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Price: EUR 4

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 109/2012

of 9 February 2012

amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards Annex XVII (CMR substances)**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 68(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in its entries 28 to 30, prohibits the sale to the general public of substances that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMR), categories 1A or 1B or of mixtures containing them in concentration above specified concentration limits. The substances concerned are listed in Appendices 1 to 6 to Annex XVII.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽²⁾ was amended on 5 September 2009 by Commission Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 ⁽³⁾

in order to include a number of newly classified CMR substances. Appendices 1 to 6 to Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 should be amended in order to align them to the entries concerning CMR substances in Regulation (EC) No 790/2009.

- (3) Under Article 68 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, restrictions may be proposed on the consumer use of CMR substances categories 1A and 1B on their own, in a mixture or in an article.
- (4) A number of boron compounds were found to be toxic for reproduction and were classified as toxic for reproduction, hazard class and category Repr. 1B, hazard statement H360FD under the Regulation (EC) No 790/2009. A market survey conducted for the Commission ⁽⁴⁾ on the uses of borates in mixtures sold to the general public reported that sodium perborate, tetra and monohydrate, are used in a concentration exceeding their specific concentration limit specified in Regulation (EC) No 790/2009 in household detergents and cleaners.
- (5) On 29 April 2010, the Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) gave an opinion on the use of boron compounds in photographic applications ⁽⁵⁾. In its opinion, the RAC noted that there were 'more possible sources that contribute to the total exposure to boron of consumers', and that these 'additional sources have to be considered in the risk assessment of boron compounds'. Multiple sources of exposure to boron of consumers were not considered in previous risk assessments, in contrast with current concerns with multiple sources of exposure in general.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 235, 5.9.2009, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/files/docs_studies/final_report_borates_en.pdf

⁽⁵⁾ http://echa.europa.eu/home_en.asp

(6) Sodium perborate, tetra and monohydrate, are mainly used as bleaching agents in laundry detergents and machine dishwashing products. The Rapporteur Member State, responsible for conducting the risk evaluation on sodium perborate under Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances⁽¹⁾, submitted a dossier in accordance with Annex XV of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to the European Chemicals Agency pursuant to Article 136 of that Regulation. That risk assessment, published in 2007, concluded that the use of sodium perborate in laundry detergents and household cleaners, considered in isolation as a single source of exposure to boron, did not pose an unacceptable risk to the general public. Nevertheless, because the sources of exposure of the general public to boron are multiple, as expressed in the 2010 opinion of the RAC, and due to its reproductive toxicity it is desirable to reduce the exposure of the general public to boron. Moreover, because the consumer population exposed to boron from household detergents and cleaners is considerable, and because alternatives to perborates are available in these applications, it is appropriate to restrict the use of perborates in household detergents and cleaners. However, in order to allow certain manufacturers to

adapt and replace, where necessary, boron compounds with alternatives in these applications, a time-limited derogation should be granted.

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply on 1 June 2012.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 5.4.1993, p. 1.

ANNEX

Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 is amended as follows:

- (1) In the table setting out the designation of the substances, groups of substances and mixtures and the conditions of restriction, in Column 2 of entries 28, 29 and 30, in paragraph 2, the following point (e) is added:

‘(e) the substances listed in Appendix 11, column 1, for the applications or uses listed in Appendix 11, column 2. Where a date is specified in column 2 of Appendix 11, the derogation shall apply until the said date.’

- (2) In the Appendices 1 to 6, in the foreword, a note B is inserted between note A and note C, as follows:

‘Note B:

Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations and, therefore, these solutions require different classification and labelling since the hazards vary at different concentrations.’

- (3) In Appendix 1 the table is amended as follows:

- (a) The following entries are inserted in accordance with the order of the entries set out in Appendix 1 of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

Nickel dihydroxide; [1]	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1]	12054-48-7 [1]	
Nickel hydroxide; [2]		234-348-1 [2]	11113-74-9 [2]	
Nickel sulfate	028-009-00-5	232-104-9	7786-81-4	
Nickel carbonate;	028-010-00-0			
Basic nickel carbonate;				
Carbonic acid, nickel (2+) salt; [1]		222-068-2 [1]	3333-67-3 [1]	
Carbonic acid, nickel salt; [2]		240-408-8 [2]	16337-84-1 [2]	
[μ-[carbonato(2-)-O:O']] dihydroxy trinickel; [3]		265-748-4 [3]	65405-96-1 [3]	
[carbonato(2-)] tetrahydroxytrinickel; [4]		235-715-9 [4]	12607-70-4 [4]	
Nickel dichloride	028-011-00-6	231-743-0	7718-54-9	
Nickel dinitrate; [1]	028-012-00-1	236-068-5 [1]	13138-45-9 [1]	
Nitric acid, nickel salt; [2]		238-076-4 [2]	14216-75-2 [2]	
Nickel matte	028-013-00-7	273-749-6	69012-50-6	
Slimes and sludges, copper electrolytic refining, decopperised, nickel sulphate	028-014-00-2	295-859-3	92129-57-2	
Slimes and sludges, copper electrolyte refining, decopperised	028-015-00-8	305-433-1	94551-87-8	
Nickel diperchlorate;	028-016-00-3	237-124-1	13637-71-3	
Perchloric acid, nickel (II) salt				
Nickel dipotassium bis(sulfate); [1]	028-017-00-9	237-563-9 [1]	13842-46-1 [1]	
Diammonium nickel bis(sulfate); [2]		239-793-2 [2]	15699-18-0 [2]	
Nickel bis(sulfamidate);	028-018-00-4	237-396-1	13770-89-3	
Nickel sulfamate				
Nickel bis(tetrafluoroborate)	028-019-00-X	238-753-4	14708-14-6	

Nickel diformate; [1]	028-021-00-0	222-101-0 [1]	3349-06-2 [1]	
Formic acid, nickel salt; [2]		239-946-6 [2]	15843-02-4 [2]	
Formic acid, copper nickel salt; [3]		268-755-0 [3]	68134-59-8 [3]	
Nickel di(acetate); [1]	028-022-00-6	206-761-7 [1]	373-02-4 [1]	
Nickel acetate; [2]		239-086-1 [2]	14998-37-9 [2]	
Nickel dibenzoate	028-024-00-7	209-046-8	553-71-9	
Nickel bis(4-cyclohexylbutyrate)	028-025-00-2	223-463-2	3906-55-6	
Nickel (II) stearate; Nickel (II) octadecanoate	028-026-00-8	218-744-1	2223-95-2	
Nickel dilactate	028-027-00-3	—	16039-61-5	
Nickel (II) octanoate	028-028-00-9	225-656-7	4995-91-9	
Nickel difluoride; [1]	028-029-00-4	233-071-3 [1]	10028-18-9 [1]	
Nickel dibromide; [2]		236-665-0 [2]	13462-88-9 [2]	
Nickel diiodide; [3]		236-666-6 [3]	13462-90-3 [3]	
Nickel potassium fluoride; [4]		- [4]	11132-10-8 [4]	
Nickel hexafluorosilicate	028-030-00-X	247-430-7	26043-11-8	
Nickel selenate	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5	
Nickel hydrogen phosphate; [1]	028-032-00-0	238-278-2 [1]	14332-34-4 [1]	
Nickel bis(dihydrogen phosphate); [2]		242-522-3 [2]	18718-11-1 [2]	
Trinickel bis(orthophosphate); [3]		233-844-5 [3]	10381-36-9 [3]	
Dinickel diphosphate; [4]		238-426-6 [4]	14448-18-1 [4]	
Nickel bis(phosphinate); [5]		238-511-8 [5]	14507-36-9 [5]	
Nickel phosphinate; [6]		252-840-4 [6]	36026-88-7 [6]	
Phosphoric acid, calcium nickel salt; [7]		- [7]	17169-61-8 [7]	
Diphosphoric acid, nickel (II) salt; [8]		- [8]	19372-20-4 [8]	
Diammonium nickel hexacyanoferrate	028-033-00-6	—	74195-78-1	
Nickel dicyanide	028-034-00-1	209-160-8	557-19-7	
Nickel chromate	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7	
Nickel (II) silicate; [1]	028-036-00-2	244-578-4 [1]	21784-78-1 [1]	
Dinickel orthosilicate; [2]		237-411-1 [2]	13775-54-7 [2]	
Nickel silicate (3:4); [3]		250-788-7 [3]	31748-25-1 [3]	
Silicic acid, nickel salt; [4]		253-461-7 [4]	37321-15-6 [4]	
Trihydrogen hydroxybis[orthosilicato(4-)]trinickelate(3-); [5]		235-688-3 [5]	12519-85-6 [5]	

Dinickel hexacyanoferrate	028-037-00-8	238-946-3	14874-78-3	
Trinickel bis(arsenate); Nickel (II) arsenate	028-038-00-3	236-771-7	13477-70-8	
Nickel oxalate; [1]	028-039-00-9	208-933-7 [1]	547-67-1 [1]	
Oxalic acid, nickel salt; [2]		243-867-2 [2]	20543-06-0 [2]	
Nickel telluride	028-040-00-4	235-260-6	12142-88-0	
Trinickel tetrasulfide	028-041-00-X	—	12137-12-1	
Trinickel bis(arsenite)	028-042-00-5	—	74646-29-0	
Cobalt nickel gray periclase; C.I. Pigment Black 25; C.I. 77332; [1] Cobalt nickel dioxide; [2] Cobalt nickel oxide; [3]	028-043-00-0			
		269-051-6 [1]	68186-89-0 [1]	
		261-346-8 [2]	58591-45-0 [2]	
		- [3]	12737-30-3 [3]	
Nickel tin trioxide; Nickel stannate	028-044-00-6	234-824-9	12035-38-0	
Nickel triuranium decaoxide	028-045-00-1	239-876-6	15780-33-3	
Nickel dithiocyanate	028-046-00-7	237-205-1	13689-92-4	
Nickel dichromate	028-047-00-2	239-646-5	15586-38-6	
Nickel (II) selenite	028-048-00-8	233-263-7	10101-96-9	
Nickel selenide	028-049-00-3	215-216-2	1314-05-2	
Silicic acid, lead nickel salt	028-050-00-9	—	68130-19-8	
Nickel diarsenide; [1]	028-051-00-4	235-103-1 [1]	12068-61-0 [1]	
Nickel arsenide; [2]		248-169-1 [2]	27016-75-7 [2]	
Nickel barium titanium primrose priderite; C.I. Pigment Yellow 157; C.I. 77900	028-052-00-X			
		271-853-6	68610-24-2	
Nickel dichlorate; [1]	028-053-00-5	267-897-0 [1]	67952-43-6 [1]	
Nickel dibromate; [2]		238-596-1 [2]	14550-87-9 [2]	
Ethyl hydrogen sulfate, nickel (II) salt; [3]		275-897-7 [3]	71720-48-4 [3]	

Nickel (II) trifluoroacetate; [1]	028-054-00-0	240-235-8 [1]	16083-14-0 [1]
Nickel (II) propionate; [2]		222-102-6 [2]	3349-08-4 [2]
Nickel bis(benzenesulfonate); [3]		254-642-3 [3]	39819-65-3 [3]
Nickel (II) hydrogen citrate; [4]		242-533-3 [4]	18721-51-2 [4]
Citric acid, ammonium nickel salt; [5]		242-161-1 [5]	18283-82-4 [5]
Citric acid, nickel salt; [6]		245-119-0 [6]	22605-92-1 [6]
Nickel bis(2-ethylhexanoate); [7]		224-699-9 [7]	4454-16-4 [7]
2-Ethylhexanoic acid, nickel salt; [8]		231-480-1 [8]	7580-31-6 [8]
Dimethylhexanoic acid nickel salt; [9]		301-323-2 [9]	93983-68-7 [9]
Nickel (II) isooctanoate; [10]		249-555-2 [10]	29317-63-3 [10]
Nickel isooctanoate; [11]		248-585-3 [11]	27637-46-3 [11]
Nickel bis(isononanoate); [12]		284-349-6 [12]	84852-37-9 [12]
Nickel (II) neononanoate; [13]		300-094-6 [13]	93920-10-6 [13]
Nickel (II) isodecanoate; [14]		287-468-1 [14]	85508-43-6 [14]
Nickel (II) neodecanoate; [15]		287-469-7 [15]	85508-44-7 [15]
Neodecanoic acid, nickel salt; [16]		257-447-1 [16]	51818-56-5 [16]
Nickel (II) neoundecanoate; [17]		300-093-0 [17]	93920-09-3 [17]
Bis(D-gluconato-O ¹ ,O ²)nickel; [18]		276-205-6 [18]	71957-07-8 [18]
Nickel 3,5-bis(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzoate (1:2); [19]		258-051-1 [19]	52625-25-9 [19]
Nickel (II) palmitate; [20]		237-138-8 [20]	13654-40-5 [20]
(2-ethylhexanoato-O)(isononanoato-O)nickel; [21]		287-470-2 [21]	85508-45-8 [21]
(isononanoato-O)(isooctanoato-O)nickel; [22]		287-471-8 [22]	85508-46-9 [22]
(isooctanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel; [23]		284-347-5 [23]	84852-35-7 [23]
(2ethylhexanoato-O)(isodecanoato-O)nickel; [24]		284-351-7 [24]	84852-39-1 [24]
(2-ethylhexanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel; [25]		285-698-7 [25]	85135-77-9 [25]
(isodecanoato-O)(isooctanoato-O)nickel; [26]		285-909-2 [26]	85166-19-4 [26]
(isodecanoato-O)(isononanoato-O)nickel; [27]		284-348-0 [27]	84852-36-8 [27]
(isononanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel; [28]		287-592-6 [28]	85551-28-6 [28]
Fatty acids, C ₆₋₁₉ -branched, nickel salts; [29]		294-302-1 [29]	91697-41-5 [29]
Fatty acids, C ₈₋₁₈ and C ₁₈ -unsaturated, nickel salts; [30]		283-972-0 [30]	84776-45-4 [30]
2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, nickel (II) salt; [31]		- [31]	72319-19-8 [31]

