing processes. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range C_{15} through C_{50}.

292-613-7 7C 90640-91-8
Distillates (petroleum), complex dewaxed heavy paraffinic

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by dewaxing heavy paraffinic distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of equal to or greater than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cST at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

292-614-2 7C **90640-92-9**
Distillates (petroleum), complex dewaxed light paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by dewaxing light paraffinic distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of less than 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C). It contains relatively few normal paraffins.

292-616-3 7C **90640-94-1**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate with neutral or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

292-617-9 7C **90640-95-2**
Hydrocarbons, C_{20-50}, solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by treating dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

292-618-4 7C **90640-96-3**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent dewaxed light paraffinic, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of dewaxed light paraffinic distillate with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30}.

292-620-5 7C **90640-97-4**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent dewaxed light paraffinic, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by treating a dewaxed light paraffinic distillate with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30}.

293-258-0 7C **91052-94-7**
Hydrocarbon oils, clay-treated spent
Oils from the decoloration and filtration of transformer oils on decolorizing earths.

295-300-3 7C **91995-39-0**
Distillates (petroleum), dewaxed heavy paraffinic, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from an intensive treatment of dewaxed distillate by hydrogenation in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{25} through C_{39} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 44cSt at 50°C.

295-301-9 7C **91995-40-3**
Distillates (petroleum), dewaxed light paraffinic, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from an intensive treatment of dewaxed distillate by hydrogenation in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{21} through C_{29} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 13cSt at 50°C.

295-305-0 7C **91995-43-6**
Distillates (petroleum), heavy paraffinic, sulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by vacuum distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} to which elemental sulfur is added at an elevated temperature.

295-306-6 7C **91995-45-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrocracked solvent-refined, dewaxed
A complex combination of liquid hydrocarbons obtained by recrystallization of dewaxed hydrocracked solvent-refined petroleum distillates.

295-307-1 7C **91995-46-9**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated full-range
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_5 through C_{40} and boiling in the range of approximately 20°C to 500°C (68°F to 932°F).

295-308-7 7C **91995-47-0**
Distillates (petroleum), light paraffinic, sulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a mineral oil fraction. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_{16} through C_{36} to which elemental sulfur is added at elevated temperatures.

295-316-0 7C **91995-54-9**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light naphthenic, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst and removing the aromatic hydrocarbons by solvent extraction. It consists predominantly of naphthenic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of between 13-15cSt at 40°C.

295-421-1 7C **92045-40-4**
Lubricating oils, used, distd.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of used lubricating oils. It boils in the range of approximately 80°C to 365°C (176°F to 689°F).

295-422-7 7C **92045-41-5**
Lubricating oils, used, vacuum distd.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the vacuum distillation of used lubricating oil and boiling in the range of approximately 200°C to 360°C (392°F to 680°F).

295-423-2 7C **92045-42-6**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{17-35}, solvent-extd., dewaxed, hydrotreated

EINECS no	group	CAS no

295-516-8 7C **92062-03-8**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), solvent-refined distd. used
A complex combination of heavy hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting used lubricating oil to evaporation and extraction by solvent.

295-810-6 7C **92129-09-4**
Paraffin oils (petroleum), solvent-refined dewaxed heavy
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from sulfur-containing paraffinic crude oil. It consists predominantly of a solvent refined deparaffinated lubricating oil with a viscosity of 65cSt at 50°C.

297-104-3 7C **93334-30-6**
Lubricating oils, refined used, arom.-contg.

297-474-6 7C **93572-43-1**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), base oils, paraffinic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by refining of crude oil. It consists predominantly of aromatics, naphthenics and paraffinics and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of 120 SUS at 100°F (23cSt at 40°C).

300-257-1 7C **93924-61-9**
Hydrocarbons, C_{20-50}, residual oil hydrogenation vacuum distillate

305-588-5 7C **94733-08-1**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrotreated heavy, hydrogenated

305-589-0 7C **94733-09-2**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrocracked light
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent dearomatization of the residue of hydrocracked petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{18} through C_{27} and boiling in the range of approximately 370°C to 450°C (698°F to 842°F).

305-594-8 7C **94733-15-0**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{18-40}, solvent-dewaxed hydrocracked distillate-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent deparaffination of the distillation residue from hydrocracked petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{18} through C_{40} and boiling in the range of approximately 370°C to 550°C (698°F to 1022°F).

305-595-3 7C **94733-16-1**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{18-40}, solvent-dewaxed hydrogenated raffinate-based
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent deparaffination of the hydrogenated raffinate obtained by solvent extraction of a hydrotreated petroleum distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{18} through C_{40} and boiling in the range of approximately 370°C to 550°C (698°F to 1022°F).

305-971-7 7C **95371-04-3**
Hydrocarbons, C_{13-30}, arom.-rich, solvent-extd. naphthenic distillate

305-972-2 7C **95371-05-4**
Hydrocarbons, C_{16-32}, arom. rich, solvent-extd. naphthenic distillate

EINECS no	group	CAS no

307-010-7 7C **97488-73-8**
Distillates (petroleum), hydrocracked solvent-refined light
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the solvent treatment of a distillate from hydrocracked petroleum distillates. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{18} through C_{27} and boiling in the range of approximately 370°C to 450°C (698°F to 842°F).

307-011-2 7C **97488-74-9**
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined hydrogenated heavy
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of a hydrogenated petroleum distillate with a solvent. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{19} through C_{40} and boiling in the range of approximately 390°C to 550°C (734°F to 1022°F).

307-034-8 7C **97488-95-4**
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{18-27}, hydrocracked solvent-dewaxed

307-661-7 7C **97675-87-1**
Hydrocarbons, C_{17-30}, hydrotreated solvent-deasphalted atm. distn. residue, distn. lights
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the treatment of a solvent-deasphalted short residue with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{17} through C_{30} and boiling in the range of approximately 300°C to 400°C (572°F to 752°F). It produces a finished oil having a viscosity of 4cSt at approximately 100°C (212°F).

307-755-8 7C **97722-06-0**
Hydrocarbons, C_{17-40}, hydrotreated solvent-deasphalted distn. residue, vacuum distn. lights
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as first runnings from the vacuum distillation of effluents from the catalytic hydrotreatment of a solvent deasphalted short residue having a viscosity of 8cSt at approximately 100°C (212°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{17} through C_{40} and boiling in the range of approximately 300°C to 500°C (592°F to 932°F).

307-758-4 7C **97722-09-3**
Hydrocarbons, C_{13-27}, solvent-extd. light naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extraction of the aromatics from a light naphthenic distillate having a viscosity of 9.5cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{27} and boiling in the range of approximately 240°C to 400°C (464°F to 752°F).

307-760-5 7C **97722-10-6**
Hydrocarbons, C_{14-29}, solvent-extd. light naphthenic
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by extraction of the aromatics from a light naphthenic distillate having a viscosity of 16cSt at 40°C (104°F). It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{14} through C_{29} and boiling in the range of approximately 250°C to 425°C (482°F to 797°F).

