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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EC) No 166/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 January 2006

concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ([1]),

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ([2]),

Whereas:

(1) The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme adopted by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([3]) requires supporting the provision of accessible information to citizens on the state and trends of the environment in relation to social, economic and health trends as well as the general raising of environmental awareness.

(2) The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (hereinafter 'the Aarhus Convention'), signed by the European Community on 25 June 1998, recognises that increased public access to environmental information and the dissemination of such information contribute to a greater awareness of environmental matters, a free exchange of views, more effective participation by the public in environmental decision-making and, eventually, to a better environment.

(3) Pollutant release and transfer registers (hereinafter 'PRTRs') are a cost-effective tool for encouraging improvements in environmental performance, for providing public access to information on releases of pollutants and off-site transfers of pollutants and waste, and for use in tracking trends, demonstrating progress in pollution reduction, monitoring compliance with certain international agreements, setting priorities and evaluating progress achieved through Community and national environmental policies and programmes.

(4) An integrated and coherent PRTR gives the public, industry, scientists, insurance companies, local authorities, non-governmental organisations and other decision-makers a solid database for comparisons and future decisions in environmental matters.

(5) On 21 May 2003 the European Community signed the UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (hereinafter 'the Protocol'). Provisions of Community law should be consistent with that Protocol with a view to its conclusion by the Community.

(6) A European Pollutant Emission Register (hereinafter 'EPER') was established by Commission Decision 2000/479/EC ([4]). The Protocol builds on the same principles as EPER, but goes beyond, by including reporting on more pollutants, more activities, releases to land, releases from diffuse sources and off-site transfers.

(7) The objectives and goals pursued by a European PRTR can only be achieved if data are reliable and comparable. An adequate harmonisation of the data collection and transfer system is therefore needed to ensure the quality and comparability of data. In accordance with the Protocol the European PRTR should be designed for maximum ease of public access through the Internet. Releases and transfers should be easily identified in different aggregated and non-aggregated forms in order to access a maximum of information in a reasonable time.

([1]) Opinion of 6 April 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

([2]) Opinion of the European Parliament of 6 July 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Decision of the Council of 2 December 2005.

([3]) OJ L 242, 10.9.2002, p. 1.

([4]) OJ L 192, 28.7.2000, p. 36.

(8) In order to further promote the objective of supporting the provision of accessible information to citizens on the state and trends of the environment as well as the general raising of environmental awareness, the European PRTR should contain links to other similar databases in Member States, non-Member States and international organisations.

(9) In accordance with the Protocol, the European PRTR should also contain information on specific waste disposal operations, to be reported as releases to land; recovery operations such as sludge and manure spreading are not reported under this category.

(10) In order to achieve the objective of the European PRTR to provide reliable information to the public and to allow for knowledge-based decisions it is necessary to provide for reasonable but strict timeframes for data collection and reporting; this is particularly relevant for reporting by Member States to the Commission.

(11) Reporting of releases from industrial facilities, although not yet always consistent, complete and comparable, is a well established procedure in many Member States. Where appropriate, reporting on releases from diffuse sources should be improved in order to enable decision-makers to better put into context those releases and to choose the most effective solution for pollution reduction.

(12) Data reported by the Member States should be of high quality in particular as regards their completeness, consistency and credibility. It is of great importance to coordinate future efforts of both operators and Member States to improve the quality of the reported data. The Commission will therefore initiate work, together with the Member States, on quality assurance.

(13) In accordance with the Aarhus Convention, the public should be granted access to the information contained in the European PRTR without an interest to be stated, primarily by ensuring that the European PRTR provides for direct electronic access through the Internet.

(14) Access to information provided by the European PRTR should be unrestricted and exceptions from this rule should only be possible where explicitly granted by existing Community legislation.

(15) In accordance with the Aarhus Convention, public participation should be ensured in the further development of the European PRTR by early and effective opportunities to submit comments, information, analysis or relevant opinions for the decision-making process. Applicants should be able to seek an administrative or judicial review of the acts or omissions of a public authority in relation to a request.

(16) In order to enhance the usefulness and impact of the European PRTR, the Commission and the Member States should cooperate in developing guidance supporting the implementation of the European PRTR, in promoting awareness of the public and in providing appropriate and timely technical assistance.

(17) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission [1].

(18) Since the objective of the action to be taken, namely to enhance public access to environmental information through the establishment of an integrated, coherent Community-wide electronic database, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, because the need for comparability of data throughout the Member States argues for a high level of harmonisation, and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

(19) In order to simplify and streamline reporting requirements, Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste [2] and Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control [3] should be amended.

(20) The European PRTR aims, among other things, at informing the public about important pollutant emissions due, in particular, to activities covered by Directive 96/61/EC. Consequently, under this Regulation, information should be provided to the public on emissions from installations covered by Annex I of that Directive.