Nickel (II) sulfite; [1]	028-055-00-6	231-827-7 [1]	7757-95-1 [1]	
Nickel tellurium trioxide; [2]		239-967-0 [2]	15851-52-2 [2]	
Nickel tellurium tetraoxide; [3]		239-974-9 [3]	15852-21-8 [3]	
Molybdenum nickel hydroxide oxide phosphate; [4]		268-585-7 [4]	68130-36-9 [4]	
Nickel boride (NiB); [1]	028-056-00-1	234-493-0 [1]	12007-00-0 [1]	
Dinickel boride; [2]		234-494-6 [2]	12007-01-1 [2]	
Trinickel boride; [3]		234-495-1 [3]	12007-02-2 [3]	
Nickel boride; [4]		235-723-2 [4]	12619-90-8 [4]	
Dinickel silicide; [5]		235-033-1 [5]	12059-14-2 [5]	
Nickel disilicide; [6]		235-379-3 [6]	12201-89-7 [6]	
Dinickel phosphide; [7]		234-828-0 [7]	12035-64-2 [7]	
Nickel boron phosphide; [8]		- [8]	65229-23-4 [8]	
Dialuminium nickel tetraoxide; [1]	028-057-00-7	234-454-8 [1]	12004-35-2 [1]	
Nickel titanium trioxide; [2]		234-825-4 [2]	12035-39-1 [2]	
Nickel titanium oxide; [3]		235-752-0 [3]	12653-76-8 [3]	
Nickel divanadium hexaoxide; [4]		257-970-5 [4]	52502-12-2 [4]	
Cobalt dimolybdenum nickel octaoxide; [5]		268-169-5 [5]	68016-03-5 [5]	
Nickel zirkonium trioxide; [6]		274-755-1 [6]	70692-93-2 [6]	
Molybdenum nickel tetraoxide; [7]		238-034-5 [7]	14177-55-0 [7]	
Nickel tungsten tetraoxide; [8]		238-032-4 [8]	14177-51-6 [8]	
Olivine, nickel green; [9]		271-112-7 [9]	68515-84-4 [9]	
Lithium nickel dioxide; [10]		- [10]	12031-65-1 [10]	
Molybdenum nickel oxide; [11]		- [11]	12673-58-4 [11]	
Cobalt lithium nickel oxide	028-058-00-2	442-750-5	—	
Hydrocarbons, C ₄ , 1,3-butadiene- and isobutene-free; Petroleum gas	649-118-00-X	306-004-1	95465-89-7	K'

(b) The following entries 028-003-00-2; 028-004-00-8; 028-005-00-3; 028-006-00-9; 028-007-00-4; 033-005-00-1; 603-046-00-5 are replaced by:

Nickel monoxide; [1]	028-003-00-2	215-215-7 [1]	1313-99-1 [1]	
Nickel oxide; [2]		234-323-5 [2]	11099-02-8 [2]	
Bunsenite; [3]		- [3]	34492-97-2 [3]	
Nickel dioxide	028-004-00-8	234-823-3	12035-36-8	
Dinickel trioxide	028-005-00-3	215-217-8	1314-06-3	

Nickel (II) sulfide; [1]	028-006-00-9	240-841-2 [1]	16812-54-7 [1]	
Nickel sulfide; [2]		234-349-7 [2]	11113-75-0 [2]	
Millerite; [3]		- [3]	1314-04-1 [3]	
Trinickel disulfide;	028-007-00-4			
Nickel subsulfide; [1]		234-829-6 [1]	12035-72-2 [1]	
Heazlewoodite; [2]		- [2]	12035-71-1 [2]	
Arsenic acid and its salts with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex	033-005-00-1	—	—	A'
Bis(chloromethyl)ether;	603-046-00-5	208-832-8	542-88-1	
Oxybis(chloromethane)				

(4) In Appendix 2 the Table is amended as follows:

(a) The following entries are deleted: 024-004-01-4; 649-118-00-X;

(b) The following entries are inserted in accordance with the order of the entries set out in Appendix 2 of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

'O-isobutyl-N-ethoxy carbonylthiocarbamate	006-094-00-X	434-350-4	103122-66-3	
O-hexyl-N-ethoxycarbonylthiocarbamate	006-102-00-1	432-750-3	—	
Mixture of: dimethyl(2-(hydroxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl)phosphonate; Diethyl(2-(hydroxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl)phosphonate; Methyl ethyl(2-(hydroxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl)phosphonate	015-196-00-3	435-960-3	—	
Cobalt acetate	027-006-00-6	200-755-8	71-48-7	
Cobalt nitrate	027-009-00-2	233-402-1	10141-05-6	
Cobalt carbonate	027-010-00-8	208-169-4	513-79-1	
Lead chromate	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	
Lead sulfochromate yellow; C.I. Pigment Yellow 34; [This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77603.]	082-009-00-X	215-693-7	1344-37-2	
Lead chromate molybdate sulfate red; C.I. Pigment Red 104; [This substance is identified in the Colour Index by Colour Index Constitution Number, C.I. 77605.]	082-010-00-5	235-759-9	12656-85-8	
2,3-Epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride ...%; Glycidyl trimethylammonium chloride ...%	603-211-00-1	221-221-0	3033-77-0	B
1-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1,1-ethanediol, hydrochloride; [containing < 0,1 % 4-chloroaniline (EC No 203-401-0)]	603-221-01-3	433-580-2	214353-17-0	
Phenolphthalein	604-076-00-1	201-004-7	77-09-8	
Ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-(trichloromethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxylate	607-626-00-9	401-290-5	103112-35-2	

N,N'-diacetylbenzidine	612-044-00-3	210-338-2	613-35-4	
Biphenyl-3,3',4,4'-tetrayltetraamine; Diaminobenzidine	612-239-00-3	202-110-6	91-95-2	
(2-chloroethyl)(3-hydroxypropyl)ammonium chloride	612-246-00-1	429-740-6	40722-80-3	
3-Amino-9-ethyl carbazole; 9-Ethylcarbazol-3-ylamine	612-280-00-7	205-057-7	132-32-1	
Quinoline	613-281-00-5	202-051-6	91-22-5	
N-[6,9-dihydro-9-[[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]methyl]-6-oxo-1H-purin-2-yl]acetamide	616-148-00-X	424-550-1	84245-12-5	
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils; Naphthalene Oil; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It consists primarily of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills in the approximate range of 200 °C to 250 °C (392 °F to 482 °F).]	648-085-00-9	283-484-8	84650-04-4	J, M
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk.; [The residue from low temperature coal tar oils after an alkaline wash, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to remove crude coal tar acids. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases.]	648-110-00-3	310-191-5	122384-78-5	J, M
Tar acids, coal, crude; Crude Phenols; [The reaction product obtained by neutralizing coal tar oil alkaline extract with an acidic solution, such as aqueous sulfuric acid, or gaseous carbon dioxide, to obtain the free acids. Composed primarily of tar acids such as phenol, cresols, and xylenols.]	648-116-00-6	266-019-3	65996-85-2	J, M'

(c) The following entries 024-004-00-7; 609-007-00-9; 612-099-00-3; 612-151-00-5; 648-043-00-X; 648-080-00-1; 648-098-00-X; 648-099-00-5; 648-100-00-9; 648-102-00-X; 648-138-00-6; 650-017-00-8 are replaced by:

'Sodium dichromate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene; [1]	609-007-00-9	204-450-0 [1]	121-14-2 [1]	
Dinitrotoluene; [2]		246-836-1 [2]	25321-14-6 [2]	
4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine; 2,4-Toluenediamine	612-099-00-3	202-453-1	95-80-7	
Methyl-phenylene diamine; Diaminotoluene; [technical product – reaction mass of 4-methyl-m-phenylene diamine (EC No 202-453-1) and 2-methyl-m-phenylene diamine (EC No 212-513-9)]	612-151-00-5	—	—	

Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction, acenaphthene-free; Wash Oil Redistillate; [The oil remaining after removal by a crystallization process of acenaphthene from acenaphthene oil from coal tar. Composed primarily of naphthalene and alkylnaphthalenes.]	648-043-00-X	292-606-9	90640-85-0	M
Residues (coal tar), creosote oil distn.; Wash Oil Redistillate; [The residue from the fractional distillation of wash oil boiling in the approximate range of 270 °C to 330 °C (518 °F to 626 °F). It consists predominantly of dinuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.]	648-080-00-1	295-506-3	92061-93-3	M
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction; Wash Oil; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of coal tar and boiling in the range of approximately 240 °C to 280 °C (464 °F to 536 °F). Composed primarily of acenaphthene, naphthalene and alkyl naphthalene.]	648-098-00-X	292-605-3	90640-84-9	M
Creosote oil; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It consists primarily of aromatic hydrocarbons and may contain appreciable quantities of tar acids and tar bases. It distills at the approximate range of 200 °C to 325 °C (392 °F to 617 °F).]	648-099-00-5	263-047-8	61789-28-4	M
Creosote oil, high-boiling distillate; Wash Oil; [The high-boiling distillation fraction obtained from the high temperature carbonization of bituminous coal which is further refined to remove excess crystalline salts. It consists primarily of creosote oil with some of the normal polynuclear aromatic salts, which are components of coal tar distillates, removed. It is crystal free at approximately 5 °C (41 °F).]	648-100-00-9	274-565-9	70321-79-8	M
Extract residues (coal), creosote oil acid; Wash Oil Extract Residue; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the base-freed fraction from the distillation of coal tar, boiling in the range of approximately 250 °C to 280 °C (482 °F to 536 °F). It consists predominantly of biphenyl and isomeric diphenylnaphthalenes.]	648-102-00-X	310-189-4	122384-77-4	M
Creosote oil, low-boiling distillate; Wash Oil; [The low-boiling distillation fraction obtained from the high temperature carbonization of bituminous coal, which is further refined to remove excess crystalline salts. It consists primarily of creosote oil with some of the normal polynuclear aromatic salts, which are components of coal tar distillate, removed. It is crystal free at approximately 38 °C (100 °F).]	648-138-00-6	274-566-4	70321-80-1	M
Refractory Ceramic Fibres, Special Purpose Fibres, with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex; [Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibres with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na ₂ O+K ₂ O+CaO+ MgO+BaO) content less or equal to 18 % by weight]	650-017-00-8	—	—	A, R'

(5) In Appendix 4, the table is amended as follows:

(a) The following entry is deleted: 024-004-01-4;

(b) The following entries are inserted in accordance with the order of the entries set out in Appendix 4 of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

'O-isobutyl-N-ethoxy carbonylthiocarbamate	006-094-00-X	434-350-4	103122-66-3	
O-hexyl-N-ethoxycarbonylthiocarbamate	006-102-00-1	432-750-3	—	
Mixture of: dimethyl(2-(hydroxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl)phosphonate; Diethyl(2-(hydroxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl)phosphonate; Methyl ethyl(2-(hydroxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl)phosphonate	015-196-00-3	435-960-3	—	
2-Chloro-6-fluoro-phenol	604-082-00-4	433-890-8	2040-90-6	
(2-chloroethyl)(3-hydroxypropyl)ammonium chloride	612-246-00-1	429-740-6	40722-80-3	
Colchicine	614-005-00-6	200-598-5	64-86-8	
N-[6,9-dihydro-9-[[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]methyl]-6-oxo-1H-purin-2-yl]acetamide	616-148-00-X	424-550-1	84245-12-5	
Tar oils, brown-coal; Light Oil; [The distillate from lignite tar boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 250 °C (176 °F to 482 °F). Composed primarily of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and monobasic phenols.]	648-002-00-6	302-674-4	94114-40-6	J
Benzol forerunnings (coal); Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling; [The distillate from coke oven light oil having an approximate distillation range below 100 °C (212 °F). Composed primarily of C ₄ to C ₆ aliphatic hydrocarbons.]	648-003-00-1	266-023-5	65996-88-5	J
Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction, BTX-rich; Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling; [A residue from the distillation of crude benzole to remove benzole fronts. Composed primarily of benzene, toluene and xylenes boiling in the range of approximately 75 °C to 200 °C (167 °F to 392 °F).]	648-004-00-7	309-984-9	101896-26-8	J
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₁₀ , C ₈ -rich; Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling	648-005-00-2	292-697-5	90989-41-6	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), light; Light Oil Redistillate, low boiling	648-006-00-8	287-498-5	85536-17-0	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), xylene-styrene cut; Light Oil Redistillate, intermediate boiling	648-007-00-3	287-502-5	85536-20-5	J
Solvent naphtha (coal), coumarone-styrene contg.; Light Oil Redistillate, intermediate boiling	648-008-00-9	287-500-4	85536-19-2	J
Naphtha (coal), distn. residues; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling; [The residue remaining from the distillation of recovered naphtha. Composed primarily of naphthalene and condensation products of indene and styrene.]	648-009-00-4	292-636-2	90641-12-6	J

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈ ; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling	648-010-00-X	292-694-9	90989-38-1	J
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₉ , hydrocarbon resin polymn. by-product; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the evaporation of solvent under vacuum from polymerized hydrocarbon resin. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₈ through C ₉ and boiling in the range of approximately 120 °C to 215 °C (248 °F to 419 °F).]	648-012-00-0	295-281-1	91995-20-9	J
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₉₋₁₂ , benzene distn.; Light Oil Redistillate, high boiling	648-013-00-6	295-551-9	92062-36-7	J
Extract residues (coal), benzole fraction alk., acid ext.; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling; [The redistillate from the distillate, freed of tar acids and tar bases, from bituminous coal high temperature tar boiling in the approximate range of 90 °C to 160 °C (194 °F to 320 °F). It consists predominantly of benzene, toluene and xylenes.]	648-014-00-1	295-323-9	91995-61-8	J
Extract residues (coal tar), benzole fraction alk., acid ext.; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the redistillation of the distillate of high temperature coal tar (tar acid and tar base free). It consists predominantly of unsubstituted and substituted mononuclear aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range of 85 °C to 195 °C (185 °F to 383 °F).]	648-015-00-7	309-868-8	101316-63-6	J
Extract residues (coal), benzole fraction acid; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling; [An acid sludge by-product of the sulfuric acid refining of crude high temperature coal. Composed primarily of sulfuric acid and organic compounds.]	648-016-00-2	298-725-2	93821-38-6	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., distn. overheads; Light Oil Extract Residues, low boiling; [The first fraction from the distillation of aromatic hydrocarbons, coumarone, naphthalene and indene rich prefractionator bottoms or washed carbolic oil boiling substantially below 145 °C (293 °F). Composed primarily of C ₇ and C ₈ aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.]	648-017-00-8	292-625-2	90641-02-4	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., acid ext., indene fraction; Light Oil Extract Residues, intermediate boiling	648-018-00-3	309-867-2	101316-62-5	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., indene naphtha fraction; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling; [The distillate from aromatic hydrocarbons, coumarone, naphthalene and indene rich prefractionator bottoms or washed carbolic oils, having an approximate boiling range of 155 °C to 180 °C (311 °F to 356 °F). Composed primarily of indene, indan and trimethylbenzenes.]	648-019-00-9	292-626-8	90641-03-5	J