308-131-8 7C **97862-81-2**
Hydrocarbons, C_{27-42}, dearomatized

EINECS no	group	CAS no
308-132-3	7C	97862-82-3
Hydrocarbons, C_{17-30}, hydrotreated distillates, distn. lights		
308-133-9	7C	97862-83-4
Hydrocarbons, C_{27-45}, naphthenic vacuum distn.		
308-287-7	7C	97926-68-6
Hydrocarbons, C_{27-45}, dearomatized		
308-289-8	7C	97926-70-0
Hydrocarbons, C_{20-58}, hydrotreated		
308-290-3	7C	97926-71-1
Hydrocarbons, C_{27-42}, naphthenic		
308-501-9	7C	98072-48-1
Hydrocarbons, C_{10-50}		
308-699-7	7C	98219-33-1
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic, sulfurized		
308-935-9	7C	99035-68-4
Distillates (petroleum), C_{10-50}, used, refined		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting petroleum distillate to flocculation, decantation, ultrafiltration, ultracentrifugation and/or distillation. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{10} through C_{50} and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to at least 600°C (302°F to at least 1112°F).		
309-874-0	7C	101316-69-2
Lubricating oils (petroleum), $C_{>25}$, solvent-extd., deasphalted, dewaxed, hydrogenated		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of vacuum distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity in the order of 32cSt to 37cSt at 100°C (212°F).		
309-875-6	7C	101316-70-5
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{17-32}, solvent-extd., dewaxed, hydrogenated		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{17} through C_{32} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity in the order of 17cSt to 23cSt at 40°C (104°F).		
309-876-1	7C	101316-71-6
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{20-35}, solvent-extd., dewaxed, hydrogenated		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{35} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity in the order of 37cSt to 44cSt at 40°C (104°F).		
309-877-7	7C	101316-72-7
Lubricating oils (petroleum), C_{24-50}, solvent-extd., dewaxed, hydrogenated		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction and hydrogenation of atmospheric distillation residues. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{24} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity in the order of 16cSt to 75cSt at 40°C (104°F).		
309-878-2	7C	101316-73-8
Lubricating oils (petroleum), used, noncatalytically refined		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by refining waste oils without catalytic treatment with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of at least 100 SUS at 100°F (19cSt at 40°C).		
278-011-7	8	74869-21-9
Lubricating greases		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{12} through C_{50}. May contain organic salts of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and/or aluminium compounds.		
265-102-1	9A	64742-03-6
Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30}. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.		
265-103-7	9A	64742-04-7
Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.		
265-104-2	9A	64742-05-8
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent		
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30}. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.		
265-111-0	9A	64742-11-6
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent		

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

272-173-2 9A **68782-98-9**

Extracts (petroleum), clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction of catalytic cracked clarified oil. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20} and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

272-174-8 9A **68782-99-0**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from the solvent extraction of catalytic cracked clarified oil. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C_{25} and boiling above approximately 425°C (798°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

272-177-4 9A **68783-02-8**

Extracts (petroleum), intermediate clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction of catalytic cracked clarified oil. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{17} through C_{28} and boiling in the range of approximately 375°C to 450°C (708°F to 842°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

272-179-5 9A **68783-03-9**

Extracts (petroleum), light clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from the solvent extraction of catalytic cracked clarified oil. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 340°C to 400°C (644°F to 752°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

295-338-0 9A **91995-75-4**

Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent, hydrodesulfurized

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating the extract, obtained from a solvent extraction process, with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove sulfur compounds. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30}. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt.% or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

296-437-1 9A **92704-08-0**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent, clay-treated

A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of a petroleum fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contact or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more 4-6 membered ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

265-211-4 9B **64743-06-2**

Extracts (petroleum), gas oil solvent

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{25} and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 400°C (446°F to 752°F).

272-175-3 9B **68783-00-6**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, arom. conc.

An aromatic concentrate produced by adding water to heavy naphthenic distillate solvent extract and extraction solvent.

272-176-9 9B **68783-01-7**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, paraffinic conc.

A paraffinic concentrate produced by adding water to heavy naphthenic distillate solvent extract and extraction solvent.

272-180-0 9B **68783-04-0**

Extracts (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic distillate solvent

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from the re-extraction of solvent-refined heavy paraffinic distillate. It consists of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

272-342-0 9B **68814-89-1**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillates, solvent-deasphalted

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction of heavy paraffinic distillate.

292-631-5 9B **90641-07-9**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, hydrotreated

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a heavy naphthenic distillate solvent extract with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil of at least 19cSt at 40°C (100 SUS at 100°F).

292-632-0 9B **90641-08-0**

Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrotreated

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by treating a heavy paraffinic distillate solvent extract with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{21} through C_{33} and boiling in the range of approximately 350°C to 480°C (662°F to 896°F).

292-633-6 9B **90641-09-1**
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by treating a light paraffinic distillate solvent extract with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{17} through C_{26} and boiling in the range of approximately 280° to 400°C (536°F to 752°F).

295-330-7 9B **91995-67-4**
Extracts (petroleum), C_{15-30}-arom., hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of an aromatic extract with hydrogen. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{30} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of approximately 45cSt at 40°C.

295-333-3 9B **91995-71-0**
Extracts (petroleum), gas oil solvent, chem. neutralized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials from gas oil solvent petroleum extracts.

295-334-9 9B **91995-72-1**
Extracts (petroleum), gas oil solvent, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating gas oil solvent petroleum extracts with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst.

295-335-4 9B **91995-73-2**
Extracts (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic distillate solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from solvent extraction of intermediate paraffinic top solvent distillate that is treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} through C_{36}.

295-339-6 9B **91995-76-5**
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a fraction of the distillation of an extract from the solvent extraction of light paraffinic top petroleum distillates that is subjected to a sulfuric acid refining. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} through C_{32}.

295-340-1 9B **91995-77-6**
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrodesulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of a light paraffin distillate and treated with hydrogen to convert the organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is eliminated. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{40} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of greater than 10cSt at 40°C.

295-341-7 9B **91995-78-7**
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction from light vacuum petroleum gas oil. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30}.

295-342-2 9B **91995-79-8**
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons, obtained by solvent extraction from light vacuum petroleum gas oils and treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30}.

297-827-4 9B **93763-10-1**
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, hydrodesulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of greater than 19cSt at 40°C.

297-829-5 9B **93763-11-2**
Extracts (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate solvent, hydrodesulfurized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a solvent dewaxed petroleum stock by treating with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{15} through C_{50} and produces a finished oil with a viscosity of greater than 19cSt at 40°C.

305-590-6 9B **94733-10-5**
Extracts (petroleum), hydrocracked residual oil solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent treatment of the residue of hydrocracked petroleum. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{18} through C_{27} and boiling in the range of approximately 370°C to 450°C (698°F to 842°F).

307-012-8 9B **97488-75-0**
Extracts (petroleum), hydrocracked heavy solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of solvent treated intermediate and heavy distillates obtained by hydrocracking a petroleum distillate. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{18} through C_{27} and boiling in the range of 370°C to 450°C (698°F to 842°F).

307-753-7 9B **97722-04-8**
Hydrocarbons, C_{26-55}, arom.-rich

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction from a naphthenic distillate having a viscosity of 27cSt at 100°C (212°F). It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{26} through C_{55} and boiling in the range of approximately 395°C to 640°C (743°F to 1184°F).

309-670-1 9B **100684-00-2**
Extracts (petroleum), carbon-treated gas oil solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of gas oil solvent petroleum extracts with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.

309-671-7 9B **100684-01-3**
Extracts (petroleum), clay-treated gas oil solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of gas oil solvent petroleum extracts with bleaching earth for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.

309-672-2 9B **100684-02-4**
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a fraction from distillation of an extract recovered by solvent extraction of light paraffinic top petroleum distillate treated with activated charcoal to remove traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} through C_{32}.

309-673-8 9B **100684-03-5**
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a fraction from distillation of an extract recovered by solvent extraction of light paraffinic top petroleum distillates treated with bleaching earth to remove traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{16} through C_{32}.

309-674-3 9B **100684-04-6**
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum, gas oil solvent, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of light vacuum petroleum gas oil treated with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30}.

309-675-9 9B **100684-05-7**
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of light vacuum petroleum gas oils treated with bleaching earth for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{13} through C_{30}.