(21) To reduce duplicate reporting, pollutant release and transfer register systems may, under the Protocol, be integrated to the degree practicable with existing information sources such as reporting mechanisms under licences or operating permits. In accordance with the Protocol, the provisions of this Regulation should not affect the right of the Member States to maintain or introduce a more extensive or more publicly accessible pollutant release and transfer register than required under the Protocol,

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[1] OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

[2] OJ L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 20. Directive as amended by Directive 94/31/EC (OJ L 168, 2.7.1994, p. 28).

[3] OJ L 257, 10.10.1996, p. 26. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes an integrated pollutant release and transfer register at Community level (hereinafter 'the European PRTR') in the form of a publicly accessible electronic database and lays down rules for its functioning, in order to implement the UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (hereinafter 'the Protocol') and facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making, as well as contributing to the prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

(1) 'the public' means one or more natural or legal persons, and, in accordance with national legislation or practice, their associations, organisations or groups;

(2) 'competent authority' means the national authority or authorities, or any other competent body or bodies, designated by the Member States;

(3) 'installation' means a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I are carried out, and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution;

(4) 'facility' means one or more installations on the same site that are operated by the same natural or legal person;

(5) 'site' means the geographical location of the facility;

(6) 'operator' means any natural or legal person who operates or controls the facility or, where this is provided for in national legislation, to whom decisive economic power over the technical functioning of the facility has been delegated;

(7) 'reporting year' means the calendar year for which data on releases of pollutants and off-site transfers must be gathered;

(8) 'substance' means any chemical element and its compounds, with the exception of radioactive substances;

(9) 'pollutant' means a substance or a group of substances that may be harmful to the environment or to human health on account of its properties and of its introduction into the environment;

(10) 'release' means any introduction of pollutants into the environment as a result of any human activity, whether deliberate or accidental, routine or non-routine, including spilling, emitting, discharging, injecting, disposing or dumping, or through sewer systems without final waste-water treatment;

(11) 'off-site transfer' means the movement beyond the boundaries of a facility of waste destined for recovery or disposal and of pollutants in waste water destined for waste-water treatment;

(12) 'diffuse sources' means the many smaller or scattered sources from which pollutants may be released to land, air or water, whose combined impact on those media may be significant and for which it is impractical to collect reports from each individual source;

(13) 'waste' means any substance or object as defined in Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste [1];

(14) 'hazardous waste' means any substance or object as defined in Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC;

(15) 'waste water' means urban, domestic and industrial waste water, as defined in Article 2(1), (2) and (3) of Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment [2], and any other used water which is subject, because of the substances or objects it contains, to regulation by Community law;

(16) 'disposal' means any of the operations provided for in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC;

(17) 'recovery' means any of the operations provided for in Annex IIB to Directive 75/442/EEC.

Article 3

Content of the European PRTR

The European PRTR shall include information on:

(a) releases of pollutants referred to in Article 5(1)(a) that must be reported by the operators of the facilities carrying out the activities listed in Annex I;

[1] OJ L 194, 25.7.1975, p. 39. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003.

[2] OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003.

(b) off-site transfers of waste referred to in Article 5(1)(b) and of pollutants in waste water referred to in Article 5(1)(c), that must be reported by the operators of the facilities carrying out the activities listed in Annex I;

(c) releases of pollutants from diffuse sources referred to in Article 8(1), where available.

Article 4

Design and structure

1. The Commission shall publish the European PRTR, presenting the data in both aggregated and non-aggregated forms, so that releases and transfers can be searched for and identified by:

(a) facility, including the facility's parent company where applicable, and its geographical location, including the river basin;

(b) activity;

(c) occurrence at Member State or Community level;

(d) pollutant or waste, as appropriate;

(e) each environmental medium (air, water, land) into which the pollutant is released;

(f) off-site transfers of waste and their destination, as appropriate;

(g) off-site transfers of pollutants in waste water;

(h) diffuse sources;

(i) facility owner or operator.

2. The European PRTR shall be designed for maximum ease of public access to allow the information, under normal operating conditions, to be continuously and readily accessible on the Internet and by other electronic means. Its design shall take into account the possibility of its future expansion and shall include all data reported for previous reporting years, up to at least the last ten previous reporting years.

3. The European PRTR shall include links to the following:

(a) the national PRTRs of Member States;

(b) other relevant existing, publicly accessible databases on subject matters related to PRTRs, including national PRTRs of other Parties to the Protocol and, where feasible, those of other countries;

(c) facilities' websites if they exist and links are volunteered by the facilities.