Solvent naphtha (coal); [The distillate from either high temperature coal tar, coke oven light oil, or coal tar oil alkaline extract residue having an approximate distillation range of 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F). Composed primarily of indene and other polycyclic ring systems containing a single aromatic ring. May contain phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen bases.]; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling	648-020-00-4	266-013-0	65996-79-4	J
Distillates (coal tar), light oils, neutral fraction; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling; [A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of alkyl-substituted one ring aromatic hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F). May also include unsaturated hydrocarbons such as indene and coumarone.]	648-021-00-X	309-971-8	101794-90-5	J
Distillates (coal tar), light oils, acid exts.; Light Oil Extract Residues, high boiling; [This oil is a complex mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily indene, naphthalene, coumarone, phenol, and o-, m- and p-cresol and boiling in the range of 140 °C to 215 °C (284 °F to 419 °F).]	648-022-00-5	292-609-5	90640-87-2	J
Distillates (coal tar), light oils; Carbolic Oil; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar. It consists of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills at the approximate range of 150 °C to 210 °C (302 °F to 410 °F).]	648-023-00-0	283-483-2	84650-03-3	J
Tar oils, coal; Carbolic Oil; [The distillate from high temperature coal tar having an approximate distillation range of 130 °C to 250 °C (266 °F to 410 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkylnaphthalenes, phenolic compounds, and aromatic nitrogen bases.]	648-024-00-6	266-016-7	65996-82-9	J
Extract residues (coal), light oil alk., acid ext.; Carbolic Oil Extract Residue; [The oil resulting from the acid washing of alkali-washed carbolic oil to remove the minor amounts of basic compounds (tar bases). Composed primarily of indene, indan and alkylbenzenes.]	648-026-00-7	292-624-7	90641-01-3	J
Extract residues (coal), tar oil alk.; Carbolic Oil Extract Residue; [The residue obtained from coal tar oil by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide after the removal of crude coal tar acids. Composed primarily of naphthalenes and aromatic nitrogen bases.]	648-027-00-2	266-021-4	65996-87-4	J
Extract oils (coal), light oil; Acid Extract; [The aqueous extract produced by an acidic wash of alkali-washed carbolic oil. Composed primarily of acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.]	648-028-00-8	292-622-6	90640-99-6	J

Pyridine, alkyl derivs.; Crude Tar Bases; [The complex combination of polyalkylated pyridines derived from coal tar distillation or as high-boiling distillates approximately above 150 °C (302 °F) from the reaction of ammonia with acetaldehyde, formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde.]	648-029-00-3	269-929-9	68391-11-7	J
Tar bases, coal, picoline fraction; Distillate Bases; [Pyridine bases boiling in the range of approximately 125 °C to 160 °C (257 °F to 320 °F) obtained by distillation of neutralized acid extract of the base-containing tar fraction obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal tars. Composed chiefly of lutidines and picolines.]	648-030-00-9	295-548-2	92062-33-4	J
Tar bases, coal, lutidine fraction; Distillate Bases	648-031-00-4	293-766-2	91082-52-9	J
Extract oils (coal), tar base, collidine fraction; Distillate Bases; [The extract produced by the acidic extraction of bases from crude coal tar aromatic oils, neutralization, and distillation of the bases. Composed primarily of collidines, aniline, toluidines, lutidines, xyli-dines.]	648-032-00-X	273-077-3	68937-63-3	J
Tar bases, coal, collidine fraction; Distillate Bases; [The distillation fraction boiling in the range of approximately 181 °C to 186 °C (356 °F to 367 °F) from the crude bases obtained from the neutralized, acid-extracted base-containing tar fractions obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal tar. It contains chiefly aniline and collidines.]	648-033-00-5	295-543-5	92062-28-7	J
Tar bases, coal, aniline fraction; Distillate Bases; [The distillation fraction boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 200 °C (356 °F to 392 °F) from the crude bases obtained by dephenolating and debasing the carbolated oil from the distillation of coal tar. It contains chiefly aniline, collidines, lutidines and toluidines.]	648-034-00-0	295-541-4	92062-27-6	J
Tar bases, coal, toluidine fraction; Distillate Bases	648-035-00-6	293-767-8	91082-53-0	J
Distillates (petroleum), alkene-alkyne manuf. pyrolysis oil, mixed with high-temp. coal tar, indene fraction; Redistillates; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a redistillate from the fractional distillation of bituminous coal high temperature tar and residual oils that are obtained by the pyrolytic production of alkenes and alkynes from petroleum products or natural gas. It consists predominantly of indene and boils in a range of approximately 160 °C to 190 °C (320 °F to 374 °F).]	648-036-00-1	295-292-1	91995-31-2	J
Distillates (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; Redistillates; [The redistillate obtained from the fractional distillation of bituminous coal high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils and boiling in the range of approximately 190 °C to 270 °C (374 °F to 518 °F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatics.]	648-037-00-7	295-295-8	91995-35-6	J

Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oil, redistillate; Redistillates; [The redistillate from the fractional distillation of dephenolated and debased methyl-naphthalene oil obtained from bituminous coal high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils boiling in the approximate range of 220 °C to 230 °C (428 °F to 446 °F). It consists predominantly of unsubstituted and substituted dinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.]	648-038-00-2	295-329-1	91995-66-3	J
Extract oils (coal), coal tar-residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oils; Redistillates; [A neutral oil obtained by debasing and dephenolating the oil obtained from the distillation of high temperature tar and pyrolysis residual oils which has a boiling range of 225 °C to 255 °C (437 °F to 491 °F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.]	648-039-00-8	310-170-0	122070-79-5	J
Extract oils (coal), coal tar residual pyrolysis oils, naphthalene oil, distn. residues; Redistillates; [Residue from the distillation of dephenolated and debased methyl-naphthalene oil (from bituminous coal tar and pyrolysis residual oils) with a boiling range of 240 °C to 260 °C (464 °F to 500 °F). Composed primarily of substituted dinuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.]	648-040-00-3	310-171-6	122070-80-8	J
Distillates (coal), coke-oven light oil, naphthalene cut; Naphthalene Oil; [The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from pre-fractionation (continuous distillation) of coke oven light oil. It consists predominantly of naphthalene, coumarone and indene and boils above 148 °C (298 °F).]	648-084-00-3	285-076-5	85029-51-2	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils; Naphthalene Oil; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of coal tar. It consists primarily of aromatic and other hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen compounds and distills in the approximate range of 200 °C to 250 °C (392 °F to 482 °F).]	648-085-00-9	283-484-8	84650-04-4	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, naphthalene-low; Naphthalene Oil Redistillate; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by crystallization of naphthalene oil. Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes and phenolic compounds.]	648-086-00-4	284-898-1	84989-09-3	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oil crystn. mother liquor; Naphthalene Oil Redistillate; [A complex combination of organic compounds obtained as a filtrate from the crystallization of the naphthalene fraction from coal tar and boiling in the range of approximately 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Contains chiefly naphthalene, thionaphthene and alkyl-naphthalenes.]	648-087-00-X	295-310-8	91995-49-2	J, M

Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alk.; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the alkali washing of naphthalene oil to remove phenolic compounds (tar acids). It is composed of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.]	648-088-00-5	310-166-9	121620-47-1	J, M
Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil, alk., naphthalene-low; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after the removal of naphthalene from alkali-washed naphthalene oil by a crystallization process. It is composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.]	648-089-00-0	310-167-4	121620-48-2	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, naphthalene-free, alk. exts.; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [The oil remaining after the removal of phenolic compounds (tar acids) from drained naphthalene oil by an alkali wash. Composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.]	648-090-00-6	292-612-1	90640-90-7	J, M
Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil alk., distn. overheads; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [The distillate from alkali-washed naphthalene oil having an approximate distillation range of 180 °C to 220 °C (356 °F to 428 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkylbenzenes, indene and indan.]	648-091-00-1	292-627-3	90641-04-6	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, methylnaphthalene fraction; Methylnaphthalene Oil; [A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of substituted two ring aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases boiling in the range of approximately 225 °C to 255 °C (437 °F to 491 °F).]	648-092-00-7	309-985-4	101896-27-9	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, indole-methylnaphthalene fraction; Methylnaphthalene Oil; [A distillate from the fractional distillation of high temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of indole and methylnaphthalene boiling in the range of approximately 235 °C to 255 °C (455 °F to 491 °F).]	648-093-00-2	309-972-3	101794-91-6	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, acid exts.; Methylnaphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by debasing the methylnaphthalene fraction obtained by the distillation of coal tar and boiling in the range of approximately 230 °C to 255 °C (446 °F to 491 °F). Contains chiefly 1(2)-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, dimethylnaphthalene and biphenyl.]	648-094-00-8	295-309-2	91995-48-1	J, M
Extract residues (coal), naphthalene oil alk., distn. residues; Methylnaphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [The residue from the distillation of alkali-washed naphthalene oil having an approximate distillation range of 220 °C to 300 °C (428 °F to 572 °F). Composed primarily of naphthalene, alkyl naphthalenes and aromatic nitrogen bases.]	648-095-00-3	292-628-9	90641-05-7	J, M

Extract oils (coal), acidic, tar-base free; Methylnaphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [The extract oil boiling in the range of approximately 220 °C to 265 °C (428 °F to 509 °F) from coal tar alkaline extract residue produced by an acidic wash such as aqueous sulfuric acid after distillation to remove tar bases. Composed primarily of alkyl naphthalenes.]	648-096-00-9	284-901-6	84989-12-8	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), benzole fraction, distn. residues; Wash Oil; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of crude benzole (high temperature coal tar). It may be a liquid with the approximate distillation range of 150 °C to 300 °C (302 °F to 572 °F) or a semi-solid or solid with a melting point up to 70 °C (158 °F). It is composed primarily of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalenes.]	648-097-00-4	310-165-3	121620-46-0	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste; Anthracene Oil Fraction; [The anthracene-rich solid obtained by the crystallization and centrifuging of anthracene oil. It is composed primarily of anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.]	648-103-00-5	292-603-2	90640-81-6	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene-low; Anthracene Oil Fraction; [The oil remaining after the removal, by a crystallization process, of an anthracene-rich solid (anthracene paste) from anthracene oil. It is composed primarily of two, three and four membered aromatic compounds.]	648-104-00-0	292-604-8	90640-82-7	J, M
Residues (coal tar), anthracene oil distn.; Anthracene Oil Fraction; [The residue from the fraction distillation of crude anthracene boiling in the approximate range of 340 °C to 400 °C (644 °F to 752 °F). It consists predominantly of tri- and polynuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.]	648-105-00-6	295-505-8	92061-92-2	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction; Anthracene Oil Fraction; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by the crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous high temperature tar and boiling in the range of 330 °C to 350 °C (626 °F to 662 °F). It contains chiefly anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.]	648-106-00-1	295-275-9	91995-15-2	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, carbazole fraction; Anthracene Oil Fraction; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous coal high temperature tar and boiling in the approximate range of 350 °C to 360 °C (662 °F to 680 °F). It contains chiefly anthracene, carbazole and phenanthrene.]	648-107-00-7	295-276-4	91995-16-3	J, M
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distn. lights; Anthracene Oil Fraction; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of anthracene obtained by crystallization of anthracene oil from bituminous high temperature tar and boiling in the range of approximately 290 °C to 340 °C (554 °F to 644 °F). It contains chiefly trinuclear aromatics and their dihydro derivatives.]	648-108-00-2	295-278-5	91995-17-4	J, M

Tar oils, coal, low-temp.; Tar Oil, high boiling; [A distillate from low-temperature coal tar. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons, phenolic compounds and aromatic nitrogen bases boiling in the range of approximately 160 °C to 340 °C (320 °F to 644 °F).]	648-109-00-8	309-889-2	101316-87-4	J, M
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk.; [The residue from low temperature coal tar oils after an alkaline wash, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to remove crude coal tar acids. Composed primarily of hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases.]	648-110-00-3	310-191-5	122384-78-5	J, M
Phenols, ammonia liquor ext.; Alkaline Extract; [The combination of phenols extracted, using isobutyl acetate, from the ammonia liquor condensed from the gas evolved in low-temperature (less than 700 °C (1 292 °F)) destructive distillation of coal. It consists predominantly of a mixture of monohydric and dihydric phenols.]	648-111-00-9	284-881-9	84988-93-2	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), light oils, alk. exts.; Alkaline Extract; [The aqueous extract from carbolic oil produced by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide. Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds.]	648-112-00-4	292-610-0	90640-88-3	J, M
Extracts, coal tar oil alk.; Alkaline Extract; [The extract from coal tar oil produced by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide. Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds.]	648-113-00-X	266-017-2	65996-83-0	J, M
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils, alk. exts.; Alkaline Extract; [The aqueous extract from naphthalene oil produced by an alkaline wash such as aqueous sodium hydroxide. Composed primarily of the alkali salts of various phenolic compounds.]	648-114-00-5	292-611-6	90640-89-4	J, M
Extract residues (coal), tar oil alk., carbonated, limed; Crude Phenols; [The product obtained by treatment of coal tar oil alkaline extract with CO₂ and CaO. Composed primarily of CaCO₃, Ca(OH)₂, Na₂CO₃ and other organic and inorganic impurities.]	648-115-00-0	292-629-4	90641-06-8	J, M
Tar acids, coal, crude; Crude Phenols; [The reaction product obtained by neutralizing coal tar oil alkaline extract with an acidic solution, such as aqueous sulfuric acid, or gaseous carbon dioxide, to obtain the free acids. Composed primarily of tar acids such as phenol, cresols, and xylenols.]	648-116-00-6	266-019-3	65996-85-2	J, M
Tar acids, brown-coal, crude; Crude Phenols; [An acidified alkaline extract of brown coal tar distillate. Composed primarily of phenol and phenol homologs.]	648-117-00-1	309-888-7	101316-86-3	J, M

Tar acids, brown-coal gasification; Crude Phenols; [A complex combination of organic compounds obtained from brown coal gasification. Composed primarily of C ₆₋₁₀ hydroxy aromatic phenols and their homologs.]	648-118-00-7	295-536-7	92062-22-1	J, M
Tar acids, distn. residues; Distillate Phenols; [A residue from the distillation of crude phenol from coal. It consists predominantly of phenols having carbon numbers in the range of C ₈ through C ₁₀ with a softening point of 60 °C to 80 °C (140 °F to 176 °F).]	648-119-00-2	306-251-5	96690-55-0	J, M
Tar acids, methylphenol fraction; Distillate Phenols; [The fraction of tar acid rich in 3- and 4-methylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.]	648-120-00-8	284-892-9	84989-04-8	J, M
Tar acids, polyalkylphenol fraction; Distillate Phenols; [The fraction of tar acids, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids, having an approximate boiling range of 225 °C to 320 °C (437 °F to 608 °F). Composed primarily of polyalkylphenols.]	648-121-00-3	284-893-4	84989-05-9	J, M
Tar acids, xylenol fraction; Distillate Phenols; [The fraction of tar acids, rich in 2,4- and 2,5-dimethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.]	648-122-00-9	284-895-5	84989-06-0	J, M
Tar acids, ethylphenol fraction; Distillate Phenols; [The fraction of tar acids, rich in 3- and 4-ethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar crude tar acids.]	648-123-00-4	284-891-3	84989-03-7	J, M
Tar acids, 3,5-xylenol fraction; Distillate Phenols; [The fraction of tar acids, rich in 3,5-dimethylphenol, recovered by distillation of low-temperature coal tar acids.]	648-124-00-X	284-896-0	84989-07-1	J, M
Tar acids, residues, distillates, first-cut; Distillate Phenols; [The residue from the distillation in the range of 235 °C to 355 °C (481 °F to 697 °F) of light carbolic oil.]	648-125-00-5	270-713-1	68477-23-6	J, M
Tar acids, cresylic, residues; Distillate Phenols; [The residue from crude coal tar acids after removal of phenol, cresols, xylenols and any higher boiling phenols. A black solid with a melting point approximately 80 °C (176 °F). Composed primarily of polyalkylphenols, resin gums, and inorganic salts.]	648-126-00-0	271-418-0	68555-24-8	J, M