265-171-8 10 **64742-67-2**
Foots oil (petroleum)
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the oil fraction from a solvent deoiling or a wax sweating process. It consists predominantly of branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

300-225-7 10 **93924-31-3**
Foots oil (petroleum), acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of Foot's oil with sulfuric acid. It consists predominantly of branched-chain hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

300-226-2 10 **93924-32-4**
Foots oil (petroleum), clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of Foot's oil with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of branched chain hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

308-126-0 10 **97862-76-5**
Foots oil (petroleum), carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of Foots oil with activated carbon for the removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

308-127-6 10 **97862-77-6**
Foots oil (petroleum), silicic acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of Foots oil with silicic acid for removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

232-315-6 11A **8002-74-2**
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent deoiling)or by the sweating process. It consists predominantly of straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

264-038-1 11A **63231-60-7**
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst.
A complex combination of long, branched chain hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons predominantly greater than C_{35}.

265-145-6 11A **64742-43-4**
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a petroleum wax fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of straight chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

265-154-5 11A **64742-51-4**
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum wax with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of straight chain paraffinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of about C_{20} through C_{50}.

292-640-4 11A 90669-47-9
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a petroleum wax fraction by a sulfuric acid treating process. It consists predominantly of straight chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

295-456-2 11A 92045-74-4
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), low-melting
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent deoiling), by sweating or an adducting process. It consists predominantly of straight chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

295-457-8 11A 92045-75-5
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), low-melting, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent deoiling), by sweating or an adducting process, treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of straight chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

295-458-3 11A 92045-76-6
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst., hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallisation and treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25}.

307-045-8 11A 97489-05-9
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, C_{19-31}

308-140-7 11A 97862-89-0
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum fractions with activated carbon for removal of the trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

308-141-2 11A 97862-90-3
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), low-melting, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low-melting petroleum fractions with activated carbon for removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

308-142-8 11A 97862-91-4
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), low-melting, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low-melting petroleum fractions with bentonite for removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

308-143-3 11A 97862-92-5
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), low-melting, silicic acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low-melting petroleum fractions with silicic acid for removal of trace constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

308-144-9 11A 97862-93-6
Paraffin waxes (petroleum), silicic acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum paraffin waxes with silicic acid for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

308-145-4 11A 97862-94-7
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst., carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization treated with activated carbon for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C_{25}.

308-147-5 11A 97862-95-8
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst., clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization treated with bentonite for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25}.

308-148-0 11A 97862-96-9
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst., silicic acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization treated with silicic acid for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25}.

265-126-2 11B 64742-26-3
Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by treating a petroleum wax fraction with sulfuric acid. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

265-134-6 11B 64742-33-2
Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), chemically neutralized

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists predominantly of saturated straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

265-144-0 11B **64742-42-3**
Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), clay-treated microcryst.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a petroleum microcrystalline wax fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists predominantly of long branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{25} through C_{50}.

265-163-4 11B **64742-60-5**
Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated microcryst.
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum microcrystalline wax with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of long, branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{25} through C_{50}.

285-095-9 11B **85029-72-7**
Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), deodorized
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of a paraffin fraction with steam under vacuum. The steam volatile and odiferous components were largely removed. It consists predominantly of straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_{20} through C_{50}.

265-165-5 11C **64742-61-6**
Slack wax (petroleum)
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum fraction by solvent crystallization (solvent dewaxing)or as a distillation fraction from a very waxy crude. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

292-659-8 11C **90669-77-5**
Slack wax (petroleum), acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate by treatment of a petroleum slack wax fraction with sulfuric acid treating process. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

292-660-3 11C **90669-78-6**
Slack wax (petroleum), clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of a petroleum slack wax fraction with natural or modified clay in either a contacting or percolation process. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

295-523-6 11C **92062-09-4**
Slack wax (petroleum), hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating slack wax with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

295-524-1 11C **92062-10-7**
Slack wax (petroleum), low-melting
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a petroleum fraction by solvent deparaffination. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

295-525-7 11C **92062-11-8**
Slack wax (petroleum), low-melting, hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of low-melting petroleum slack wax with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C12.

308-155-9 11C **97863-04-2**
Slack wax (petroleum), low-melting, carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low-melting slack wax with activated carbon for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

308-156-4 11C **97863-05-3**
Slack wax (petroleum), low-melting, clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low-melting petroleum slack wax with bentonite for removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

308-158-5 11C **97863-06-4**
Slack wax (petroleum), low-melting, silicic acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of low-melting petroleum slack wax with silicic acid for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{12}.

309-723-9 11C **100684-49-9**
Slack wax (petroleum), carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of petroleum slack wax with activated charcoal for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities.

232-373-2 11D **8009-03-8**
Petrolatum
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a semi-solid from dewaxing paraffinic residual oil. It consists predominantly of saturated crystalline and liquid hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25}.

265-206-7 11D **64743-01-7**
Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized

EINECS no	group	CAS no

A complex combination of organic compounds, predominantly high molecular weight carboxylic acids, obtained by the air oxidation of petrolatum.

285-098-5 11D **85029-74-9**
Petrolatum (petroleum), alumina-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained when petrolatum is treated with Al_2O_3 to remove polar components and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated, crystalline, and liquid hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25}.

295-459-9 11D **92045-77-7**
Petrolatum (petroleum), hydrotreated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a semi-solid from dewaxed paraffinic residual oil treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated microcrystalline and liquid hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

308-149-6 11D **97862-97-0**
Petrolatum (petroleum), carbon-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum petrolatum with activated carbon for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

308-150-1 11D **97862-98-1**
Petrolatum (petroleum), silicic acid-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of petroleum petrolatum with silicic acid for the removal of trace polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{20}.

309-706-6 11D **100684-33-1**
Petrolatum (petroleum), clay-treated
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of petrolatum with bleaching earth for the removal of traces of polar constituents and impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of greater than C_{25}.

265-110-5 12 **64742-10-5**
Extracts (petroleum), residual oil solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly higher than C_{25}.

295-332-8 12 **91995-70-9**
Extracts (petroleum), deasphalted vacuum residue solvent
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by solvent extraction of a vacuum-deasphalted residue. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{30}. This stream contains more than 5 wt. % of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

232-490-9 13 **8052-42-4**
Asphalt
A very complex combination of high molecular weight organic compounds containing a relatively high proportion of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C_{25} with high carbon-to-hydrogen ratios. It also contains small amounts of various metals such as nickel, iron, or vanadium. It is obtained as the non-volatile residue from distillation of crude oil or by separation as the raffinate from a residual oil in a deasphalting or decarbonization process.

265-196-4 13 **64742-93-4**
Asphalt, oxidized
A complex black solid obtained by blowing air through a heated residuum, or raffinate from a deasphalting process with or without a catalyst. The process is principally one of oxidative condensation which increases the molecular weight.

269-110-6 13 **68187-58-6**
Pitch, petroleum, arom.
The residue from the distillation of thermal cracked or steam-cracked residuum and/or catalytic cracked clarified oil with a softening point from 40°C to 180°C (104°F to 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex combination of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

295-284-8 13 **91995-23-2**
Asphaltenes (petroleum)
A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a complex solid black product by the separation of petroleum residues by means of a special treatment of a light hydrocarbon cut. The carbon/hydrogen ratio is especially high. This product contains a low quantity of vanadium and nickel.

307-353-2 13 **97593-48-1**
Pitch, petroleum, oxidized
The product obtained by oxidation of petroleum pitch in air at temperatures in the range of approximately 200°C to 300°C (392°F to 572°F).