Article 5

Reporting by operators

1. The operator of each facility that undertakes one or more of the activities specified in Annex I above the applicable capacity thresholds specified therein shall report the amounts annually to its competent authority, along with an indication of whether the information is based on measurement, calculation or estimation, of the following:

(a) releases to air, water and land of any pollutant specified in Annex II for which the applicable threshold value specified in Annex II is exceeded;

(b) off-site transfers of hazardous waste exceeding 2 tonnes per year or of non hazardous waste exceeding 2 000 tonnes per year, for any operations of recovery or disposal with the exception of the disposal operations of land treatment and deep injection referred to in Article 6, indicating with 'R' or 'D' respectively whether the waste is destined for recovery or disposal and, for transboundary movements of hazardous waste, the name and address of the recoverer or the disposer of the waste and the actual recovery or disposal site;

(c) off-site transfers of any pollutant specified in Annex II in waste water destined for waste-water treatment for which the threshold value specified in Annex II, column 1b is exceeded.

The operator of each facility that undertakes one or more of the activities specified in Annex I above the applicable capacity thresholds specified therein shall communicate to its competent authority the information identifying the facility in accordance with Annex III unless that information is already available to the competent authority.

In the case of data indicated as being based on measurement or calculation the analytical method and/or the method of calculation shall be reported.

The releases referred to in Annex II reported under point (a) of this paragraph shall include all releases from all sources included in Annex I at the site of the facility.

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall include information on releases and transfers resulting as totals of all deliberate, accidental, routine and non-routine activities.

In providing this information operators shall specify, where available, any data that relate to accidental releases.

3. The operator of each facility shall collect with appropriate frequency the information needed to determine which of the facility's releases and off-site transfers are subject to reporting requirements under paragraph 1.

4. When preparing the report, the operator concerned shall use the best available information, which may include monitoring data, emission factors, mass balance equations, indirect monitoring or other calculations, engineering judgements and other methods in line with Article 9(1) and in accordance with internationally approved methodologies, where these are available.

5. The operator of each facility concerned shall keep available for the competent authorities of the Member State the records of the data from which the reported information was derived for a period of five years, starting from the end of the reporting year concerned. These records shall also describe the methodology used for data gathering.

Article 6

Releases to land

Waste which is subject to 'land treatment' or 'deep injection' disposal operations, as specified in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC, shall be reported as a release to land only by the operator of the facility originating the waste.

Article 7

Reporting by Member States

1. The Member States shall determine, having regard to the requirements set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, a date by which operators shall provide all the data referred to in Article 5(1) and (2) and the information referred to in Article 5(3), (4) and (5) to its competent authority.

2. Member States shall provide all the data referred to in Article 5(1) and (2) to the Commission by electronic transfer in the format set out in Annex III and within the following time-limits:

(a) for the first reporting year, within 18 months after the end of the reporting year;

(b) for all reporting years thereafter, within 15 months after the end of the reporting year.

The first reporting year shall be the year 2007.

3. The Commission, assisted by the European Environment Agency, shall incorporate the information reported by the Member States into the European PRTR within the following time-limits:

(a) for the first reporting year, within 21 months after the end of the reporting year;

(b) for all reporting years thereafter, within 16 months after the end of the reporting year.

Article 8

Releases from diffuse sources

1. The Commission, assisted by the European Environment Agency, shall include in the European PRTR information on releases from diffuse sources where such information exists and has already been reported by the Member States.

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be organised such as to allow users to search for and identify releases of pollutants from diffuse sources according to an adequate geographical disaggregation and shall include information on the type of methodology used to derive the information.

3. Where the Commission determines that no data on the releases from diffuse sources exist, it shall take measures to initiate reporting on releases of relevant pollutants from one or more diffuse sources in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2), using internationally approved methodologies where appropriate.

Article 9

Quality assurance and assessment

1. The operator of each facility subject to the reporting requirements set out in Article 5 shall assure the quality of the information that they report.

2. The competent authorities shall assess the quality of the data provided by the operators of the facilities referred to in paragraph 1, in particular as to their completeness, consistency and credibility.

3. The Commission shall coordinate work on quality assurance and quality assessment in consultation with the Committee referred to in Article 19(1).

4. The Commission may adopt guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of emissions in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2). These guidelines shall be in accordance with internationally approved methodologies, where appropriate, and shall be consistent with other Community legislation.

Article 10

Access to information

1. The Commission, assisted by the European Environment Agency, shall make the European PRTR publicly accessible by dissemination free of charge on the Internet in accordance with the timeframe set out in Article 7(3).

2. Where the information contained in the European PRTR is not easily accessible to the public by direct electronic means, the Member State concerned and the Commission shall facilitate electronic access to the European PRTR in publicly accessible locations.

Article 11

Confidentiality

Whenever information is kept confidential by a Member State in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information [1], the Member State shall, in its report under Article 7(2) of this Regulation for the reporting year concerned, indicate separately for each facility claiming confidentiality the type of information that has been withheld and the reason for which it has been withheld.

Article 12

Public participation

1. The Commission shall provide the public with early and effective opportunities to participate in the further development of the European PRTR, including capacity-building and the preparation of amendments to this Regulation.