Phenols, C ₉₋₁₁ ; Distillate Phenols	648-127-00-6	293-435-2	91079-47-9	J, M
Tar acids, cresylic; Distillate Phenols; [A complex combination of organic compounds obtained from brown coal and boiling in the range of approximately 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). It contains chiefly phenols and pyridine bases.]	648-128-00-1	295-540-9	92062-26-5	J, M
Tar acids, brown-coal, C ₂ -alkylphenol fraction; Distillate Phenols; [The distillate from the acidification of alkaline washed lignite tar distillate boiling in the range of approximately 200 °C to 230 °C (392 °F to 446 °F). Composed primarily of m- and p-ethylphenol as well as cresols and xylenols.]	648-129-00-7	302-662-9	94114-29-1	J, M
Extract oils (coal), naphthalene oils; Acid Extract; [The aqueous extract produced by an acidic wash of alkali-washed naphthalene oil. Composed primarily of acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.]	648-130-00-2	292-623-1	90641-00-2	J, M
Tar bases, quinoline derivs.; Distillate Bases	648-131-00-8	271-020-7	68513-87-1	J, M
Tar bases, coal, quinoline derivs. fraction; Distillate Bases	648-132-00-3	274-560-1	70321-67-4	J, M
Tar bases, coal, distn. residues; Distillate Bases; [The distillation residue remaining after the distillation of the neutralized, acid-extracted base-containing tar fractions obtained by the distillation of coal tars. It contains chiefly aniline, collidines, quinoline and quinoline derivatives and toluidines.]	648-133-00-9	295-544-0	92062-29-8	J, M
Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polyethylene and polypropylene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; Heat Treatment Products; [The oil obtained from the heat treatment of a polyethylene/polypropylene mixture with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of approximately 70 °C to 120 °C (158 °F to 248 °F).]	648-134-00-4	309-745-9	100801-63-6	J, M
Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polyethylene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; Heat Treatment Products; [The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polyethylene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of 70 °C to 120 °C (158 °F to 248 °F).]	648-135-00-X	309-748-5	100801-65-8	J, M
Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polystyrene, pyrolyzed, light oil fraction; Heat Treatment Products; [The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polystyrene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of approximately 70 °C to 210 °C (158 °F to 410 °F).]	648-136-00-5	309-749-0	100801-66-9	J, M

Extract residues (coal), tar oil alk., naphthalene distn. residues; Naphthalene Oil Extract Residue; [The residue obtained from chemical oil extracted after the removal of naphthalene by distillation composed primarily of two to four membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases.]	648-137-00-0	277-567-8	73665-18-6	J, M
Tar acids, cresylic, sodium salts, caustic solns.; Alkaline Extract	648-139-00-1	272-361-4	68815-21-4	J, M
Extract oils (coal), tar base; Acid Extract; [The extract from coal tar oil alkaline extract residue produced by an acidic wash such as aqueous sulfuric acid after distillation to remove naphthalene. Composed primarily of the acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline, and their alkyl derivatives.]	648-140-00-7	266-020-9	65996-86-3	J, M
Tar bases, coal, crude; Crude Tar Bases; [The reaction product obtained by neutralizing coal tar base extract oil with an alkaline solution, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to obtain the free bases. Composed primarily of such organic bases as acridine, phenanthridine, pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.]	648-141-00-2	266-018-8	65996-84-1	J, M
Light oil (coal), coke-oven; Crude benzole; [The volatile organic liquid extracted from the gas evolved in the high temperature (greater than 700 °C (1 292 °F)) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of benzene, toluene, and xylenes. May contain other minor hydrocarbon constituents.]	648-147-00-5	266-012-5	65996-78-3	J
Distillates (coal), liq. solvent extn., primary; [The liquid product of condensation of vapors emitted during the digestion of coal in a liquid solvent and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 300 °C (86 °F to 572 °F). Composed primarily of partly hydrogenated condensed-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic compounds containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₄ .]	648-148-00-0	302-688-0	94114-52-0	J
Distillates (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked; [Distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 300 °C (86 °F to 572 °F). Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₄ . Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds are also present.]	648-149-00-6	302-689-6	94114-53-1	J

Naphtha (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked; [Fraction of the distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 180 °C (86 °F to 356 °F). Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ to C₉. Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds are also present.]	648-150-00-1	302-690-1	94114-54-2	J
Distillates (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked middle; [Distillate obtained from the hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 300 °C (356 °F to 572 °F). Composed primarily of two-ring aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₉ through C₁₄. Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing compounds are also present.]	648-152-00-2	302-692-2	94114-56-4	J
Distillates (coal), solvent extn., hydrocracked hydrogenated middle; [Distillate from the hydrogenation of hydrocracked middle distillate from coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 180 °C to 280 °C (356 °F to 536 °F). Composed primarily of hydrogenated two- ring carbon compounds and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₉ through C₁₄.]	648-153-00-8	302-693-8	94114-57-5	J
Light oil (coal), semi-coking process; Fresh oil; [The volatile organic liquid condensed from the gas evolved in the low-temperature (less than 700 °C (1 292 °F)) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of C₆₋₁₀ hydrocarbons.]	648-156-00-4	292-635-7	90641-11-5	J
Hydrocarbons, C₄, 1,3-butadiene- and isobutene-free; Petroleum gas	649-118-00-X	306-004-1	95465-89-7	K
Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from natural gas by processes such as refrigeration or absorption. It consists predominantly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₈ and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 120 °C (– 4 °F to 248 °F).]	649-261-00-8	232-349-1	8006-61-9	P
Naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha; [Refined, partly refined, or unrefined petroleum products produced by the distillation of natural gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₆ and boiling in the range of approximately 100 °C to 200 °C (212 °F to 392 °F).]	649-262-00-3	232-443-2	8030-30-6	P

Ligroine; Low boiling point naphtha; [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).]	649-263-00-9	232-453-7	8032-32-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F).]	649-264-00-4	265-041-0	64741-41-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 220 °C (– 4 °F to 428 °F).]	649-265-00-X	265-042-6	64741-42-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of crude oil. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 180 °C (– 4 °F to 356 °F).]	649-266-00-5	265-046-8	64741-46-4	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of crude oil or natural gasoline. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 160 °C (95 °F to 320 °F).]	649-267-00-0	265-192-2	64742-89-8	P
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run light; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₂ through C₇ and boiling in the range of approximately – 88 °C to 99 °C (– 127 °F to 210 °F).]	649-268-00-6	270-077-5	68410-05-9	P
Gasoline, vapour-recovery; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated from the gases from vapour recovery systems by cooling. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 196 °C (– 4 °F to 384 °F).]	649-269-00-1	271-025-4	68514-15-8	P
Gasoline, straight-run, topping-plant; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the topping plant by the distillation of crude oil. It boils in the range of approximately 36,1 °C to 193,3 °C (97 °F to 380 °F).]	649-270-00-7	271-727-0	68606-11-1	P

Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of naphtha streams from various refinery processes. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 0 °C to 230 °C (25 °F to 446 °F).]	649-271-00-2	272-186-3	68783-12-0	P
Distillates (petroleum), light straight-run gasoline fractionation stabilizer overheads; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of light straight-run gasoline. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₆.]	649-272-00-8	272-931-2	68921-08-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight run, arom.-contg.; Low boiling point naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a distillation process of crude petroleum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₈ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F).]	649-273-00-3	309-945-6	101631-20-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C₃ through C₅. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 220 °C (194 °F to 428 °F).]	649-274-00-9	265-066-7	64741-64-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C₃ to C₅. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₉ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 150 °C to 220 °C (302 °F to 428 °F).]	649-275-00-4	265-067-2	64741-65-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C₃ through C₅. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 160 °C (194 °F to 320 °F).]	649-276-00-X	265-068-8	64741-66-8	P

Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic isomerization of straight chain paraffinic C₄ through C₆ hydrocarbons. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons such as isobutane, isopentane, 2,2-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane, and 3-methylpentane.]	649-277-00-5	265-073-5	64741-70-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 190 °C (95 °F to 374 °F).]	649-278-00-0	265-086-6	64741-84-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from a solvent extraction process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).]	649-279-00-6	265-095-5	64741-92-0	P
Raffinates (petroleum), catalytic reformer ethylene glycol-water countercurrent exts.; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinate from the UDEX extraction process on the catalytic reformer stream. It consists of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₉.]	649-280-00-1	270-088-5	68410-71-9	P
Raffinates (petroleum), reformer, Lurgi unit-sepd.; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a Lurgi separation unit. It consists predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons with various small amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₈.]	649-281-00-7	270-349-3	68425-35-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C₃ through C₅. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₂ with some butanes and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 200 °C (95 °F to 428 °F).]	649-282-00-2	271-267-0	68527-27-5	P

Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, solvent-refined light hydrotreated; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the raffinates from a solvent extraction process of hydrotreated light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha.]	649-283-00-8	295-315-5	91995-53-8	P
Naphtha (petroleum), C ₄₋₁₂ butane-alkylate, isooctane-rich; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by alkylation of butanes. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₂ , rich in isooctane, and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 210 °C (95 °F to 410 °F).]	649-284-00-3	295-430-0	92045-49-3	P
Hydrocarbons, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [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).]	649-285-00-9	295-436-3	92045-55-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization, C ₆ -fraction; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a gasoline which has been catalytically isomerized. It consists predominantly of hexane isomers boiling in the range of approximately 60 °C to 66 °C (140 °F to 151 °F).]	649-286-00-4	295-440-5	92045-58-4	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₆₋₇ , naphtha-cracking, solvent-refined; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the sorption of benzene from a catalytically fully hydrogenated benzene-rich hydrocarbon cut that was distillatively obtained from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of paraffinic and naphthenic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₆ through C ₇ and boiling in the range of approximately 70 °C to 100 °C (158 °F to 212 °F).]	649-287-00-X	295-446-8	92045-64-2	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₆ -rich, hydrotreated light naphtha distillates, solvent-refined; Low boiling point modified naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrotreated naphtha followed by solvent extraction. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 70 °C (149 °F to 158 °F).]	649-288-00-5	309-871-4	101316-67-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of 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.]	649-289-00-0	265-055-7	64741-54-4	P

Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 190 °C (– 4 °F to 374 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons.]	649-290-00-6	265-056-2	64741-55-5	P
Hydrocarbons, C₃₋₁₁, catalytic cracker distillates; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillations of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₁₁ and boiling in a range approximately up to 204 °C (400 °F).]	649-291-00-1	270-686-6	68476-46-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic cracked light distd.; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₁ through C₅]	649-292-00-7	272-185-8	68783-09-5	P
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking-derived, hydrotreated light arom.; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a light distillate from steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons]	649-293-00-2	295-311-3	91995-50-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked, sweetened; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a catalytic cracked petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 60 °C to 200 °C (140 °F to 392 °F).]	649-294-00-8	295-431-6	92045-50-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked sweetened; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting naphtha from a catalytic cracking process to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons boiling in a range of approximately 35 °C to 210 °C (95 °F to 410 °F).]	649-295-00-3	295-441-0	92045-59-5	P
Hydrocarbons, C₈₋₁₂, catalytic-cracking, chem. neutralized; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of a cut from the catalytic cracking process, having undergone an alkaline washing. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₈ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 210 °C (266 °F to 410 °F).]	649-296-00-9	295-794-0	92128-94-4	P

Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₂ , catalytic cracker distillates; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₈ through C ₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 140 °C to 210 °C (284 °F to 410 °F).]	649-297-00-4	309-974-4	101794-97-2	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₂ , catalytic cracking, chem. neutralized, sweetened; Low boiling point cat-cracked naphtha	649-298-00-X	309-987-5	101896-28-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of 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.]	649-299-00-5	265-065-1	64741-63-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of predominantly aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₇ through C ₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).]	649-300-00-9	265-070-9	64741-68-0	P
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed depentanizer; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₃ through C ₆ and boiling in the range of approximately – 49 °C to 63 °C (– 57 °F to 145 °F).]	649-301-00-4	270-660-4	68475-79-6	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₋₆ , C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha;	649-302-00-X	270-687-1	68476-47-1	P
Residues (petroleum), C ₆₋₈ catalytic reformer; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [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 .]	649-303-00-5	270-794-3	68478-15-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed, arom.-free; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of 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.]	649-304-00-0	270-993-5	68513-03-1	P

Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha overheads; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha followed by the fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₂ through C₆.]	649-305-00-6	271-008-1	68513-63-3	P
Petroleum products, hydrofiner-powerformer reformates; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained in a hydrofiner-powerformer process and boiling in a range of approximately 27 °C to 210 °C (80 °F to 410 °F).]	649-306-00-1	271-058-4	68514-79-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [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 C₅ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 230 °C (95 °F to 446 °F).]	649-307-00-7	272-895-8	68919-37-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 220 °C (90 °F to 430 °F). It contains a relatively large proportion of aromatic and branched chain hydrocarbons. This stream may contain 10 vol. % or more benzene.]	649-308-00-2	273-271-8	68955-35-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed hydrotreated light, C₈₋₁₂ arom. fraction; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of alkylbenzenes obtained by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of alkylbenzenes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₈ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 160 °C to 180 °C (320 °F to 356 °F).]	649-309-00-8	285-509-8	85116-58-1	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C₈, catalytic reforming-derived; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha	649-310-00-3	295-279-0	91995-18-5	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C₇₋₁₂, C₈-rich; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₂ (primarily C₈) and can contain nonaromatic hydrocarbons, both boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 200 °C (266 °F to 392 °F).]	649-311-00-9	297-401-8	93571-75-6	P