265-080-3 14 **64741-79-3**
Coke (petroleum)
A solid material resulting from high temperature treatment of petroleum fractions. It consists of carbonaceous material and contains some hydrocarbons having a high carbon-to-hydrogen ratio.

265-209-3 14 **64743-04-0**
Coke (petroleum), recovery
A carbonaceous substance recovered from acid sludge after removal of acidic material at high temperature (e.g., approximately 537.8°C (1000°F)).

265-210-9 14 **64743-05-1**
Coke (petroleum), calcined
A complex combination of carbonaceous material including extremely high molecular weight hydrocarbons obtained as a solid material from the calcining of petroleum coke at temperatures in excess of 1000°C (1800°F). The hydrocarbons present in calcined coke have a very high carbon-to-hydrogen ratio.

305-500-5 14 **94581-02-9**
Coke (coal), naphtha cracking ethylene manuf. by-product
Coke formed by cooling, to approximately 1500°C, hot acetylene containing split gases from aromatic residual oil produced from ethylene production by naphtha cracking at 800°C to 900°C (427°F to 482°F)(coal derived).

ANNEX II

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE DATA SET

REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 3 AND 4.1

In submitting the information referred to in Articles 3 and 4.1. the manufacturer and importers shall use a special form for optical reading or a special computerized programme on diskette. A facsimile of the Data Set is given in this Annex. The Data Set will be made available by the Commission through the Press and Information Offices in the Community (see Annex IV).

The manufacturers and the importers shall apply the rules set out below when filling in the Data Set for existing substances.

1.1 **Name of the substance** : Use the IUPAC name.

1.2 **EINECS-N°** : number given to the substance in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

1.3 **CAS-N°** : number given by the Chemical Abstracts Service.

1.4 **Synonyms** : Indicate the most common synonyms.

1.5 **Purity** : Indicate the purity in percentage terms.

1.6 **Molecular Formula** : Indicate the molecular formula

1.7 **Known impurities** : Indicate, if available, name, CAS-N°, EINECS-N° and quantity in percentage terms of the impurities which have dangerous properties.

1.8 **Structural Formula** : Indicate the structural formula

1.9 **Type of substance** : Indicate the type of substances

1.12 **Quantity produced or imported greater than 1000 t per year**
Indicate the quantity range of the substance produced within the Community, or imported into the Community, at least once in the last 3 years, if greater than 1000 tonnes per year.

1.13 Indicate if the substance has been produced during the last 12 months.

1.14 Indicate if the substance has been imported during the last 12 months.

1.15
- **Classification by EEC-Directive**
If the substance is in Annex I of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967, then it is classified accordingly.

- **Provisional Classification by manufacturers or importers**
If the substance is not in Annex I of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 but has dangerous properties, then the substance should be provisionally classified by the manufacturer or importers.

- **No Classification (no dangerous properties)**
If the substance has no dangerous properties within the meaning of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967, then no classification is required.

- **No Classification (no data available)**
The dangerous properties of the substance are unknown.

1.16 **Symbols**
Use the symbols prescribed by Annex II of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967.

1.17 **Risk-Phrases**
Use the R-Phrases prescribed by Annex III of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1987.

1.18 **Safety Phrases**
Use the S-Phrases prescribed by Annex IV of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1987.

1.19 **Use patterns in percentage terms**
Indicate the different uses of the substance and give the relevant percentage for each use. This information must be given only if available.

Use in closed systems
Exposure is very limited. Emissions into the environment are normally limited to losses during production and disposal of production residues or losses due to accidents, e.g. refineries, corrosion inhibitors in a steam or hot water heating system.

Use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix
Substances are fixed into or onto matrices from which, under normal conditions they cannot be removed. Emissions and exposure may occur during the application process and to a limited extent after disposal, e.g. plasticizers in plastics, anti-oxidizing agents in rubber, catalysts in wax-pellets.

Non dispersive use
Substances are emitted during application and exposure may take place but only where there are trained personnel and under controlled conditions/ e.g. in a special paint spraying area or dry cleaners..

Wide dispersive use
Substances will be released into the environment to a large extent during use. There is also significant exposure to untrained consumers, e.g. fertilizers and pesticides; painting walls and doors and spraying.

1.20 Indicate the manufacturer or importer who is responsible for having filled in and returned the complete Data Set.

1.21 Indicate if you are the manufacturer or importer responsible for having filled in and returned the complete Data Set.

2. Physico-chemical data

Use, if possible, the value according to the test methods prescribed in Annex V of Council Directive 79/831/EEC of 18 September 1979, as laid down in Commission Directive 84/449/EEC of 25 April 1984. These test methods are usually based on the OECD Test Guidelines.

2.1 **Boiling Point/Boiling Range**
2.2 **Melting Point/Melting Range**
2.3 **Vapour Pressure.**
2.4 **Water solubility**
2.5 **Fat solubility**
2.6 **Partition Coefficient**
2.7. **Flash point**
2.8 **Auto-Flammability**
2.9 **Flammability**
2.10 **Explosive properties**

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3. Environmental Fate and Pathways

Use, if possible, the value according to the test methods prescribed in Annex V of Council Directive 79/831/EEC of 18 September 1979, as laid down in Commission Directive 84/449/EEC of 24 April 1984. These test methods are usually based on the OECD Test Guidelines.

3.1 Bioaccumulation : Indicate if possible the Bioconcentration Factor BCF.

3.2 Biodegradation
Use if possible the values of one or more biodegradation tests (modified OECD Test, modified AFNOR-Test T90/302, modified STURM Test. Closed Bottle Test, modified MITI-Test and /or other tests).

3.3 COD and BOD_5
In those cases where only COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD_5 (Biochemical Oxygen Demand after 5 days) are available, use if possible the ratio BOD_5/COD.

4. Ecotoxicity

Use, if possible, the value according to the test methods prescribed in Annex V of Council Directive 79/831/EEC of 18 September 1979, as laid down in Commission Directives 84/449/EEC of 24 April 1984 and 87/302/EEC of 18 November 1987. These test methods are usually based on the OECD Test Guidelines.

4.1 Acute toxicity to fish

4.2. Acute toxicity to daphnia

4.3 Acute toxicity to algae

5. Toxicity

Use, if possible, the value according to the test methods prescribed in Annex V of Council Directive 79/831/EEC of 18 September 1979, as laid down in Commission Directives 84/449/EEC of 24 April 1984 and 87/302/EEC of 18 November 1987. These Test methods are usually based on the OECD test Guidelines.

5.1 Acute Toxicity
Use if possible the LD_{50} and/or LC_{50} values for rats or the species used.

5.2 Corrosive Properties

5.3 Irritant Properties

5.4 Sensitization.

5.5 Sub-acute Toxicity
(A short summary of the results must be given)

LOEL = Low observed effect level
NOEL = No observed effect level

5.6 Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Toxicity to Reproduction
(A short summary of the results must be given)

i) Carcinogenicity

Category 1
Substances known to be carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and the development of cancer.

Category 2
Substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to a substance may result in the development of cancer, generally on the basis of :
- appropriate long-term animal studies,
- other relevant information.

Category 3
Substances which cause concern for man owing to possible carcinogenic effects but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment. There is some evidence from appropriate animal studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in category 2.

ii) Mutagenicity

Category 1
Substances known to be mutagenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and heritable genetic damage.

Category 2
Substances which should be regarded as if they are mutagenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of :
- appropriate animal studies,
- other relevant information

Category 3
Substances which cause concern for man owing to possible mutagenic effects but in respect of which the available information does not satisfactorily demonstrate heritable genetic damage. There is evidence from appropriate mutagenicity studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in category 2.

iii) Toxicity to Reproduction

<u>Substances causing impairment of fertility</u>

Category 1
Substances known to cause impairment of fertility in humans (male and/or female). There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and subsequent impairment of fertility.