2. The public shall have the opportunity to submit any relevant comments, information, analyses or opinions within a reasonable timeframe.

3. The Commission shall take due account of such input and shall inform the public about the outcome of the public participation.

Article 13

Access to justice

Access to justice in matters relating to public access to environmental information shall be ensured in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2003/4/EC and, where the institutions of the Community are involved, in accordance with Articles 6, 7 and 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents [2].

Article 14

Guidance document

1. The Commission shall draw up a guidance document supporting the implementation of the European PRTR as soon as possible but no later than four months before the beginning of the first reporting year and in consultation with the Committee referred to in Article 19(1).

2. The guidance document for implementation of the European PRTR shall address in particular details on the following:

(a) reporting procedures;

(b) the data to be reported;

(c) quality assurance and assessment;

(d) indication of type of withheld data and reasons why they were withheld in the case of confidential data;

(e) reference to internationally approved release determination and analytical methods, sampling methodologies;

(f) indication of parent companies;

(g) coding of activities according to Annex I to this Regulation and to Directive 96/61/EC.

Article 15

Awareness raising

The Commission and the Member States shall promote awareness of the public of the European PRTR and shall ensure that assistance is provided in accessing the European PRTR and in understanding and using the information contained in it.

Article 16

Additional information to be reported by the Member States

1. Member States shall, in a single report based on the information from the last three reporting years to be delivered every three years together with the data provided in accordance with Article 7, inform the Commission on practice and measures taken regarding the following:

(a) requirements according to Article 5;

(b) quality assurance and assessment according to Article 9;

(c) access to information according to Article 10(2);

(d) awareness raising activities according to Article 15;

(e) confidentiality of information according to Article 11;

(f) penalties provided for according to Article 20 and experience with their application.

[1] OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26.
[2] OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43.

2. To facilitate the reporting by Member States referred to in paragraph 1 the Commission shall submit a proposal for a questionnaire, which shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

Article 17

Review by the Commission

1. The Commission shall review the information provided by Member States according to Article 7 and after consultation with the Member States shall publish a report every three years based on the information from the last three reporting years available, six months after the presentation of this information on the Internet.

2. This report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council, together with an assessment of the operation of the European PRTR.

Article 18

Amendments to the Annexes

Any amendment necessary for adapting:

(a) Annexes II or III to this Regulation to scientific or technical progress,

or

(b) Annexes II and III to this Regulation as a result of the adoption by the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol of any amendment to the Annexes to the Protocol,

shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

Article 19

Committee Procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period provided for in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

Article 20

Penalties

1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

2. The Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission one year after entry into force of this Regulation at the latest and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Article 21

Amendments to Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC

1. Article 8(3) of Directive 91/689/EEC shall be deleted.

2. Article 15(3) of Directive 96/61/EC shall be deleted.

Article 22

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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 Strasbourg, 18 January 2006.

For the European Parliament
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

For the Council
The President
H. WINKLER

ANNEX I

Activities

No	Activity	Capacity threshold
1.	Energy sector	
(a)	Mineral oil and gas refineries	* (1)
(b)	Installations for gasification and liquefaction	*
(c)	Thermal power stations and other combustion installations	With a heat input of 50 megawatts (MW)
(d)	Coke ovens	*
(e)	Coal rolling mills	With a capacity of 1 tonne per hour
(f)	Installations for the manufacture of coal products and solid smokeless fuel	*
2.	Production and processing of metals	
(a)	Metal ore (including sulphide ore) roasting or sintering installations	*
(b)	Installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary melting) including continuous casting	With a capacity of 2,5 tonnes per hour
(c)	Installations for the processing of ferrous metals:	
	(i) Hot-rolling mills	With a capacity of 20 tonnes of crude steel per hour
	(ii) Smitheries with hammers	With an energy of 50 kilojoules per hammer, where the calorific power used exceeds 20 MW
	(iii) Application of protective fused metal coats	With an input of 2 tonnes of crude steel per hour
(d)	Ferrous metal foundries	With a production capacity of 20 tonnes per day
(e)	Installations:	
	(i) For the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes	*
	(ii) For the smelting, including the alloying, of non-ferrous metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.)	With a melting capacity of 4 tonnes per day for lead and cadmium or 20 tonnes per day for all other metals
(f)	Installations for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process	Where the volume of the treatment vats equals 30 m^3
3.	Mineral industry	
(a)	Underground mining and related operations	*
(b)	Opencast mining and quarrying	Where the surface of the area effectively under extractive operation equals 25 hectares
(c)	Installations for the production of:	
	(i) Cement clinker in rotary kilns	With a production capacity of 500 tonnes per day
	(ii) Lime in rotary kilns	With a production capacity of 50 tonnes per day
	(iii) Cement clinker or lime in other furnaces	With a production capacity of 50 tonnes per day
(d)	Installations for the production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos-based products	*