Gasoline, C ₅₋₁₁ , high-octane stabilized reformed; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex high octane combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic dehydrogenation of a predominantly naphthenic naphtha. It consists predominantly of aromatics and non-aromatics having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₅ through C ₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 45 °C to 185 °C (113 °F to 365 °F).]	649-312-00-4	297-458-9	93572-29-3	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₇₋₁₂ , C _{>9} -arom.-rich, reforming heavy fraction; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of nonaromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of 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.]	649-313-00-X	297-465-7	93572-35-1	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₅₋₁₁ , nonaroms.-rich, reforming light fraction; Low boiling point cat-reformed naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by separation from the platformate-containing fraction. It consists predominantly of nonaromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of 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.]	649-314-00-5	297-466-2	93572-36-2	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₈ and boiling in the range of approximately – 10 °C to 130 °C (14 °F to 266 °F).]	649-316-00-6	265-075-6	64741-74-8	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₆ through C ₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 220 °C (148 °F to 428 °F).]	649-317-00-1	265-085-0	64741-83-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), heavy arom.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from the thermal cracking of ethane and propane. This higher boiling fraction consists predominantly of C _{5,7} aromatic hydrocarbons with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon number predominantly of C ₅ . This stream may contain benzene.]	649-318-00-7	267-563-4	67891-79-6	P

Distillates (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from the thermal cracking of ethane and propane. This lower boiling fraction consists predominantly of C₅₋₇ aromatic hydrocarbons with some unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly of C₅. This stream may contain benzene.]	649-319-00-2	267-565-5	67891-80-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, gasoline-blending; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [The complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the pyrolysis fractionation at 816 °C (1 500 °F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C₉ and boiling at approximately 204 °C (400 °F).]	649-320-00-8	270-344-6	68425-29-6	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C₆₋₈, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation pyrolysis at 816 °C (1 500 °F) of naphtha and raffinate. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₈, including benzene.]	649-321-00-3	270-658-3	68475-70-7	P
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of thermally cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of olefinic hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C₅ and boiling in the range of approximately 33 °C to 60 °C (91 °F to 140 °F).]	649-322-00-9	271-631-9	68603-00-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, C₅-dimer-contg.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the extractive distillation of thermal cracked naphtha and/or gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C₅ with some dimerized C₅ olefins and boiling in the range of approximately 33 °C to 184 °C (91 °F to 363 °F).]	649-323-00-4	271-632-4	68603-01-0	P
Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, extractive; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the extractive distillation of 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).]	649-324-00-X	271-634-5	68603-03-2	P

Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked, debutanized arom.; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons, primarily benzene.]	649-325-00-5	273-266-0	68955-29-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked, sweetened; Low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate from the high temperature thermal cracking of heavy oil fractions to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans. It consists predominantly of aromatics, olefins and saturated hydrocarbons boiling in the range of approximately 20 °C to 100 °C (68 °F to 212 °F).]	649-326-00-0	295-447-3	92045-65-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₆ through C ₁₃ and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F).]	649-327-00-6	265-150-3	64742-48-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (– 4 °F to 374 °F).]	649-328-00-1	265-151-9	64742-49-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 190 °C (– 4 °F to 374 °F).]	649-329-00-7	265-178-6	64742-73-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₇ through C ₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).]	649-330-00-2	265-185-4	64742-82-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, intermediate boiling; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of products from a middle distillate hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₅ through C ₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 127 °C to 188 °C (262 °F to 370 °F).]	649-331-00-8	270-092-7	68410-96-8	P

Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of products from the light distillate hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₉ and boiling in the range of approximately 3 °C to 194 °C (37 °F to 382 °F).]	649-332-00-3	270-093-2	68410-97-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphtha, deisohexanizer overheads; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products from a heavy naphtha hydrotreating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₆ and boiling in the range of approximately – 49 °C to 68 °C (– 57 °F to 155 °F).]	649-333-00-9	270-094-8	68410-98-0	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., hydrotreated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₈ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F).]	649-334-00-4	270-988-8	68512-78-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized thermal cracked light; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of hydrodesulfurized thermal cracker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ to C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 23 °C to 195 °C (73 °F to 383 °F).]	649-335-00-X	285-511-9	85116-60-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, cycloalkane-contg.; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of a petroleum fraction. It consists predominantly of alkanes and cycloalkanes boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 190 °C (– 4 °F to 374 °F).]	649-336-00-5	285-512-4	85116-61-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy steam-cracked, hydrogenated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha	649-337-00-0	295-432-1	92045-51-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized full-range; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 250 °C (86 °F to 482 °F).]	649-338-00-6	295-433-7	92045-52-8	P

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light steam-cracked; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction, derived from a pyrolysis process, with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 190 °C (95 °F to 374 °F).]	649-339-00-1	295-438-4	92045-57-3	P
Hydrocarbons, C₄₋₁₂, naphtha-cracking, hydrotreated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [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 C₄ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 230 °C (86 °F to 446 °F).]	649-340-00-7	295-443-1	92045-61-9	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of cycloparaffinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₇ and boiling in the range of approximately 73 °C to 85 °C (163 °F to 185 °F).]	649-341-00-2	295-529-9	92062-15-2	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, hydrogenated; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from the separation and subsequent hydrogenation of the products of a steam-cracking process to produce ethylene. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated paraffins, cyclic paraffins and cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 50 °C to 200 °C (122 °F to 392 °F). The proportion of benzene hydrocarbons may vary up to 30 wt. % and the stream may also contain small amounts of sulfur and oxygenated compounds.]	649-342-00-8	296-942-7	93165-55-0	P
Hydrocarbons, C₆₋₁₁, hydrotreated, dearomatized; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.]	649-343-00-3	297-852-0	93763-33-8	P
Hydrocarbons, C₉₋₁₂, hydrotreated, dearomatized; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as solvents which have been subjected to hydrotreatment in order to convert aromatics to naphthenes by catalytic hydrogenation.]	649-344-00-9	297-853-6	93763-34-9	P

Stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A colorless, refined petroleum distillate that is free from rancid or objectionable odors and that boils in a range of approximately 148,8 °C to 204,4 °C. (300 °F to 400 °F).]	649-345-00-4	232-489-3	8052-41-3	P
Natural gas condensates (petroleum); Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a surface separator by retrograde condensation. It consists mainly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₂ to C ₂₀ . It is a liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure.]	649-346-00-X	265-047-3	64741-47-5	P
Natural gas (petroleum), raw liq. mix; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated as a liquid from natural gas in a gas recycling plant by processes such as refrigeration or absorption. It consists mainly of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C ₂ through C ₈ .]	649-347-00-5	265-048-9	64741-48-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrocracked; Low boiling naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₀ , and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 180 °C (– 4 °F to 356 °F).]	649-348-00-0	265-071-4	64741-69-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from distillation of the products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₆ through C ₁₂ , and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (148 °F to 446 °F).]	649-349-00-6	265-079-8	64741-78-2	P
Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately – 10 °C to 230 °C (14 °F to 446 °F).]	649-350-00-1	265-089-2	64741-87-3	P
Naphtha (petroleum), acid-treated; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a raffinate from a sulfuric acid treating process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₇ through C ₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 90 °C to 230 °C (194 °F to 446 °F).]	649-351-00-7	265-115-2	64742-15-0	P

Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 65 °C to 230 °C (149 °F to 446 °F).]	649-352-00-2	265-122-0	64742-22-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized light; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a treating process to remove acidic materials. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 190 °C (– 4 °F to 374 °F).]	649-353-00-8	265-123-6	64742-23-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic dewaxing of a petroleum fraction. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 230 °C (95 °F to 446 °F).]	649-354-00-3	265-170-2	64742-66-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the products from a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20 °C to 190 °C (– 4 °F to 374 °F). This stream is likely to contain 10 vol. % or more benzene.]	649-355-00-9	265-187-5	64742-83-2	P
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [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 C₈ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 135 °C to 210 °C (275 °F to 410 °F).]	649-356-00-4	265-199-0	64742-95-6	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C₆₋₁₀, acid-treated, neutralized; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-357-00-X	268-618-5	68131-49-7	P
Distillates (petroleum), C₃₋₅, 2-methyl-2-butene-rich; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C₃ through C₅, predominantly isopentane and 3-methyl-1-butene. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₅, predominantly 2-methyl-2-butene.]	649-358-00-5	270-725-7	68477-34-9	P

Distillates (petroleum), polymd. steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C ₅₋₁₂ fraction; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of polymerized steam-cracked petroleum distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₅ through C ₁₂ .]	649-359-00-0	270-735-1	68477-50-9	P
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C ₅₋₁₂ fraction; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of organic compounds obtained by the distillation of products from a steam cracking process. It consists of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₅ through C ₁₂ .]	649-360-00-6	270-736-7	68477-53-2	P
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C ₅₋₁₀ fraction, mixed with light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha C ₅ fraction; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-361-00-1	270-738-8	68477-55-4	P
Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid, C ₄₋₆ ; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of organic compounds produced by cold acid unit extraction of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from 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 .]	649-362-00-7	270-741-4	68477-61-2	P
Distillates (petroleum), depentanizer overheads; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic cracked gas stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₆ .]	649-363-00-2	270-771-8	68477-89-4	P
Residues (petroleum), butane splitter bottoms; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex residuum from the distillation of butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₆ .]	649-364-00-8	270-791-7	68478-12-6	P
Residual oils (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex residuum from the atmospheric distillation of the butane-butylene stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₆ .]	649-365-00-3	270-795-9	68478-16-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range coker; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a fluid coker. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₄ through C ₁₅ and boiling in the range of approximately 43 °C to 250 °C (110 °F-500 °F).]	649-366-00-9	270-991-4	68513-02-0	P

Naphtha (petroleum), steam-cracked middle arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 220 °C (266 °F to 428 °F).]	649-367-00-4	271-138-9	68516-20-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated full-range straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of full-range straight-run 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 C₄ through C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 220 °C (– 4 °F to 429 °F).]	649-368-00-X	271-262-3	68527-21-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated light straight-run; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons resulting from treatment of light straight-run naphtha with a natural or modified clay, usually in a percolation process to remove the trace amounts of polar compounds and impurities present. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 93 °C to 180 °C (200 °F to 356 °F).]	649-369-00-5	271-263-9	68527-22-0	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₉ and boiling in the range of approximately 110 °C to 165 °C (230 °F to 329 °F).]	649-370-00-0	271-264-4	68527-23-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 218 °C (176 °F to 424 °F).]	649-371-00-6	271-266-5	68527-26-4	P
Naphtha (petroleum), arom.-contg.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-372-00-1	271-635-0	68603-08-7	P
Gasoline, pyrolysis, debutanizer bottoms; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropanizer bottoms. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C₅.]	649-373-00-7	271-726-5	68606-10-0	P

Naphtha (petroleum), light, sweetened; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₃ through C₆ and boiling in the range of approximately – 20 °C to 100 °C (– 4 °F to 212 °F).]	649-374-00-2	272-206-0	68783-66-4	P
Natural gas condensates; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons separated and/or condensed from natural gas during transportation and collected at the wellhead and/or from the production, gathering, transmission, and distribution pipelines in deeps, scrubbers, etc. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₂ through C₈.]	649-375-00-8	272-896-3	68919-39-1	J
Distillates (petroleum), naphtha unifiner stripper; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by stripping the products from the naphtha unifiner. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₂ through C₆.]	649-376-00-3	272-932-8	68921-09-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed light, arom.-free fraction; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons remaining after removal of aromatic compounds from catalytic reformed light naphtha in a selective absorption process. It consists predominantly of paraffinic and cyclic compounds having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ to C₈ and boiling in the range of approximately 66 °C to 121 °C (151 °F to 250 °F).]	649-377-00-9	285-510-3	85116-59-2	P
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C₃ and boiling in the range of 30 °C to 260 °C (86 °F to 500 °F).]	649-378-00-4	289-220-8	86290-81-5	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C₇₋₈, dealkylation products, distn. residues; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-379-00-X	292-698-0	90989-42-7	P
Hydrocarbons, C₄₋₆, depentanizer lights, arom. hydrotreater; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [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 C₄ through C₆, predominantly pentanes and pentenes, and boiling in the range of approximately 25 °C to 40 °C (77 °F to 104 °F).]	649-380-00-5	295-298-4	91995-38-9	P

Distillates (petroleum), heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha, C ₅ -rich; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of heat-soaked steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C ₄ through C ₆ , predominantly C ₅ .]	649-381-00-0	295-302-4	91995-41-4	P
Extracts (petroleum), catalytic reformed light naphtha solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the extract from the solvent extraction of a catalytically reformed petroleum cut. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₇ through C ₈ and boiling in the range of approximately 100 °C to 200 °C (212 °F to 392 °F).]	649-382-00-6	295-331-2	91995-68-5	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light, dearomatized; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized light petroleum fractions. It consists predominantly of C ₇ paraffins and cycloparaffins boiling in a range of approximately 90 °C to 100 °C (194 °F to 212 °F).]	649-383-00-1	295-434-2	92045-53-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light, C ₅ -rich, sweetened; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of 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).]	649-384-00-7	295-442-6	92045-60-8	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₁ , naphtha-cracking, toluene cut; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation from prehydrogenated cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₈ through C ₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 130 °C to 205 °C (266 °F to 401 °F).]	649-385-00-2	295-444-7	92045-62-0	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₄₋₁₁ , naphtha-cracking, arom.-free; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [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).]	649-386-00-8	295-445-2	92045-63-1	P

Naphtha (petroleum), light heat-soaked, steam-cracked; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of steam cracked naphtha after recovery from a heat soaking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly in the range of C₄ through C₆ and boiling in the range of approximately 0 °C to 80 °C (32 °F to 176 °F).]	649-387-00-3	296-028-8	92201-97-3	P
Distillates (petroleum), C₆-rich; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of a petroleum feedstock. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers of C₅ through C₇, rich in C₆, and boiling in the range of approximately 60 °C to 70 °C (140 °F to 158 °F).]	649-388-00-9	296-903-4	93165-19-6	P
Gasoline, pyrolysis, hydrogenated; Low boiling point naphtha-unspecified; [A distillation fraction from the hydrogenation of pyrolysis gasoline boiling in the range of approximately 20 °C to 200 °C (68 °F to 392 °F).]	649-389-00-4	302-639-3	94114-03-1	P
Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C₈₋₁₂ fraction, polymd., distn. lights; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the polymerized C₈ through C₁₂ fraction from steam-cracked petroleum distillates. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₈ through C₁₂.]	649-390-00-X	305-750-5	95009-23-7	P
Extracts (petroleum) heavy naphtha solvent, clay-treated; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of heavy naphthic solvent petroleum extract with bleaching earth. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₁₀ and boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 180 °C (175 °F to 356 °F).]	649-391-00-5	308-261-5	97926-43-7	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized, thermally treated; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of debenzenized light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₇ through C₁₂ and boiling in the range of approximately 95 °C to 200 °C (203 °F to 392 °F).]	649-392-00-0	308-713-1	98219-46-6	P
Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, thermally treated; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment and distillation of light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₆ and boiling in the range of approximately 35 °C to 80 °C (95 °F to 176 °F).]	649-393-00-6	308-714-7	98219-47-7	P