Category 2
Substances which should be regarded as if they cause impairment of fertility to humans (male and/or female). There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in effects on male or female fertility, on the basis of strong evidence from animal studies.

Substances causing development toxicity

Developmental toxicity includes embryo-fetal toxicity, embryo-fetal death, structural and/or functional defects, peri-/post natal toxicity.

Category 1
Substances known to cause developmental toxicity to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and subsequent non-heritable birth defects in offspring.

Category 2
Substances which should be regarded as if they cause developmental toxicity to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the substance may result in non-heritable birth in offspring, generally on the basis of appropriate animal studies.

Category 3
Substances which cause concern for man owing to possible developmental toxicity but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment. There is some evidence from appropriate animal studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in category 2.

6. **Other data relevant to risk evaluation**
Indicate if there are any data relevant to risk evaluation and give a short summary of the results including :

6.1 Degradability
- biodegradability
- biotransformation
- stability in air
- stability in water
- stability in soil

6.2 Transport and distribution between compartments including estimated environmental concentrations and distribution pathways.

6.3 Environmental monitoring
6.4 Toxicity to other aquatic organisms.
6.5 Toxicity to bacteria.
6.6 Toxicity to terrestrial organisms.
6.7 Carcinogenicity.
6.8 Mutagenicity.
6.9 Toxicity to reproduction.
6.10 Other chronic toxic effects.
6.11 Epidemiology.
6.12 Other data relevant to risk evaluation.

7. **List of References**

Note that if data are available for entries 2.1 to 6.12, then these data **MUST** be entered

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Data Set for existing substances

1.1 Name of the substance

1.2 EINECS-No **1.3 CAS-No**

1.4 Synonyms

1.5 Purity % **1.6** MOLECULAR FORMULA

1.7 Known impurities

CHEMICAL NAME OF THE IMPURITY

% EINECS-No CAS-No

CHEMICAL NAME OF THE IMPURITY

% EINECS-No CAS-No

1.8 STRUCTURAL FORMULA

1.9 Type of substance

Inorganic	01	☐
Organic	02	☐
Organometallics	03	☐
Element	04	☐
Petroleum product	05	☐

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Postmark

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1.10 **Name of the producer:**

Address:

Street: No

Town: Postal Code CEDEX

Country Code Telephone Ext:

Telex Telefax

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1.11 **Name of the importer**

Address:

Street: No

Town: Postal Code CEDEX

Country Code Telephone Ext:

Telex Telefax

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1.12 Quantity produced and imported, greater than 1000 tonnes per year

Quantity range (tonnes per year)			produced	imported
1.000	-	5.000	☐	☐
5.000	-	10.000	☐	☐
10.000	-	50.000	☐	☐
50.000	-	100.000	☐	☐
100.000	-	500.000	☐	☐
500.000	-	1.000.000	☐	☐
more than 1.000.000			☐	☐

	yes	no
1.13 Indicate if the substance has been produced during the last 12 months.	☐	☐
1.14 Indicate if the substance has been imported during the last 12 months.	☐	☐

1.15 Is the substance classified by:

EEC-Directive 67/548/EEC: ☐

Provisional Classification: ☐

no Classification: no dangerous properties ☐

no Classification: no data available ☐

1.16 Symbols:

E	O	F+	F	T+	T	C	Xn	Xi
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

1.17 R-Phrases

R1 ☐	R14 ☐	R27 ☐	R40 ☐
R2 ☐	R15 ☐	R28 ☐	R41 ☐
R3 ☐	R16 ☐	R29 ☐	R42 ☐
R4 ☐	R17 ☐	R30 ☐	R43 ☐
R5 ☐	R18 ☐	R31 ☐	R44 ☐
R6 ☐	R19 ☐	R32 ☐	R45 ☐
R7 ☐	R20 ☐	R33 ☐	R46 ☐
R8 ☐	R21 ☐	R34 ☐	R47 ☐
R9 ☐	R22 ☐	R35 ☐	R48 ☐
R10 ☐	R23 ☐	R36 ☐	
R11 ☐	R24 ☐	R37 ☐	
R12 ☐	R25 ☐	R38 ☐	
R13 ☐	R26 ☐	R39 ☐	

1.18 S-Phrases

S1 ☐	S14 ☐	S27 ☐	S40 ☐	S53 ☐
S2 ☐	S15 ☐	S28 ☐	S41 ☐	
S3 ☐	S16 ☐	S29 ☐	S42 ☐	
S4 ☐	S17 ☐	S30 ☐	S43 ☐	
S5 ☐	S18 ☐	S31 ☐	S44 ☐	
S6 ☐	S19 ☐	S32 ☐	S45 ☐	
S7 ☐	S20 ☐	S33 ☐	S46 ☐	
S8 ☐	S21 ☐	S34 ☐	S47 ☐	
S9 ☐	S22 ☐	S35 ☐	S48 ☐	
S10 ☐	S23 ☐	S36 ☐	S49 ☐	
S11 ☐	S24 ☐	S37 ☐	S50 ☐	
S12 ☐	S25 ☐	S38 ☐	S51 ☐	
S13 ☐	S26 ☐	S39 ☐	S52 ☐	

 FOR COMMISSION USE

1.19 Use patterns in percentage terms

	use in a closed system	use resulting in inclusion into or onto matrix	non dispersive use	wide dispersive use
Adhesive materials				
Building materials and additives				
Catalysts				
Ceramic materials				
Cleaning, washing agents				
Conserving agents				
Cooling agents				
Corrosion inhibitors				
Cosmetics				
Deforming agents				
De-icing agents				
Disinfectants				
Dispersion agents				
Dyeing auxiliaries				
Dyestuff, pigments				
Feed additives				
Fertilizer				
Filler				
Flame retardants				
Hydraulic fluids				
Laboratory chemicals				
Leather impregnating agents				
Lubricants				
Oxidizing agents				

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	use in a closed system	use resulting in inclusion into or onto matrix	non dispersive use	wide dispersive use
Paper, paper-additives				
Pesticides				
Pharmaceuticals				
Photo-chemicals				
Plastic additives and auxiliaries				
Solvents				
Stabilizer				
Tanning agents and auxiliaries				
Textile auxiliaries				
Thickening agents				
Vulcanizers				
other use				

1.20 Has the complete data set already been submitted by another manufacturer or importer? yes ☐ no ☐

a) If yes, then indicate the manufacturer or importer who is responsible for having filled in and returned the completed Data Set.

Name of the responsible manufacturer or Importer

Address:

Street: No

Town: No Postal Code CEDEX

Country Code Telephone Ext:

Telex Telefax

b) If no, continue to fill in the Data Set.