No	Activity	Capacity threshold
(e)	Installations for the manufacture of glass, including glass fibre	With a melting capacity of 20 tonnes per day
(f)	Installations for melting mineral substances, including the production of mineral fibres	With a melting capacity of 20 tonnes per day
(g)	Installations for the manufacture of ceramic products by firing, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain	With a production capacity of 75 tonnes per day, or with a kiln capacity of 4 m^3 and with a setting density per kiln of 300 kg/m^3
4.	Chemical industry	
(a)	Chemical installations for the production on an industrial scale of basic organic chemicals, such as: (i) Simple hydrocarbons (linear or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or aromatic) (ii) Oxygen-containing hydrocarbons such as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, acetates, ethers, peroxides, epoxy resins (iii) Sulphurous hydrocarbons (iv) Nitrogenous hydrocarbons such as amines, amides, nitrous compounds, nitro compounds or nitrate compounds, nitriles, cyanates, isocyanates (v) Phosphorus-containing hydrocarbons (vi) Halogenic hydrocarbons (vii) Organometallic compounds (viii) Basic plastic materials (polymers, synthetic fibres and cellulose-based fibres) (ix) Synthetic rubbers (x) Dyes and pigments (xi) Surface-active agents and surfactants	*
(b)	Chemical installations for the production on an industrial scale of basic inorganic chemicals, such as: (i) Gases, such as ammonia, chlorine or hydrogen chloride, fluorine or hydrogen fluoride, carbon oxides, sulphur compounds, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, carbonyl chloride (ii) Acids, such as chromic acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, oleum, sulphurous acids (iii) Bases, such as ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide (iv) Salts, such as ammonium chloride, potassium chlorate, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, perborate, silver nitrate (v) Non-metals, metal oxides or other inorganic compounds such as calcium carbide, silicon, silicon carbide	*

No	Activity	Capacity threshold
(c)	Chemical installations for the production on an industrial scale of phosphorous-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilisers (simple or compound fertilisers)	*
(d)	Chemical installations for the production on an industrial scale of basic plant health products and of biocides	*
(e)	Installations using a chemical or biological process for the production on an industrial scale of basic pharmaceutical products	*
(f)	Installations for the production on an industrial scale of explosives and pyrotechnic products	*
5.	Waste and wastewater management	
(a)	Installations for the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste	Receiving 10 tonnes per day
(b)	Installations for the incineration of non-hazardous waste in the scope of Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste (2)	With a capacity of 3 tonnes per hour
(c)	Installations for the disposal of non-hazardous waste	With a capacity of 50 tonnes per day
(d)	Landfills (excluding landfills of inert waste and landfills, which were definitely closed before 16.7.2001 or for which the after-care phase required by the competent authorities according to Article 13 of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste (3) has expired)	Receiving 10 tonnes per day or with a total capacity of 25 000 tonnes
(e)	Installations for the disposal or recycling of animal carcasses and animal waste	With a treatment capacity of 10 tonnes per day
(f)	Urban waste-water treatment plants	With a capacity of 100 000 population equivalents
(g)	Independently operated industrial waste-water treatment plants which serve one or more activities of this annex	With a capacity of 10 000 m^3 per day (4)
6.	Paper and wood production and processing	
(a)	Industrial plants for the production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials	*
(b)	Industrial plants for the production of paper and board and other primary wood products (such as chipboard, fibreboard and plywood)	With a production capacity of 20 tonnes per day
(c)	Industrial plants for the preservation of wood and wood products with chemicals	With a production capacity of 50 m^3 per day
7.	Intensive livestock production and aquaculture	
(a)	Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs	(i) With 40 000 places for poultry (ii) With 2 000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg) (iii) With 750 places for sows
(b)	Intensive aquaculture	With a production capacity of 1 000 tonnes of fish or shellfish per year

No	Activity	Capacity threshold
8.	Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector	
(a)	Slaughterhouses	With a carcass production capacity of 50 tonnes per day
(b)	Treatment and processing intended for the production of food and beverage products from:	
	(i) Animal raw materials (other than milk)	With a finished product production capacity of 75 tonnes per day
	(ii) Vegetable raw materials	With a finished product production capacity of 300 tonnes per day (average value on a quarterly basis)
(c)	Treatment and processing of milk	With a capacity to receive 200 tonnes of milk per day (average value on an annual basis)
9.	Other activities	
(a)	Plants for the pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerisation) or dyeing of fibres or textiles	With a treatment capacity of 10 tonnes per day
(b)	Plants for the tanning of hides and skins	With a treatment capacity of 12 tonnes of finished product per day
(c)	Installations for the surface treatment of substances, objects or products using organic solvents, in particular for dressing, printing, coating, degreasing, waterproofing, sizing, painting, cleaning or impregnating	With a consumption capacity of 150 kg per hour or 200 tonnes per year
(d)	Installations for the production of carbon (hard-burnt coal) or electro-graphite by means of incineration or graphitisation	*
(e)	Installations for the building of, and painting or removal of paint from ships	With a capacity for ships 100 m long

(1) An asterisk (*) indicates that no capacity threshold is applicable (all facilities are subject to reporting).
(2) OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 91.
(3) OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1. Directive as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003.
(4) The capacity threshold shall be reviewed by 2010 at the latest in the light of the results of the first reporting cycle.