Distillates (petroleum), C₇₋₉, C₈-rich, hydrodesulfurized dearomatized; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of petroleum light fraction, hydrodesulfurized and dearomatized. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₇ through C₉, predominantly C₈ paraffins and cycloparaffins, boiling in the range of approximately 120 °C to 130 °C (248 °F to 266 °F).]	649-394-00-1	309-862-5	101316-56-7	P
Hydrocarbons, C₆₋₈, hydrogenated sorption-dearomatized, toluene raffination; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained during the sorptions of toluene from a hydrocarbon fraction from cracked gasoline treated with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₆ through C₈ and boiling in the range of approximately 80 °C to 135 °C (176 °F to 275 °F).]	649-395-00-7	309-870-9	101316-66-9	P
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised full-range coker; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation from hydrodesulfurised coker distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ to C₁₁ and boiling in the range of approximately 23 °C to 196 °C (73 °F to 385 °F).]	649-396-00-2	309-879-8	101316-76-1	P
Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened light; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum naphtha to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C₅ through C₈ and boiling in the range of approximately 20 °C to 130 °C (68 °F to 266 °F).]	649-397-00-8	309-976-5	101795-01-1	P
Hydrocarbons, C₃₋₆, C₅-rich, steam-cracked naphtha; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of steam-cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C₃ through C₆, predominantly C₅.]	649-398-00-3	310-012-0	102110-14-5	P
Hydrocarbons, C₅-rich, dicyclopentadiene-contg.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of the products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers of C₅ and dicyclopentadiene and boiling in the range of approximately 30 °C to 170 °C (86 °F to 338 °F).]	649-399-00-9	310-013-6	102110-15-6	P

Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light, arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of the products of steam cracking or similar processes after taking off the very light products resulting in a residue starting with hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C ₅ . It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C ₅ and boiling above approximately 40 °C (104 °F).]	649-400-00-2	310-057-6	102110-55-4	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₂₋₅ , C ₅₋₆ -rich; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-401-00-8	270-690-8	68476-50-6	P
Hydrocarbons, C ₅ -rich; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-402-00-3	270-695-5	68476-55-1	P
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C ₈₋₁₀ ; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	649-403-00-9	292-695-4	90989-39-2	P'

(c) The following entries 024-004-00-7; 649-089-00-3; 649-119-00-5; 649-151-00-X are replaced by:

'Sodium dichromate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	
Hydrocarbons, C ₁₋₄ , sweetened; Petroleum gas; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting hydrocarbon gases to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C ₁ through C ₄ and boiling in the range of approximately – 164 °C to – 0,5 °C (– 263 °F to 31 °F).]	649-089-00-3	271-038-5	68514-36-3	K
Raffinates (petroleum), steam-cracked C ₄ fraction cuprous ammonium acetate extrn., C ₃₋₅ and C ₃₋₅ unsatd., butadiene-free; Petroleum gas	649-119-00-5	307-769-4	97722-19-5	K
Petroleum products, refinery gases; Refinery gas; [A complex combination which consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.]	649-151-00-X	271-750-6	68607-11-4	K'

(6) In Appendix 5, the table is amended as follows:

The following entries are inserted in accordance with the order of the entries set out in Appendix 5 of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

'Slimes and sludges, copper electrolyte refining, decopperised	028-015-00-8	305-433-1	94551-87-8	
Silicic acid, lead nickel salt	028-050-00-9	—	68130-19-8'	

(7) In Appendix 6, the table is amended as follows:

(a) The following entry is deleted: 024-004-01-4;

(b) The following entries are inserted in accordance with the order of the entries set out in Appendix 6 of Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006:

Dibutyltin hydrogen borate	005-006-00-7	401-040-5	75113-37-0	
Boric acid; [1]	005-007-00-2	233-139-2 [1]	10043-35-3 [1]	
Boric acid, crude natural, containing not more than 85 % of H ₃ BO ₃ calculated on the dry weight; [2]		234-343-4 [2]	11113-50-1 [2]	
Diboron trioxide; Boric oxide	005-008-00-8	215-125-8	1303-86-2	
Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous; Boric acid, disodium salt; [1] Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate; [2] Orthoboric acid, sodium salt; [3]	005-011-00-4			
		215-540-4 [1]	1330-43-4 [1]	
		235-541-3 [2]	12267-73-1 [2]	
		237-560-2 [3]	13840-56-7 [3]	
Disodium tetraborate decahydrate; Borax decahydrate	005-011-01-1	215-540-4	1303-96-4	
Disodium tetraborate pentahydrate; Borax pentahydrate	005-011-02-9	215-540-4	12179-04-3	
Sodium perborate; [1] Sodium peroxometaborate; [2] Sodium peroxoborate; [containing < 0,1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 µm]	005-017-00-7	239-172-9 [1]	15120-21-5 [1]	
		231-556-4 [2]	7632-04-4 [2]	
Sodium perborate; [1] Sodium peroxometaborate; [2] Sodium peroxoborate; [containing ≥ 0,1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 µm]	005-017-01-4	239-172-9 [1]	15120-21-5 [1]	
		231-556-4 [2]	7632-04-4 [2]	
Perboric acid (H ₃ BO ₂ (O ₂)), monosodium salt trihydrate; [1] Perboric acid, sodium salt, tetrahydrate; [2] Perboric acid (HBO(O ₂)), sodium salt, tetrahydrate; [3] Sodium peroxoborate hexahydrate; [containing < 0,1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 µm]	005-018-00-2	239-172-9 [1]	13517-20-9 [1]	
		234-390-0 [2]	37244-98-7 [2]	
		231-556-4 [3]	10486-00-7 [3]	

Perboric acid ($\text{H}_3\text{BO}_2(\text{O}_2)$), monosodium salt, trihydrate; [1]	005-018-01-X	239-172-9 [1]	13517-20-9 [1]	
Perboric acid, sodium salt, tetrahydrate; [2]		234-390-0 [2]	37244-98-7 [2]	
Perboric acid ($\text{HBO}(\text{O}_2)$), sodium salt, tetrahydrate; [3]		231-556-4 [3]	10486-00-7 [3]	
Sodium peroxoborate hexahydrate; [containing $\geq 0,1$ % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 μm]				
Perboric acid, sodium salt; [1]	005-019-00-8	234-390-0 [1]	11138-47-9 [1]	
Perboric acid, sodium salt, monohydrate; [2]		234-390-0 [2]	12040-72-1 [2]	
Perboric acid ($\text{H}_3\text{BO}_2(\text{O}_2)$), monosodium salt, monohydrate; [3]		231-556-4 [3]	10332-33-9 [3]	
Sodium peroxoborate; [containing $< 0,1$ % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 μm]				
Perboric acid, sodium salt; [1]	005-019-01-5	234-390-0 [1]	11138-47-9 [1]	
Perboric acid, sodium salt, monohydrate; [2]		234-390-0 [2]	12040-72-1 [2]	
Perboric acid ($\text{H}_3\text{BO}_2(\text{O}_2)$), monosodium salt, monohydrate; [3]		231-556-4 [3]	10332-33-9 [3]	
Sodium peroxoborate; [containing $\geq 0,1$ % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 μm]				
(4-ethoxyphenyl)(3-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)propyl)dimethylsilane	014-036-00-X	405-020-7	105024-66-6	
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	015-102-00-0	204-118-5	115-96-8	
Glufosinate ammonium (ISO); Ammonium 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl)butyrate	015-155-00-X	278-636-5	77182-82-2	
Cobalt dichloride	027-004-00-5	231-589-4	7646-79-9	
Cobalt sulfate	027-005-00-0	233-334-2	10124-43-3	
Cobalt acetate	027-006-00-6	200-755-8	71-48-7	
Cobalt nitrate	027-009-00-2	233-402-1	10141-05-6	
Cobalt carbonate	027-010-00-8	208-169-4	513-79-1	
Nickel dihydroxide; [1]	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1]	12054-48-7 [1]	
Nickel hydroxide; [2]		234-348-1 [2]	11113-74-9 [2]	
Nickel sulfate	028-009-00-5	232-104-9	7786-81-4	
Nickel carbonate; Basic nickel carbonate; Carbonic acid, nickel (2+) salt; [1] Carbonic acid, nickel salt; [2] [μ -[carbonato(2-)-O:O']]dihydroxy trinickel; [3] [carbonato(2-)]tetrahydroxytrinickel; [4]	028-010-00-0			
		222-068-2 [1]	3333-67-3 [1]	
		240-408-8 [2]	16337-84-1 [2]	
		265-748-4 [3]	65405-96-1 [3]	
		235-715-9 [4]	12607-70-4 [4]	

Nickel dichloride	028-011-00-6	231-743-0	7718-54-9	
Nickel dinitrate; [1]	028-012-00-1	236-068-5 [1]	13138-45-9 [1]	
Nitric acid, nickel salt; [2]		238-076-4 [2]	14216-75-2 [2]	
Slimes and sludges, copper electrolytic refining, decopperised, nickel sulfate	028-014-00-2	295-859-3	92129-57-2	
Nickel diperchlorate; Perchloric acid, nickel (II) salt	028-016-00-3	237-124-1	13637-71-3	
Nickel dipotassium bis(sulfate); [1]	028-017-00-9	237-563-9 [1]	13842-46-1 [1]	
Diammonium nickel bis(sulfate); [2]		239-793-2 [2]	15699-18-0 [2]	
Nickel bis(sulfamidate); Nickel sulfamate	028-018-00-4	237-396-1	13770-89-3	
Nickel bis(tetrafluoroborate)	028-019-00-X	238-753-4	14708-14-6	
Nickel diformate; [1]	028-021-00-0	222-101-0 [1]	3349-06-2 [1]	
Formic acid, nickel salt; [2]		239-946-6 [2]	15843-02-4 [2]	
Formic acid, copper nickel salt; [3]		268-755-0 [3]	68134-59-8 [3]	
Nickel di(acetate); [1]	028-022-00-6	206-761-7 [1]	373-02-4 [1]	
Nickel acetate; [2]		239-086-1 [2]	14998-37-9 [2]	
Nickel dibenzoate	028-024-00-7	209-046-8	553-71-9	
Nickel bis(4-cyclohexylbutyrate)	028-025-00-2	223-463-2	3906-55-6	
Nickel (II) stearate; Nickel (II) octadecanoate	028-026-00-8	218-744-1	2223-95-2	
Nickel dilactate	028-027-00-3	—	16039-61-5	
Nickel (II) octanoate	028-028-00-9	225-656-7	4995-91-9	
Nickel difluoride; [1]	028-029-00-4	233-071-3 [1]	10028-18-9 [1]	
Nickel dibromide; [2]		236-665-0 [2]	13462-88-9 [2]	
Nickel diiodide; [3]		236-666-6 [3]	13462-90-3 [3]	
Nickel potassium fluoride; [4]		- [4]	11132-10-8 [4]	
Nickel hexafluorosilicate	028-030-00-X	247-430-7	26043-11-8	
Nickel selenate	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5	
Nickel dithiocyanate	028-046-00-7	237-205-1	13689-92-4	
Nickel dichromate	028-047-00-2	239-646-5	15586-38-6	

Nickel dichlorate; [1]	028-053-00-5	267-897-0 [1]	67952-43-6 [1]	
Nickel dibromate; [2]		238-596-1 [2]	14550-87-9 [2]	
Ethyl hydrogen sulfate, nickel (II) salt; [3]		275-897-7 [3]	71720-48-4 [3]	
Nickel (II) trifluoroacetate; [1]	028-054-00-0	240-235-8 [1]	16083-14-0 [1]	
Nickel (II) propionate; [2]		222-102-6 [2]	3349-08-4 [2]	
Nickel bis(benzenesulfonate); [3]		254-642-3 [3]	39819-65-3 [3]	
Nickel (II) hydrogen citrate; [4]		242-533-3 [4]	18721-51-2 [4]	
Citric acid, ammonium nickel salt; [5]		242-161-1 [5]	18283-82-4 [5]	
Citric acid, nickel salt; [6]		245-119-0 [6]	22605-92-1 [6]	
Nickel bis(2-ethylhexanoate); [7]		224-699-9 [7]	4454-16-4 [7]	
2-Ethylhexanoic acid, nickel salt; [8]		231-480-1 [8]	7580-31-6 [8]	
Dimethylhexanoic acid nickel salt; [9]		301-323-2 [9]	93983-68-7 [9]	
Nickel (II) isooctanoate; [10]		249-555-2 [10]	29317-63-3 [10]	
Nickel isooctanoate; [11]		248-585-3 [11]	27637-46-3 [11]	
Nickel bis(isononanoate); [12]		284-349-6 [12]	84852-37-9 [12]	
Nickel (II) neonanoate; [13]		300-094-6 [13]	93920-10-6 [13]	
Nickel (II) isodecanoate; [14]		287-468-1 [14]	85508-43-6 [14]	
Nickel (II) neodecanoate; [15]		287-469-7 [15]	85508-44-7 [15]	
Neodecanoic acid, nickel salt; [16]		257-447-1 [16]	51818-56-5 [16]	
Nickel (II) neoundecanoate; [17]		300-093-0 [17]	93920-09-3 [17]	
Bis(d-gluconato-O ¹ ,O ²)nickel; [18]		276-205-6 [18]	71957-07-8 [18]	
Nickel 3,5-bis(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzoate (1:2); [19]		258-051-1 [19]	52625-25-9 [19]	
Nickel (II) palmitate; [20]		237-138-8 [20]	13654-40-5 [20]	
(2-ethylhexanoato-O)(isononanoato-O)nickel; [21]		287-470-2 [21]	85508-45-8 [21]	
(isononanoato-O)(isooctanoato-O)nickel; [22]		287-471-8 [22]	85508-46-9 [22]	
(isooctanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel; [23]		284-347-5 [23]	84852-35-7 [23]	
(2-ethylhexanoato-O)(isodecanoato-O)nickel; [24]		284-351-7 [24]	84852-39-1 [24]	
(2-ethylhexanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel; [25]		285-698-7 [25]	85135-77-9 [25]	
(isodecanoato-O)(isooctanoato-O)nickel; [26]		285-909-2 [26]	85166-19-4 [26]	
(isodecanoato-O)(isononanoato-O)nickel; [27]		284-348-0 [27]	84852-36-8 [27]	
(isononanoato-O)(neodecanoato-O)nickel; [28]		287-592-6 [28]	85551-28-6 [28]	
Fatty acids, C ₆₋₁₉ -branched, nickel salts; [29]		294-302-1 [29]	91697-41-5 [29]	
Fatty acids, C ₈₋₁₈ and C ₁₈ -unsaturated, nickel salts; [30]		283-972-0 [30]	84776-45-4 [30]	
2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, nickel(II) salt; [31]		- [31]	72319-19-8 [31]	