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1.21 Specify if you are acting on behalf of other concerned manufacturers or importers. yes ☐ no ☐

2 Physico-chemical data

		DNA*	References Nos
2.1	Boiling point ☐☐☐☐ °C at ☐☐☐☐ hPa	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
	Boiling range from ☐☐☐☐ to ☐☐☐☐ °C at ☐☐☐☐ hPa	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.2	Melting point ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
	Melting range from ☐☐☐☐ to ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.3	Vapour pressure ☐☐☐☐ hPa at ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.4	Water solubility ☐☐☐☐ mg/l at ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.5	Fat solubility ☐☐☐☐ mg/kg at ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.6	Partition Coefficient log P_{ow} ☐☐ cal. ☐ meas ☐	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.7	Flash-point ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.8	Auto-Flammability ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.9	Flammability ☐☐☐☐ °C	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
2.10	Explosive properties yes ☐ no ☐	☐	☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

3. Environmental Fate and Pathways

		DNA*
3.1	Bioaccumulation Bioconcentration Factor BCF ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

3.2 Biodegradation level after 28 days in percentage terms

	28 days		DNA*
Modified OECD Test	☐☐☐	%	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
Modified AFNOR Test (T90/302)	☐☐☐	%	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
Modified Sturm Test	☐☐☐	%	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
Closed Bottle Test	☐☐☐	%	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
Modified MITI Test	☐☐☐	%	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
Other Test	☐☐☐	%	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

3.3 In those cases where the COD and BOD_5 values are available, use the BOD_5/COD ratio

		DNA*
BOD_5	☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
COD	☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
Ratio BOD_5/COD:	☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

* DNA = Data not available

4. Ecotoxicity

		Duration (h)		Species		DNA*	Referernces Nos
4.1	Acute Toxicity to fish		LC_{50}		mg /l		
4.2	Acute Toxicity to daphnia		EC_{50}		mg /l		
4.3	Acute Toxicity to algae		EC_{50}		mg /l		

5. Toxicity

			Species	DNA*	Referernces Nos
5.1	Acute Toxicity	LD_{50} oral	mg/kg		
		LD_{50} dermal	mg/kg		
		LC_{50} inhalative	mg/l		

		yes	no	DNA*	Referernces Nos
5.2	Corrosive properties				
	a. causes severe burns				
	b. causes burns				
5.3	Irritant properties				
	a. irritating to skin				
	b. irritating to eyes				
5.4	Sensitization				

5.5 Sub-acute toxicity		Duration 28 days	Duration x days	Species	DNA*	Referernces Nos
LOEL oral	mg/kg/day					
LOEL skin	mg/kg/day					
LOEL inhalation	mg/l/day					

		Duration 28 days	Duration x days	Species	DNA*	Referernces Nos
NOEL oral	mg/kg/day					
NOEL skin	mg/kg/day					
NOEL inhalation	mg/l/day					

DNA* = Data not available

Summary of 5.5

References Nos

5.6 Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Toxicity to reproduction

	Category 1 yes	Category 1 no	Category 2 yes	Category 2 no	Category 3 yes	Category 3 no	DNA*
Carcinogenicity	(effects on man)		(effects on animals)		(suspected effects)		
Mutagenicity	(effects on man)		(effects on animals)		(suspected effects)		
Toxicity to reproduction	(effects on man)		(effects on animals)		(suspected effects)		

DNA* = Data not available

Summary of 5.6

References Nos

6. Other data relevant to risk evaluation

6.1 Degradability data

- biodegradability
- biotransformation
- stability in air
- stability in water
- stability in soil

Summary of 6.1

References Nos

		References Nos
6.2	Data on transport and distribution between compartments including estimated environmental concentrations and distribution pathways	
6.3	Environmental monitoring data	
6.4	Data on toxicity to other aquatic organisms	
6.5	Data on toxicity to bacteria	
6.6	Data on toxicity to terrestrial organisms	
6.7	Data on carcinogenicity	
6.8	Data on mutagenicity	
6.9	Data on toxicity to reproduction	
6.10	Data on other chronic effects	
6.11	Epidemiological data	

Summary of 6.2 to 6.11

References Nos

6.12 Other data relevant to risk evaluation yes ☐ no ☐

Summary of 6.12

Summary of 6.12 (continued)

References Nos

7 List of references

Reference No AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc year of publication volume page

Reference No AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc year of publication volume page

Reference No AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc year of publication volume page

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List of references

Reference No | AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc | year of publication | volume | page

Reference No | AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc | year of publication | volume | page

Reference No | AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc | year of publication | volume | page

Reference No | AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc | year of publication | volume | page

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Reference No | AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc | year of publication | volume | page

Reference No | AUTHOR(S)

TITLE

Name of Scientific Journal, Book, etc | year of publication | volume | page

ANNEX III

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE DECLARATION FORM REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4.2

In submitting the information referred to in Article 4.2. the manufacturer and importers shall use a special form for optical reading or a special computerized programme on diskette. A facsimile of the Declaration Form is given in this Annex. The Declaration Form will be made available by the Commission through the Press and Information Offices in the Community (see Annex IV).

The manufacturers and the importers shall apply the rules set out below when filling in the Declaration Form for existing substances.

1.1 **Name of the substance** : Use the IUPAC name.

1.2 **EINECS-N°** : number given to the substance in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

1.3 **CAS-N°** : number given by the Chemical Abstracts Service.

1.4 **Synonyms** : Indicate the most common synonyms.

1.5 **Purity** : Indicate the purity in percentage terms.

1.6 **Molecular Formula** : Indicate the molecular formula

1.7 **Known impurities** : Indicate, if available, name, CAS-N°, EINECS-N° and quantity in percentage terms of the impurities which have dangerous properties.

1.8 **Structural Formula** : Indicate the structural formula

1.9 **Type of substance** : Indicate the type of substances

1.12 **Quantity produced or imported exceeding 10 tonnes per year but no greater than 1000 tonnes per year**
Indicate the quantity range of the substance produced within the Community, or imported into the Community, at least once in the last 3 years, if exceeding 10 tonnes per year but no greater than 1000 tonnes per year.

1.13 Indicate if the substance has been produced during the last 12 months.

1.14 Indicate if the substance has been imported during the last 12 months.

1.15
- **Classification by EEC-Directive**
If the substance is in Annex I of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967, then it is classified accordingly.

- **Provisional Classification by manufacturers or importers**
If the substance is not in Annex I of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 but has dangerous properties, then the substance should be provisionally classified by the manufacturer or importers.

- **No Classification (no dangerous properties)**
If the substance has no dangerous properties within the meaning of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967, then no classification is required.

- **No Classification (no data available)**
  The dangerous properties of the substance are unknown.

1.16 Symbols
Use the symbols prescribed by Annex II of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967.

1.17 Risk-Phrases
Use the R-Phrases prescribed by Annex III of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1987.

1.18 Safety Phrases
Use the S-Phrases prescribed by Annex IV of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1987.

1.19 Use patterns in percentage terms
Indicate the different uses of the substance and give the relevant percentage for each use. This information must be given only if available.

Use in closed systems
Exposure is very limited. Emissions into the environment are normally limited to losses during production and disposal of production residues or losses due to accidents, e.g. refineries, corrosion inhibitors in a steam or hot water heating system.

Use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix
Substances are fixed into or onto matrices from which, under normal conditions they cannot be removed. Emissions and exposure may occur during the application process and to a limited extent after disposal, e.g. plasticizers in plastics, anti-oxidizing agents in rubber, catalysts in wax-pellets.

Non dispersive use
Substances are emitted during application and exposure may take place but only where there are trained personnel and under controlled conditions, e.g. in a special paint spraying area or dry cleaners.

Wide dispersive use
Substances will be released into the environment to a large extent during use. There is also significant exposure to untrained consumers, e.g. fertilizers and pesticides; painting walls and doors and spraying.