ANNEX II

Pollutants (*)

No	CAS number	Pollutant (1)	Threshold for releases (column 1)		
			to air (column 1a) kg/year	to water (column 1b) kg/year	to land (column 1c) kg/year
1	74-82-8	Methane (CH_4)	100 000	— (2)	—
2	630-08-0	Carbon monoxide (CO)	500 000	—	—
3	124-38-9	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	100 million	—	—
4		Hydro-fluorocarbons (HFCs) (3)	100	—	—
5	10024-97-2	Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	10 000	—	—
6	7664-41-7	Ammonia (NH_3)	10 000	—	—
7		Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	100 000	—	—
8		Nitrogen oxides (NO_x/NO_2)	100 000	—	—
9		Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) (4)	100	—	—
10	2551-62-4	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	50	—	—
11		Sulphur oxides (SO_x/SO_2)	150 000	—	—
12		Total nitrogen	—	50 000	50 000
13		Total phosphorus	—	5 000	5 000
14		Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (5)	1	—	—
15		Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (6)	1	—	—
16		Halons (7)	1	—	—
17		Arsenic and compounds (as As) (8)	20	5	5
18		Cadmium and compounds (as Cd) (8)	10	5	5
19		Chromium and compounds (as Cr) (8)	100	50	50
20		Copper and compounds (as Cu) (8)	100	50	50
21		Mercury and compounds (as Hg) (8)	10	1	1
22		Nickel and compounds (as Ni) (8)	50	20	20
23		Lead and compounds (as Pb) (8)	200	20	20
24		Zinc and compounds (as Zn) (8)	200	100	100
25	15972-60-8	Alachlor	—	1	1
26	309-00-2	Aldrin	1	1	1
27	1912-24-9	Atrazine	—	1	1
28	57-74-9	Chlordane	1	1	1

(*) Releases of pollutants falling into several categories of pollutants shall be reported for each of these categories.

No	CAS number	Pollutant [1]	Threshold for releases (column 1)		
			to air (column 1a) kg/year	to water (column 1b) kg/year	to land (column 1c) kg/year
29	143-50-0	Chlordecone	1	1	1
30	470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos	—	1	1
31	85535-84-8	Chloro-alkanes, C_{10}-C_{13}	—	1	1
32	2921-88-2	Chlorpyrifos	—	1	1
33	50-29-3	DDT	1	1	1
34	107-06-2	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)	1 000	10	10
35	75-09-2	Dichloromethane (DCM)	1 000	10	10
36	60-57-1	Dieldrin	1	1	1
37	330-54-1	Diuron	—	1	1
38	115-29-7	Endosulphan	—	1	1
39	72-20-8	Endrin	1	1	1
40		Halogenated organic compounds (as AOX) [9]	—	1 000	1 000
41	76-44-8	Heptachlor	1	1	1
42	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	10	1	1
43	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)	—	1	1
44	608-73-1	1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane(HCH)	10	1	1
45	58-89-9	Lindane	1	1	1
46	2385-85-5	Mirex	1	1	1
47		PCDD + PCDF (dioxins + furans) (as Teq) [10]	0,0001	0,0001	0,0001
48	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	1	1	1
49	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	10	1	1
50	1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0,1	0,1	0,1
51	122-34-9	Simazine	—	1	1
52	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PER)	2 000	10	—
53	56-23-5	Tetrachloromethane (TCM)	100	1	—
54	12002-48-1	Trichlorobenzenes (TCBs) (all isomers)	10	1	—
55	71-55-6	1,1,1-trichloroethane	100	—	—
56	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	50	—	—
57	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	2 000	10	—
58	67-66-3	Trichloromethane	500	10	—
59	8001-35-2	Toxaphene	1	1	1
60	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1 000	10	10
61	120-12-7	Anthracene	50	1	1