Dibutyltin dichloride; (DBTC)	050-022-00-X	211-670-0	683-18-1	
Mercury	080-001-00-0	231-106-7	7439-97-6	
2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol (AEEA)	603-194-00-0	203-867-5	111-41-1	
1,2-Diethoxyethane	603-208-00-5	211-076-1	629-14-1	
(E)-3-[1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenylbut-1-enyl]phenol	604-073-00-5	428-010-4	82413-20-5	
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	606-021-00-7	212-828-1	872-50-4	
2-Butyryl-3-hydroxy-5-thiocyclohexan-3-yl-cyclohex-2-en-1-one	606-100-00-6	425-150-8	94723-86-1	
Cyclic 3-(1,2-ethanediylacetale)-estra-5(10),9(11)-diene-3,17-dione	606-131-00-5	427-230-8	5571-36-8	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid; Di-C _{6,8} -branched alkylesters, C7-rich	607-483-00-2	276-158-1	71888-89-6	
Diisobutyl phthalate	607-623-00-2	201-553-2	84-69-5	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; Heptadecafluorooctane-1-sulfonic acid; [1] Potassium perfluorooctanesulfonate; Potassium heptadecafluorooctane-1-sulfonate; [2] Diethanolamine perfluorooctane sulfonate; [3] Ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate; Ammonium heptadecafluorooctanesulfonate; [4] Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate; Lithium heptadecafluorooctanesulfonate; [5]	607-624-00-8	217-179-8 [1] 220-527-1 [2] 274-460-8 [3] 249-415-0 [4] 249-644-6 [5]	1763-23-1 [1] 2795-39-3 [2] 70225-14-8 [3] 29081-56-9 [4] 29457-72-5 [5]	
Chloro-N,N-dimethylformiminium chloride	612-250-00-3	425-970-6	3724-43-4	
7-Methoxy-6-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propoxy)-3H-quinazolin-4-one; [containing ≥ 0,5 % formamide (EC No 200-842-0)]	612-253-01-7	429-400-7	199327-61-2	
Ketoconazole; 1-[4-[4-[[[(2SR,4RS)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]methoxy]phenyl]piperazin-1-yl]ethanone	613-283-00-6	265-667-4	65277-42-1	
Potassium 1-methyl-3-morpholinocarbonyl-4-[3-(1-methyl-3-morpholinocarbonyl-5-oxo-2-pyrazolin-4-ylidene)-1-propenyl]pyrazole-5-olate; [containing ≥ 0,5 % N,N-dimethylformamide (EC No 200-679-5)]	613-286-01-X	418-260-2	183196-57-8	
N-[6,9-dihydro-9-[[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]methyl]-6-oxo-1H-purin-2-yl]acetamide	616-148-00-X	424-550-1	84245-12-5	
N,N-(dimethylamino)thioacetamide hydrochloride	616-180-00-4	435-470-1	27366-72-9'	

(c) The following entries 024-004-00-7; 609-023-00-6 are replaced by:

'Sodium dichromate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	
Dinocap (ISO); (RS)-2,6-dinitro-4-octylphenyl crotonates and (RS)-2,4-dinitro-6-octylphenyl crotonates in which "octyl" is a reaction mass of 1-methylheptyl, 1-ethylhexyl and 1-propylpentyl groups	609-023-00-6	254-408-0	39300-45-3'	

(8) The following Appendix 11 is inserted:

'Appendix 11

Entries 28 to 30 — Derogations for specific substances

Substances	Derogations
1. (a) Sodium perborate; perboric acid, sodium salt; perboric acid, sodium salt, monohydrate; sodium peroxometaborate; perboric acid (HBO(O₂)), sodium salt, monohydrate; sodium peroxoborate CAS No 15120-21-5; 11138-47-9; 12040-72-1; 7632-04-4; 10332-33-9 EC No 239-172-9; 234-390-0; 231-556-4 (b) Perboric acid (H₃BO₂(O₂)), monosodium salt trihydrate; perboric acid, sodium salt, tetrahydrate; perboric acid (HBO(O₂)), sodium salt, tetrahydrate; sodium peroxoborate hexahydrate CAS No 13517-20-9; 37244-98-7; 10486-00-7 EC No 239-172-9; 234-390-0; 231-556-4	Detergents as defined by Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾. The derogation shall apply until 1 June 2013.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 104, 8.4.2004, p. 1.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 110/2012

of 9 February 2012

amending Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC and Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as regards the entries for South Africa in the lists of third countries or parts thereof

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption⁽¹⁾ and in particular the introductory phrase of Article 8, the first subparagraph of point 1 of Article 8 and point 4 of Article 8 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 23(1) and 24(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 2007/777/EC of 29 November 2007 laying down the animal and public health conditions and model certificates for imports of certain meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines for human consumption from third countries and repealing Decision 2005/432/EC⁽³⁾ lays down rules on imports into the Union and the transit and storage in the Union of consignments of meat products, and of consignments of treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin⁽⁴⁾.
- (2) Decision 2007/777/EC also lays down lists of third countries and parts thereof from which such imports into, transit and storage within the Union are to be authorised, sets out the model public and animal health certificates, and the rules on the origin and treatments required for those imported products.
- (3) Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 of 8 August 2008 laying down a list of third countries, territories,

zones or compartments from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the Community and the veterinary certification requirements⁽⁵⁾ lays down veterinary certification requirements for imports into and transit, including storage during transit, through the Union of poultry, hatching eggs, day-old chicks, specified pathogen-free eggs, meat, minced meat and mechanically separated meat of poultry, including ratites and wild game birds, eggs and egg products. That Regulation provides that those commodities are only to be imported into the Union from the third countries, territories, zones or compartments listed in Part 1 of Annex I thereto.

- (4) Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 also sets out the conditions for a third country, territory, zone or compartment to be considered as free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and the requirements for the veterinary certification in that respect for commodities destined for imports into the Union.
- (5) In April 2011, South Africa notified the Commission of an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) on its territory. As a consequence, Decision 2007/777/EC and Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 were amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 536/2011⁽⁶⁾, in order to provide for certain specific treatments for imports from that third country of meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines for human consumption obtained from meat of farmed ratites and of biltong/jerky and pasteurised meat products consisting of, or containing meat of farmed feathered game, ratites and wild game birds.
- (6) In addition, imports into the Union of breeding and productive ratites and of day-old chicks, hatching eggs and meat of ratites were no longer authorised from the whole territory of South Africa covered by Regulation (EC) No 798/2008, as from the date of confirmation of the outbreak of HPAI, on 9 April 2011.
- (7) After the entry into force of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 536/2011, South Africa submitted information to the Commission on the control measures taken and the development of the epidemiological situation in relation to the outbreak of HPAI. The disease control

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 74.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 312, 30.11.2007, p. 49.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 226, 23.8.2008, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 147, 2.6.2011, p. 1.

and surveillance efforts undertaken by South Africa were considered sufficient to ensure that South Africa was able to limit the spread of disease and contain it to a defined area.

- (8) As a consequence, Decision 2007/777/EC and Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 were amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 991/2011⁽¹⁾. By that amendment, imports into the Union of ratite meat and of certain meat products from the part of South Africa which was not placed under animal health restrictions (territory ZA-2) were again authorised. Implementing Regulation (EU) No 991/2011 entered into force on 9 October 2011.
- (9) Following the two successive amendments, the different Parts of Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC currently list territory ZA-2 of South Africa as authorised for imports into the Union of consignments of certain meat products, treated stomachs, bladders and intestines for human consumption and of biltong/jerky and pasteurised meat products of poultry, farmed feathered game, including ratites, and wild game birds which undergo specific treatments set out in that Annex.
- (10) In addition, territory ZA-2 is currently listed in Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 as authorised for imports into the Union of meat of ratites, as from the entry into force of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 991/2011.
- (11) On 13 October 2011, South Africa informed the Commission of a suspected outbreak of HPAI in the area that had earlier been considered as free of that disease. South Africa also informed the Commission that, in view of that suspicion, it has prohibited the dispatch of consignments of ratite meat and certain ratite meat products bound for the Union.
- (12) On 14 November 2011, South Africa notified outbreaks of HPAI to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) that are located outside of the disease-affected area established by South Africa and as recognised by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 991/2011. The whole territory of that third country may therefore no longer be considered as free from HPAI.
- (13) Given the unfavourable development of the disease situation in South Africa and in order to avoid misunderstandings concerning commodities produced before the

confirmation of the recent outbreak of HPAI, it is appropriate to amend the entry for South Africa in Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 to prohibit imports into the Union of meat of ratites and to indicate the date of the confirmation of the initial outbreak of HPAI, on 9 April 2011 as 'closing date' in column 6A in that Part.

- (14) In addition, as a consequence of the outbreak of HPAI, territory ZA-2 of South Africa no longer complies with the animal health conditions for applying 'treatment A' to commodities consisting of, or containing meat of farmed ratites or treated stomachs, bladders and intestines of ratites for human consumption listed in Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC and for applying 'treatment E' to biltong/jerky and pasteurised meat products consisting of, or containing meat of poultry, farmed feathered game, ratites and wild game birds, listed in Part 3 of that Annex. Those treatments are insufficient to eliminate animal health risks linked to those commodities. The entry for South Africa as regards territory ZA-2 in Part 1 Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC and the entries for South Africa in Parts 2 and 3 of that Annex should therefore be amended, in order to provide for an adequate treatment thereof.
- (15) Decision 2007/777/EC and Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 6.10.2011, p. 19.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC is amended as follows:

(1) in Part 1, in the entry for South Africa, the entry 'ZA-2' is deleted;

(2) Part 2 is amended as follows:

(a) the entry 'ZA-0' for South Africa is replaced by the following:

'ZA	South Africa ⁽¹⁾	C	C	C	A	D	D	A	C	C	A	A	D	XXX'
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(b) the entry 'ZA-2' is deleted;

(3) in Part 3, the entry for South Africa is replaced by the following:

'ZA	South Africa	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	D	D	A	XXX	XXX	A	A	D	XXX
	South Africa ZA-1	E	E	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	A	E	XXX	A	A	XXX	XXX'

ANNEX II

In Part 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 798/2008, the entry for South Africa is replaced by the following:

'ZA — South Africa	ZA-0	Whole country	SPF							
			EP, E							S4'
			BPR	I	P2	9.4.2011		A		
			DOR	II						
			HER	III						
			RAT	VII	P2	9.4.2011				

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 111/2012**of 9 February 2012****opening the tendering procedure for aid for private storage of olive oil**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 43(a), (d) and (j), in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that the Commission may decide to authorise bodies, offering sufficient guarantees and approved by the Member States, to conclude contracts for the storage of olive oil that they market in the event of a serious disturbance on the market in certain regions of the European Union.

(2) In Spain and Greece, Member States that together produce more than two thirds of the total olive oil production in the Union, the average olive oil price recorded on the market during the period specified in Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 of 20 August 2008 laying down common rules for the granting of private storage aid for certain agricultural products ⁽²⁾, is below the level indicated in Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007. This causes a serious disturbance on the markets of those Member States. The Union olive oil market is characterised by a high level of interdependence and therefore the serious disturbance of the Spanish and Greek market risks to propagate to all the olive oil producing Member States.

(3) Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that aid for private storage may be granted for olive oil and that the aid should be fixed by the Commission in advance or by means of a tendering procedure.

(4) Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 has established common rules for the implementation of the private storage aid scheme. Pursuant to Article 6 of that Regulation, a tendering procedure is to be opened in accordance with the detailed rules and conditions provided for in its Article 9.

(5) The global quantity up to which private storage aid can be granted should be set at a level which, according to market analysis, would contribute to the stabilisation of the market.

(6) In order to facilitate the administrative and control work relating to the conclusion of contracts, the minimum quantity of product each tender must provide for should be fixed.

(7) A security should be fixed in order to ensure that the operators fulfil their contractual obligations and that the measure will have its desired effect on the market.

(8) In the light of the evolution of the market situation in the current marketing year and the forecasts for the following marketing year, the Commission should have the possibility to decide to shorten the term of contracts which are being performed and adjust the level of aid accordingly. That possibility has to be included in the contract, as provided for by Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008.

(9) Pursuant to Article 12(3) of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008, the time period of notification of all valid tenders by Member States to the Commission is to be fixed.

(10) In order to prevent uncontrolled price falls, to react swiftly to the exceptional market situation and to ensure efficient management of this measure, this Regulation should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(11) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Subject matter**

1. A tendering procedure is hereby opened in order to determine the level of aid for private storage referred to in Article 31(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 for the categories of olive oil listed in the Annex to this Regulation and defined in point 1 of Annex XVI to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

2. The global quantity up to which aid for private storage can be granted shall be 100 000 tonnes.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 223, 21.8.2008, p. 3

*Article 2***Applicable rules**

Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 shall apply save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation.

*Article 3***Submission of tenders**

1. The sub-period during which tenders may be submitted in response to the first partial invitation to tender shall begin on 17 February 2012 and shall end on 21 February 2012 at 11:00 Brussels time.

The sub-period during which tenders may be submitted in response to the second partial invitation to tender shall begin on the first working day following the end of the preceding sub-period and shall end on 1 March 2012 at 11:00 Brussels time.

2. Tenders shall relate to a storage period of 150 days.
3. Each tender shall cover a minimum quantity of at least 50 tonnes.
4. Where an operator takes part in a tendering procedure for more than one category of oil or for vats located at different addresses, it shall submit a separate tender in each case.
5. Tenders may be lodged only in Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia.

*Article 4***Securities**

Tenderers shall establish a security of EUR 50 per tonne of olive oil covered by a tender.

*Article 5***Shortening the term of contracts**

The Commission may, on the basis of developments on the market in olive oil and the outlook for the future, decide, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 195(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, to shorten the term of contracts which are being performed and adjust the amount of the aid accordingly. The contract with the successful tenderer shall include reference to this option.

*Article 6***Notification of the tenders to the Commission**

In accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 all valid tenders shall be notified separately by Member States to the Commission, within 24 hours from the end of each tendering sub-period as referred to in Article 3(1) of this Regulation.