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Declaration Form for existing substances

1.1 Name of the substance

1.2 EINECS-No **1.3 CAS-No**

1.4 Synonyms

1.5 Purity % **1.6** MOLECULAR FORMULA

1.7 Known impurities

CHEMICAL NAME OF THE IMPURITY

% EINECS-No CAS-No

CHEMICAL NAME OF THE IMPURITY

% EINECS-No CAS-No

1.8 STRUCTURAL FORMULA

1.9 Type of substance

Inorganic	01	☐
Organic	02	☐
Organometallics	03	☐
Element	04	☐
Petroleum product	05	☐

FOR COMMISSION USE

Postmark

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1.10 Name of the producer:

Address:

Street: No

Town: Postal Code CEDEX

Country Code Telephone Ext:

Telex Telefax

FOR COMMISSION USE

1.11 Name of the importer

Address:

Street: No

Town: Postal Code CEDEX

Country Code Telephone Ext:

Telex Telefax

FOR COMMISSION USE

1.12 Quantity produced and imported, no greater than 1000 tonnes per year

Quantity range (tonnes per year)			produced	imported
10	-	50	☐	☐
50	-	100	☐	☐
100	-	500	☐	☐
500	-	1.000	☐	☐

1.13 Indicate if the substance has been produced during last 12 months. yes ☐ no ☐

1.14 Indicate if the substance has been imported during last 12 months. ☐ ☐

1.15 Is the substance classified by:

EEC-Directive 67/548/EEC: ☐

Provisional Classification: ☐

no Classification: no dangerous properties ☐

no Classification: no data available ☐

1.16 Symbols:

E	O	F+	F	T+	T	C	Xn	Xi
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

1.17 R-Phrases

R 1 ☐	R14 ☐	R27 ☐	R40 ☐
R 2 ☐	R15 ☐	R28 ☐	R41 ☐
R 3 ☐	R16 ☐	R29 ☐	R42 ☐
R 4 ☐	R17 ☐	R30 ☐	R43 ☐
R 5 ☐	R18 ☐	R31 ☐	R44 ☐
R 6 ☐	R19 ☐	R32 ☐	R45 ☐
R 7 ☐	R20 ☐	R33 ☐	R46 ☐
R 8 ☐	R21 ☐	R34 ☐	R47 ☐
R 9 ☐	R22 ☐	R35 ☐	R48 ☐
R10 ☐	R23 ☐	R36 ☐	
R11 ☐	R24 ☐	R37 ☐	
R12 ☐	R25 ☐	R38 ☐	
R13 ☐	R26 ☐	R39 ☐	

1.18 S-Phrases

S 1 ☐	S14 ☐	S27 ☐	S40 ☐	S53 ☐
S 2 ☐	S15 ☐	S28 ☐	S41 ☐	
S 3 ☐	S16 ☐	S29 ☐	S42 ☐	
S 4 ☐	S17 ☐	S30 ☐	S43 ☐	
S 5 ☐	S18 ☐	S31 ☐	S44 ☐	
S 6 ☐	S19 ☐	S32 ☐	S45 ☐	
S 7 ☐	S20 ☐	S33 ☐	S46 ☐	
S 8 ☐	S21 ☐	S34 ☐	S47 ☐	
S 9 ☐	S22 ☐	S35 ☐	S48 ☐	
S10 ☐	S23 ☐	S36 ☐	S49 ☐	
S11 ☐	S24 ☐	S37 ☐	S50 ☐	
S12 ☐	S25 ☐	S38 ☐	S51 ☐	
S13 ☐	S26 ☐	S39 ☐	S52 ☐	

1.19 Use patterns in percentage terms

	use in a closed system	use resulting in inclusion into or onto matrix	non dispersive use	wide dispersive use
Adhesive materials				
Building materials and additives				
Catalysts				
Ceramic materials				
Cleaning, washing agents				
Conserving agents				
Cooling agents				
Corrosion inhibitors				
Cosmetics				
Deforming agents				
De-icing agents				
Disinfectants				
Dispersion agents				
Dyeing auxiliaries				
Dyestuff, pigments				
Feed addiitives				
Fertilizer				
Filler				
Flame retardants				
Hydraulic fluids				
Laboratory chemicals				
Leather impregnating agents				
Lubricants				
Oxidizing agents				

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	use in a closed system	use resulting in inclusion into or onto matrix	non dispersive use	wide dispersive use
Paper, paper-additives				
Pesticides				
Pharmaceuticals				
Photo-chemicals				
Plastic additives and auxiliaries				
Solvents				
Stabilizer				
Tanning agents and auxiliaries				
Textile auxiliaries				
Thickening agents				
Vulcanizers				
other use				

ANNEX IV

PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICES IN THE COMMUNITY

The Data Sets and Declaration Forms, together with their respective computerized programmes on diskettes, are available in the following Press and Information Offices in the European Communities.

Allemagne

Bonn

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Vertretung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Zitelmannstraße 22
5300 Bonn
Tél. 53 00 90
Télex 886648 EUROP D
Télécopie 53 00 950

Berlin

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Vertretung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Außenstelle Berlin

Kurfürstendamm 102
1000 Berlin 31
Tél. 892 40 28
Télex 184015 EUROP D
Télécopie 892 20 59

Munich

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Vertretung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Vertretung in München

Erhardtstraße. 27
8000 München 2
Tél. 202 10 11
Télex 52 18 135
Télecopie 202 10 15

Belgique

Bruxelles/Brussel

a) Commission des Communautés européennes
Bureau en Belgique

b) Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen
Bureau in België

Rue Archimède 73, 1040 Bruxelles
Archimedesstraat 73, 1040 Brussel
Tél. 235 38 44
Télex 26657 COMINF B
Télécopie 235 01 66

Danemark

København

Kommissionen for De Europæiske Fællesskaber
Kontor i Danmark

Højbrohus
Østergade 61
Postbox 144
1004 København K
Tél. 14 41 40
Télex 16402 COMEUR DK
Télécopie 11 12 03

Espagne

Madrid

Comisión de las Comunidades Europeas
Oficina en España

Calle de Serrano 41
5ª planta
Madrid 1
Tél. 435 17 00/435 15 28
Télex 46818 OIPE E
Télécopie 276 03 87

France

Paris

Commission des Communautés européennes
Bureau de représentation en France

61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
75782 Paris Cedex 16
Tél. 45 01 58 85
Télex Paris 611019 F COMEUR
Télécopie 47 27 26 07

Marseille

Commission des Communautés européennes
Bureau à Marseille

CMCI
2, rue Henri-Barbusse
13241 Marseille Cedex 01
Tél. 91 91 46 00
Télex 402 538 EURMA
Télécopie 91 90 98 07

Grèce

Αθήνα

Επιτροπή των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων
Γραφείο στην Ελλάδα

2 Vassilissis Sofias
Case postale 11002
Athina 10674
Tél. 724 39 82 (3 lignes)
Télex 219324 ECAT GR
Télécopie 724 46 20

Irlande

Dublin

Commission of the European Communities
Office in Ireland

39 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Tél. 71 22 44
Télex 93827 EUCO EI
Télécopie 71 26 57

Italie

Roma

Commissione delle Comunità europee
Ufficio in Italia

Via Poli 29
00187 Roma
Tél. 678 97 22
Télex 610184 EUROMA I
Télécopie 679 16 58

Milano

Commissione delle Comunità europee
Ufficio a Milano

Corso Magenta 59
20123 Milano
Tél. 80 15 05/6/7/8
Télex 316200 EURMIL I
Télécopie 481 85 43

Luxembourg

Luxembourg

Commission des Communautés européennes
Bureau au Luxembourg

Bâtiment Jean Monnet
Rue Alcide De Gasperi
2920 Luxembourg
Tél. 430 11
Télex 3423/3446/3476 COMEUR LU
Télécopie 43 01 44 33

Pays-Bas

Den Haag

Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen
Bureau in Nederland

Korte Vijverberg 5
2513 AB Den Haag
Tél. 46 93 26
Télex 31094 EURCO NL
Télécopie 64 66 19

Portugal

Lisboa

Comissão das Comunidades Europeias
Gabinete em Portugal

Centro Europeu Jean Monnet
Largo Jean Monnet 1-10°
1200 Lisboa
Tél. 154 11 44
Télex 0404/18810 COMEUR P
Télécopie 155 43 97

Royaume-Uni

London

Commission of the European Communities
Office in the United Kingdom

Jean Monnet House
8, Storey's Gate
London SW1 P 3 AT
Tél. 222 81 22
Télex 23208 EURUK G
Télécopie 222 09 00/222 81 20