No	CAS number	Pollutant [1]	Threshold for releases (column 1)		
			to air (column 1a) kg/year	to water (column 1b) kg/year	to land (column 1c) kg/year
62	71-43-2	Benzene	1 000	200 (as BTEX) [11]	200 (as BTEX) [11]
63		Brominated diphenylethers (PBDE) [12]	—	1	1
64		Nonylphenol and Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NP/NPEs)	—	1	1
65	100-41-4	Ethyl benzene	—	200 (as BTEX) [11]	200 (as BTEX) [11]
66	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	1 000	10	10
67	34123-59-6	Isoproturon	—	1	1
68	91-20-3	Naphthalene	100	10	10
69		Organotin compounds(as total Sn)	—	50	50
70	117-81-7	Di-(2-ethyl hexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	10	1	1
71	108-95-2	Phenols (as total C) [13]	—	20	20
72		Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) [14]	50	5	5
73	108-88-3	Toluene	—	200 (as BTEX) [11]	200 (as BTEX) [11]
74		Tributyltin and compounds [15]	—	1	1
75		Triphenyltin and compounds [16]	—	1	1
76		Total organic carbon (TOC) (as total C or COD/3)	—	50 000	—
77	1582-09-8	Trifluralin	—	1	1
78	1330-20-7	Xylenes [17]	—	200 (as BTEX) [11]	200 (as BTEX) [11]
79		Chlorides (as total Cl)	—	2 million	2 million
80		Chlorine and inorganic compounds (as HCl)	10 000	—	—
81	1332-21-4	Asbestos	1	1	1
82		Cyanides (as total CN)	—	50	50
83		Fluorides (as total F)	—	2 000	2 000
84		Fluorine and inorganic compounds (as HF)	5 000	—	—
85	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)	200	—	—
86		Particulate matter (PM_{10})	50 000	—	—
87	1806-26-4	Octylphenols and Octylphenol ethoxylates	—	1	—

No	CAS number	Pollutant (1)	Threshold for releases (column 1)		
			to air (column 1a) kg/year	to water (column 1b) kg/year	to land (column 1c) kg/year
88	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	—	1	—
89	465-73-6	Isodrin	—	1	—
90	36355-1-8	Hexabromobiphenyl	0,1	0,1	0,1
91	191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		1	

(1) Unless otherwise specified any pollutant specified in Annex II shall be reported as the total mass of that pollutant or, where the pollutant is a group of substances, as the total mass of the group.

(2) A hyphen (—) indicates that the parameter and medium in question do not trigger a reporting requirement.

(3) Total mass of hydrogen fluorocarbons: sum of HFC23, HFC32, HFC41, HFC4310mee, HFC125, HFC134, HFC134a, HFC152a, HFC143, HFC143a, HFC227ea, HFC236fa, HFC245ca, HFC365mfc.

(4) Total mass of perfluorocarbons: sum of CF_4, C_2F_6, C_3F_8, C_4F_{10}, c-C_4F_8, C_5F_{12}, C_6F_{14}.

(5) Total mass of substances including their isomers listed in Group VIII of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 244, 29.9.2000, p. 1). Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1804/2003 (OJ L 265, 16.10.2003, p. 1).

(6) Total mass of substances including their isomers listed in Group I and II of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000.

(7) Total mass of substances including their isomers listed in Group III and VI of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000.

(8) All metals shall be reported as the total mass of the element in all chemical forms present in the release.

(9) Halogenated organic compounds which can be adsorbed to activated carbon expressed as chloride.

(10) Expressed as I-TEQ.

(11) Single pollutants are to be reported if the threshold for BTEX (the sum parameter of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes) is exceeded.

(12) Total mass of the following brominated diphenylethers: penta-BDE, octa-BDE and deca-BDE.

(13) Total mass of phenol and simple substituted phenols expressed as total carbon.

(14) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are to be measured for reporting of releases to air as benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8), benzo(b)fluoranthene (205-99-2), benzo(k)fluoranthene (207-08-9), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (193-39-5) (derived from Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants (OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p. 5)).

(15) Total mass of tributyltin compounds, expressed as mass of tributyltin.

(16) Total mass of triphenyltin compounds, expressed as mass of triphenyltin.

(17) Total mass of xylene (ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, para-xylene).

ANNEX III

Format for the reporting of release and transfer data by Member States to the Commission

Reference year		
Identification of the facility		
Name of the parent company Name of the facility Identification number of facility Street address Town/village Postal code Country Coordinates of the location River basin district [1] NACE-code (4 digits) Main economic activity Production volume (optional) Number of installations (optional) Number of operating hours in year (optional) Number of employees (optional) Text field for textual information or website address delivered by facility or parent company (optional)		
All Annex I activities of the facility (according to the coding system given in Annex I and the IPPC code where available)		
Activity 1 (main Annex I activity) Activity 2 Activity N		
Release data to air for the facility for each pollutant exceeding threshold value (according to Annex II)		Releases to air
Pollutant 1 Pollutant 2 Pollutant N	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	T: Total in kg/year A: accidental in kg/year
Release data to water for the facility for each pollutant exceeding threshold value (according to Annex II)		Releases to water
Pollutant 1 Pollutant 2 Pollutant N	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	T: Total in kg/year A: accidental in kg/year
Release data to land for the facility for each pollutant exceeding threshold value (according to Annex II)		Releases to land
Pollutant 1 Pollutant 2 Pollutant N	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	T: Total in kg/year A: accidental in kg/year