*Article 7***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission*

ANNEX

Olive oil categories referred to in Article 1(1)

Extra virgin olive oil

Virgin olive oil

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 112/2012**of 9 February 2012****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	IL	156,8
	MA	56,5
	TN	86,5
	TR	129,9
	ZZ	107,4
0707 00 05	EG	229,9
	JO	137,5
	TR	177,0
	US	57,6
	ZZ	150,5
0709 91 00	EG	330,9
	ZZ	330,9
0709 93 10	MA	92,0
	TR	185,9
	ZZ	139,0
0805 10 20	EG	47,7
	IL	74,1
	MA	55,9
	TN	51,5
	TR	75,8
	ZZ	61,0
0805 20 10	IL	134,2
	MA	78,0
	ZZ	106,1
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	CN	60,1
	EG	95,0
	IL	91,6
	JM	98,5
	MA	89,3
	TR	74,6
	ZZ	84,9
0805 50 10	EG	54,8
	TR	64,2
	ZZ	59,5
0808 10 80	CL	98,4
	CN	111,2
	MA	59,2
	MK	31,8
	US	140,1
	ZZ	88,1
0808 30 90	CL	48,2
	CN	49,3
	US	122,2
	ZA	100,2
	ZZ	80,0

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DIRECTIVES

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2012/2/EU

of 9 February 2012

amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide and basic copper carbonate as active substances in Annex I thereto

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007, the findings of the reviews were incorporated, within the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products on 22 September 2011, in an assessment report.

Having regard to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 16(2) thereof,

(5) It appears from the evaluations that biocidal products used as wood preservatives and containing copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide or basic copper carbonate may be expected to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 5 of Directive 98/8/EC. It is therefore appropriate to include copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide and basic copper carbonate in Annex I to that Directive.

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market ⁽²⁾ establishes a list of active substances to be assessed, with a view to their possible inclusion in Annex I, IA or IB to Directive 98/8/EC. That list includes copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide and basic copper carbonate for use in product type 8, wood preservatives, as defined in Annex V to that Directive.

(6) Not all potential uses have been evaluated at Union level. It is therefore appropriate to require that Member States assess those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment and, when granting product authorisations, ensure that appropriate measures are taken or specific conditions imposed in order to reduce the identified risks to acceptable levels.

(2) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007, copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide and basic copper carbonate have been evaluated in accordance with Article 11(2) of Directive 98/8/EC for use in product type 8.

(7) In view of the risks identified for human health, it is appropriate to require that safe operational procedures are established for products containing copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide or basic copper carbonate and authorised for industrial use, and that those products are used with appropriate personal protective equipment, unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks to industrial users can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means.

(3) France was designated as rapporteur Member State and submitted the competent authority reports, together with recommendations, to the Commission in accordance with Article 14(4) and (6) of Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 on 10 May 2007 for copper (II) oxide, on 19 February 2008 for copper (II) hydroxide, and on 10 May 2007 and 19 February 2008 for basic copper carbonate.

(8) Copper (II) hydroxide and basic copper carbonate were also evaluated for application by dipping, and should, in view of the risks identified for human health, not be authorised for that use, unless data is submitted to demonstrate that the product will meet the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate mitigation measures. For copper (II) oxide, application by dipping was not assessed, and it follows from the requirement referred to in recital 6 that products cannot be authorised for such application unless the authorising Member State assesses it.

(4) The competent authority reports were reviewed by the Member States and the Commission. In accordance with

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 325, 11.12.2007, p. 3.

- (9) Unacceptable risks for the environment were identified in the case of wood treated with copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide or basic copper carbonate and used for outdoor constructions near or above water (the 'bridge' scenario in use class 3, as defined by OECD ⁽¹⁾). For basic copper carbonate and copper (II) oxide, unacceptable risks were also found for in-service use of treated wood in contact with fresh water (use class 4b as defined by OECD). It is therefore appropriate to require that products are not authorised for the treatment of wood intended for those uses, unless data is submitted demonstrating that the product will meet the requirements of both Article 5 of and Annex VI to Directive 98/8/EC, if necessary by the application of appropriate risk mitigation measures. For copper (II) hydroxide, wood in contact with fresh water was not assessed, and it follows from the requirement referred to in recital 6 above that products cannot be authorised for that use unless the authorising Member State assesses it.
- (10) In view of the risks identified for the aquatic and soil compartments, it is appropriate to require that freshly treated timber is stored after treatment under shelter or on impermeable hard standing, or both, and that any losses from the application of products used as wood preservatives and containing copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide or basic copper carbonate are collected for reuse or disposal.
- (11) The provisions of this Directive should be applied at the same time in all Member States in order to ensure equal treatment on the Union market of biocidal products containing the active substances copper (II) oxide, copper (II) hydroxide and basic copper carbonate, and also to facilitate the proper operation of the biocidal products market in general.
- (12) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before an active substance is included in Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC in order to permit Member States and interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements entailed and to ensure that applicants who have prepared dossiers can benefit fully from the 10-year period of data protection, which, in accordance with Article 12(1)(c)(ii) of Directive 98/8/EC, starts from the date of inclusion.
- (13) After inclusion, Member States should be allowed a reasonable period to implement Article 16(3) of Directive 98/8/EC.

- (14) Directive 98/8/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (15) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 31 January 2013 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 February 2014.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OECD series on emission scenario documents, Number 2, Emission Scenario Document for Wood Preservatives, part 2, p. 64.

ANNEX

In Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC, the following entries are added:

No	Common name	IUPAC name, identification numbers	Minimum purity of the active substance in the biocidal product as placed on the market	Date of inclusion	Deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) (except for products containing more than one active substance, for which the deadline to comply with Article 16(3) shall be the one set out in the last of the inclusion decisions relating to its active substances)	Expiry date of inclusion	Product type	Specific provisions (*)
'50	Copper hydroxide	Copper (II) hydroxide EC No: 243-815-9 CAS No: 20427-59-2	965 g/kg	1 February 2014	31 January 2016	31 January 2024	8	When assessing the application for authorisation of a product in accordance with Article 5 and Annex VI, Member States shall assess, where relevant for the particular product, those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment. Member States shall ensure that authorisations are subject to the following conditions: (1) Products shall not be authorised for application by dipping, unless data have been submitted in the application for product authorisation demonstrating that that application meets the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate risk mitigation measures. (2) For products authorised for industrial use, safe operational procedures shall be established, and products shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks to industrial users can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means. (3) Labels and, where provided, safety data sheets of products authorised shall indicate that freshly treated timber shall be stored after treatment under shelter or on impermeable hard standing, or both, to prevent direct losses to soil or water, and that any losses from the application of the product shall be collected for reuse or disposal. (4) Products shall not be authorised for treatment of wood that will be used in outdoor constructions near or above water, unless data is submitted to demonstrate that the product will meet the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate mitigation measures.

No	Common name	IUPAC name, identification numbers	Minimum purity of the active substance in the biocidal product as placed on the market	Date of inclusion	Deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) (except for products containing more than one active substance, for which the deadline to comply with Article 16(3) shall be the one set out in the last of the inclusion decisions relating to its active substances)	Expiry date of inclusion	Product type	Specific provisions (*)
51	Copper (II) oxide	Copper (II) oxide EC No: 215-269-1 CAS No: 1317-38-0	976 g/kg	1 February 2014	31 January 2016	31 January 2024	8	When assessing the application for authorisation of a product in accordance with Article 5 and Annex VI, Member States shall assess, where relevant for the particular product, those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment. Member States shall ensure that authorisations are subject to the following conditions: (1) For products authorised for industrial use, safe operational procedures shall be established, and products shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks to industrial users can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means. (2) Labels and, where provided, safety data sheets of products authorised shall indicate that freshly treated timber shall be stored after treatment under shelter or on impermeable hard standing, or both, to prevent direct losses to soil or water, and that any losses from the application of the product shall be collected for reuse or disposal. (3) Products shall not be authorised for treatment of wood that will be used in outdoor constructions near or above water or for the treatment of wood in contact with fresh water, unless data is submitted to demonstrate that the product will meet the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate mitigation measures.
52	Basic copper carbonate	Copper(II) carbonate-copper(II) hydroxide (1:1) EC No: 235-113-6 CAS No: 12069-69-1	957 g/kg	1 February 2014	31 January 2016	31 January 2024	8	When assessing the application for authorisation of a product in accordance with Article 5 and Annex VI, Member States shall assess, where relevant for the particular product, those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment.

No	Common name	IUPAC name, identification numbers	Minimum purity of the active substance in the biocidal product as placed on the market	Date of inclusion	Deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) (except for products containing more than one active substance, for which the deadline to comply with Article 16(3) shall be the one set out in the last of the inclusion decisions relating to its active substances)	Expiry date of inclusion	Product type	Specific provisions (*)
								Member States shall ensure that authorisations are subject to the following conditions: (1) Products shall not be authorised for application by dipping, unless data have been submitted in the application for product authorisation demonstrating that that application meets the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate risk mitigation measures. (2) For products authorised for industrial use, safe operational procedures shall be established, and products shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks to industrial users can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means. (3) Labels and, where provided, safety data sheets of products authorised shall indicate that freshly treated timber shall be stored after treatment under shelter or on impermeable hard standing, or both, to prevent direct losses to soil or water, and that any losses from the application of the product shall be collected for reuse or disposal. (4) Products shall not be authorised for treatment of wood that will be used in outdoor constructions near or above water, or for the treatment of wood in direct contact with fresh water, unless data is submitted to demonstrate that the product will meet the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate mitigation measures.'

(*) For the implementation of the common principles of Annex VI, the content and conclusions of assessment reports are available on the Commission website: <http://ec.europa.eu/comm/environment/biocides/index.htm>

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2012/3/EU**of 9 February 2012****amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include bendiocarb as an active substance in Annex I thereto****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 16(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007 of 4 December 2007 on the second phase of the 10-year work programme referred to in Article 16(2) of Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market ⁽²⁾ establishes a list of active substances to be assessed, with a view to their possible inclusion in Annex I, IA or IB to Directive 98/8/EC. That list includes bendiocarb.
- (2) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007, bendiocarb has been evaluated in accordance with Article 11(2) of Directive 98/8/EC for use in product type 18, insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods, as defined in Annex V to that Directive.
- (3) The United Kingdom was designated as rapporteur Member State and submitted the competent authority report, together with a recommendation, to the Commission on 1 April 2008 in accordance with Article 14(4) and (6) of Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007.
- (4) The competent authority report was reviewed by the Member States and the Commission. In accordance with Article 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1451/2007, the findings of the review were incorporated, within the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products on 22 September 2011, in an assessment report.
- (5) It appears from the evaluations that biocidal products used as insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods and containing bendiocarb may be

expected to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 5 of Directive 98/8/EC. It is therefore appropriate to include bendiocarb in Annex I to that Directive.

- (6) Not all potential uses have been evaluated at Union level. For example, the assessment only considers professional use, and does not cover direct application to soil or application on food or feedstuff or on surfaces that will come in contact with food or feedstuff. It is therefore appropriate that Member States assess those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment and, when granting product authorisations, ensure that appropriate measures are taken or specific conditions imposed in order to reduce the identified risks to acceptable levels.
- (7) In view of the risks identified for the aquatic environment due to wet cleaning of treated surfaces, resulting in emissions of a certain scale to surface waters, it is appropriate to require that products not be authorised for use on surfaces that are prone to frequent wet cleaning, other than crack and crevice or spot treatments, unless data are submitted demonstrating that the product will meet the requirements of both Article 5 of and Annex VI to Directive 98/8/EC, if necessary by the application of appropriate risk mitigation measures.
- (8) In view of the risks identified for human health, it is appropriate to require that products authorised for industrial or professional use must be used with appropriate personal protective equipment, unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks to industrial or professional users can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means.
- (9) In view of the potential risk to honey bees, it is appropriate to require that, where relevant, action is taken to prevent foraging bees gaining access to treated nests by removing the combs or blocking the nest entrances.
- (10) The provisions of this Directive should be applied at the same time in all Member States in order to ensure equal treatment on the Union market of biocidal products containing the active substance bendiocarb and also to facilitate the proper operation of the biocidal products market in general.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 123, 24.4.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 325, 11.12.2007, p. 3.

- (11) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before an active substance is included in Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC, in order to permit Member States and interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements entailed and to ensure that applicants who have prepared dossiers can benefit fully from the 10-year period of data protection, which, in accordance with Article 12(1)(c)(ii) of Directive 98/8/EC, starts from the date of inclusion.
- (12) After inclusion, Member States should be allowed a reasonable period to implement Article 16(3) of Directive 98/8/EC.
- (13) Directive 98/8/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (14) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 31 January 2013 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 February 2014.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2012.

For the Commission
The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

In Annex I to Directive 98/8/EC, the following entry is added:

No	Common Name	IUPAC Name Identification Numbers	Minimum purity of the active substance in the biocidal product as placed on the market	Date of inclusion	Deadline for compliance with Article 16(3) (except for products containing more than one active substance, for which the deadline to comply with Article 16(3) shall be the one set out in the last of the inclusion decisions relating to its active substances)	Expiry date of inclusion	Product type	Specific provisions (*)
'53	<i>bendiocarb</i>	2,2-dimethyl-1,3- benzodioxol-4-yl methylcarbamate CAS-No: 22781-23-3 EC No: 245-216-8	970 g/kg	1 February 2014	31 January 2016	31 January 2024	18	The Union level risk assessment did not address all potential uses, but concerned, for example, application by professionals only, and excluded contact with feed or food and direct application on soil. When assessing the application for authorisation of a product in accordance with Article 5 and Annex VI, Member States shall assess, where relevant for the particular product, those uses or exposure scenarios and those risks to human populations and to environmental compartments that have not been representatively addressed in the Union level risk assessment. Member States shall ensure that authorisations are subject to the following conditions: Products shall not be used for the treatment of surfaces that are prone to frequent wet cleaning, other than crack and crevice or spot treatment, unless data are submitted demonstrating that the product will meet the requirements of Article 5 and Annex VI, if necessary by the application of appropriate risk mitigation measures. Products authorised for industrial or professional use shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment, unless it can be demonstrated in the application for product authorisation that risks to industrial or professional users can be reduced to an acceptable level by other means. Where relevant, measures shall be taken to prevent foraging bees from gaining access to treated nests by removing the combs or blocking the nest entrances.'

(*) For the implementation of the common principles of Annex VI, the content and conclusions of assessment reports are available on the Commission website: <http://ec.europa.eu/comm/environment/biocides/index.htm>

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2012 of 17 January 2012 fixing for 2012 the fishing opportunities available to EU vessels for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are not subject to international negotiations or agreements

(Official Journal of the European Union L 25 of 27 January 2012)

On page 1, recital 4:

for: '(4) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation concerning the granting individual Member State ...',

read: '(4) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation concerning the granting to an individual Member State ...'.

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