Belfast

Commission of the European Communities
Office in Northern Ireland

Windsor House
9/15 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7EG
Tél. 24 07 08
Télex 74117 CECBEL G
Télécopie 24 82 41

Cardiff

Commission of the European Communities
Office in Wales

4 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF1 9SG
Tél. 37 16 31
Télex 497727 EUROPA G
Télécopie 39 54 89

Edinburgh

Commission of the European Communities
Office in Scotland

7 Alva Street
Edinburgh EH2 4PH
Tél. 225 20 58
Télex 727420 EUEDING
Télécopie 226 41 05

FICHE FINANCIERE

1.LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : a) Partie A, titre 2
b) Partie B, ligne 6614

Intitulé :

a) Immeubles, matériel et dépenses diverses de fonctionnement
b) Produits, installations industrielles et biotechnologie

2.BASE JURIDIQUE

Règlement du Conseil du .... relatif à l'évaluation et au contrôle des risques environnementaux des susbtances existantes

3. PROPOSITION DE CLASSIFICATION :

Dépenses non obligatoires
Crédits dissociés (b)

4.DESCRIPTION ET JUSTIFICATION DE L'ACTION

A l'occasion de l'approbation du 4ème programme d'action des Communautés Européennes en matière d'environnement (1987-1992), le conseil des Communautés Européennes a déclaré que l'évaluation des risques que présentent les produits chimiques pour l'environnement et la santé humaine constitue un des domaines prioritaires. Afin d'amener une évaluation systématique des risques des substances chimiques existantes, la Commission a proposé un Règlement qui complète les dispositions déjà en vigueur pour les substances chimiques nouvelles.
Ce Règlement établit une procédure pour un recueil systématique des données de substances fabriquées ou importées à l'intérieur de la Communauté en quantités importantes et pour une évaluation systématique des risques environnementaux de ces susbtances.

5. NATURE DE LA DEPENSE ET MODE DE CALCUL

5.1 Nature de la dépense

Sont à couvrir des frais de gestion accompagnant les frais opérationnels tels que l'informatique, des susbventions, des réunions et consultations d'experts, séminaires et colloques, des missions d'experts, des prestations de service et achats de matériel, des études et analyses descriptives et de développement de systèmes différents.
L'extension du système de recueil systématique de données et d'évaluation des substances existantes entraîne des frais de fonctionnement permanents et des frais qui ne sont à payer qu'une seule fois. Etant donné qu'il s'agit d'une nouvelle action qui souleverait des coûts d'initiation particuliers , il paraît justifié d'imputer une partie des frais comme indiqué sous 1.

5.2. Mode de calcul

a) Frais de fonctionnement à plein régime (prix 1990, Bruxelles) par an.

1)	Etudes, prestations de Service, subventions, consultations experts qualifiés	300.000 ECU
2)	Réunions d'experts, colloques et séminaires frais de missions, visites d'informations et de coordination, action de formations, publications de rapports, collecte et diffusion d'informations projets pilotes	300.000 ECU
3)	Achats d'équipements et de matériaux	100.000 ECU
	TOTAL	**700.000 ECU**

b) Frais d'achat d'équipements informatiques (software et hardware) (prix 1990, Bruxelles).

à payer une seule fois 200.000 en 1992
100.000 en 1993 **300.000 ECU**

6.. IMPUTATION D'UNE PARTIE DE LA DEPENSE A LA PARTIE B DU BUDGET

La partie de la dépense à imputer à la ligne budgétaire B 6614 et non à la partie A du budget sera décidée dans le cadre de la procédure budgétaire annuelle et dans le respect des dispositions arrêtées par la Commission le 22 mai 1990 en matière de "mini-budgets".

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION ON THE EVALUATION AND CONTROL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK OF EXISTING SUBSTANCES

IMPACT ON COMPETIVENESS AND EMPLOYMENT

I. PRINCIPLE GROUNDS FOR INTRODUCING THE MEASURES

The Fourth Community Action Programme on the environment (1987-1992) underlines the need for a legislative instrument which can provide a comprehensive structure for the evaluation of the risks posed by existing chemicals. In particular, the Action Programme states that such a legislative instrument "will establish a procedure for treating priority lists of chemicals for immediate attention, as well as setting out the means for gathering information, requiring testing and evaluating the risks to people and the environment".

Accordingly, the Commission considers that there is an urgent need to introduce regulatory measures in this area at the Community level, since a harmonized approach to risk evaluation and control of existing chemicals will provide the basis for a high and consistent level of protection for man and the environment and will avoid the fragmentation of the Community market in chemicals. In fact, some Member States have already taken national initiatives on existing chemicals, which could lead to different control measures and therefore result in barriers to trade.

In particular, this proposal for a Regulation will also speed up the harmonization of the internal market in chemicals, as it will eliminate the case by case control of chemical substances at Community level which results from specific requests by Member States submitted under the 83/189/EEC Directive on the notification of draft national legislation.

II. FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS IN QUESTION

The chemical industry is one of the largest and most active industrial sectors in the Community. The nature and scale of the companies involved in the sector varies widely, ranging from small research-oriented laboratories to large multi-nationals employing many thousands of people.

The proposed Regulation will mainly affect the large and medium-sized companies as it focuses on chemicals produced in quantities greater than 10 tonnes.

The Commission has estimated that in the Community there are about 2 000 chemicals produced in quantities greater that 1 000 tonnes per year per manufacturer and about 6 000 chemicals produced in quantities between 1 000 and 10 tonnes per year per manufacturer. For each of these chemicals there will be a number of manufacturers. This means that the proposed Regulation will affect several thousands of companies.

III. WHAT DIRECT OBLIGATIONS DOES THIS MEASURE IMPOSE ON INDUSTRY ?

Industry must submit a complete data set, which will include information on the quantities, uses, classification and labelling, physico-chemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties, for chemicals of a relevant production volume (greater than 1 000 tonnes per year) Only available data must be submitted. For chemicals in quantities between 10 and 1 000 tonnes per year, a limited amount of information must be submitted.

For chemicals which are then identified as requiring priority attention because of the possible effects on man and the environment., further testing or information may be required from industry.

The Commission together with Member States will evaluate the real or potential risks of the "priority chemical" to man and the environment and draw up recommendations for appropriate measures, such as limitation or prohibition of its marketing and use, monitoring or surveillance programmes. These measures will be proposed and taken in the framework of appropriate Community measures.

IV OBLIGATIONS WHICH MAY BE IMPOSED INDIRECTLY ON FIRMS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES ?

None since this Regulation will be implemented in the same manner and at the same time in all Member State.

V. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL MEASURES APPLICABLE TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED FIRMS

No.

VI WHAT IS THE LIKELY EFFECT ON

A) INDUSTRY'S COMPETIVENESS ?

The major advantage of this Regulation is that it harmonizes the risk evaluation of chemicals in the Community and will therefore avoid different control measures in the Member States. This will ensure the integrity of the internal market and avoid barriers to the chemicals trade. Furthermore the Regulation will establish an effective and comprehensive Community policy on existing chemicals which will ensure a sharing and co-ordination of efforts as well as avoiding duplication of work and waste of resources in industry as well as in the Community as a whole.

B) EMPLOYMENT ?

The implementation of this Regulation should result in a more harmonized and co-ordinated policy of chemicals control which will improve the competitiveness and consequently the labour market.

VII HAS BOTH SIDES OF INDUSTRY BEEN CONSULTED ?

The employers side of industry has been consultated. Representatives of CEFIC have assisted in preparatory meetings and this organization has also made several written contributions. Organizations representing the petrochemical industry (CONCAWE) and the non-ferrous metal industries (EUROMETAUX) have also contributed to the discussions.

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DOCUMENTS

EN **15**

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