Off-site transfer of each pollutant destined for waste-water treatment in quantities exceeding threshold value (according to Annex II)		
Pollutant 1 Pollutant 2 Pollutant N	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in kg/year
Off-site transfers of hazardous waste for the facility exceeding threshold value (according to Article 5)		
Within the country: For Recovery (R)	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in tonnes/year
Within the country: For Disposal (D)	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in tonnes/year
To other countries: For Recovery (R) Name of the recoverer Address of the recoverer Address of actual recovery site receiving the transfer	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in tonnes/year
To other countries: For Disposal (D) Name of the disposer Address of the disposer Address of actual disposal site receiving the transfer	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in tonnes/year
Off-site transfer of non-hazardous waste for the facility exceeding threshold value (according to Article 5)		
For Recovery (R)	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in tonnes/year
For Disposal (D)	M: measured; Analytical Method used C: calculated; Calculation Method used E: estimated	in tonnes/year
Competent authority for requests of the public: Name Street address Town/village Telephone No Fax No E-mail address		

(1) According to Article 3(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1). Directive as amended by Decision No 2455/2001/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2001, p. 1).

DECISION No 167/2006/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 January 2006

concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping

(codified version)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 80(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee [1],

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty [2],

Whereas:

(1) Council Decision 78/774/EEC of 19 September 1978 concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping [3] has been substantially amended [4]. In the interests of clarity and rationalisation the said Decision should be codified.

(2) Information systems should be established to enable the Community institutions to be kept informed of the activities of the fleets of third countries whose practices are harmful to the shipping interests of the Member States and in particular in so far as those activities adversely affect the competitive participation of the fleets of Member States in international maritime trade. Those information systems must facilitate consultation at Community level.

(3) The possibility should be provided for the necessary measures to be adopted at Community level for the joint exercise by Member States of their powers to adopt countermeasures in respect of the cargo shipping activities of certain third countries,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Each Member State shall take all the necessary measures to institute a system allowing it to collect information on the activities of the fleets of third countries whose practices are harmful to the shipping interests of the Member States and in particular in so far as those activities adversely affect the competitive participation of the fleets of Member States in international maritime trade.

That system must enable each Member State, to the extent necessary to attain the objectives referred to in the first paragraph, to collect information on:

(a) the level of cargo shipping services offered;

(b) the nature, volume, value, origin and destination of goods loaded or unloaded in the Member States concerned by the ships engaged in these services;

and

(c) the level of tariffs charged for such services.

Article 2

1. The Council, acting by qualified majority, shall decide to which third countries' fleets the information system is to be jointly applied.

2. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the type of cargo shipping to which the information system is to apply, the date of its introduction, the intervals at which the information is to be provided and which of the types of information listed in the second paragraph of Article 1 are to be collected.

3. Each Member State shall forward to the Commission, periodically or at the request of the latter, the information produced by its information system.

4. The Commission shall collate the information for the Community as a whole. Article 4 of Council Decision 77/587/EEC of 13 September 1977 setting up a consultation procedure on relations between Member States and third countries in shipping matters and on action relating to such matters in international organisations [5] shall apply to that information.

Article 3

The Member States and the Commission shall examine regularly, within the framework of the consultation procedure established by Decision 77/587/EEC and on the basis *inter alia* of the information produced by the information system referred to in Article 1, the activities of the fleets of the third countries specified in the decisions referred to in Article 2(1).

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[1] OJ C 110, 30.4.2004, p. 14.

[2] Opinion of the European Parliament of 9 March 2004 (OJ C 102 E, 28.4.2004, p. 107) and Decision of the Council of 20 December 2005.

[3] OJ L 258, 21.9.1978, p. 35. Decision as amended by Decision 89/242/EEC (OJ L 97, 11.4.1989, p. 47).

[4] See Annex I.

[5] OJ L 239, 17.9.1977, p. 23.

Article 4

The Council, acting unanimously, may decide on the joint application by Member States, in their relations with a third country or group of third countries regarding which a decision referred to in Article 2(1) has been adopted, of appropriate counter-measures forming part of their national legislation.

Article 5

The Member States shall retain the right to apply unilaterally their national information systems and counter-measures.

Article 6

Decision 78/774/EEC is hereby repealed, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States with regard to time-limits for implementing that Decision.

References made to the repealed Decision shall be construed as being made to this Decision and should be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex II.

Article 7

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 18 January 2006.

For the Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*
J. BORRELL FONTELLES	H. WINKLER

ANNEX I

Repealed Decision with its amendment

Council Decision 78/774/EEC	(OJ L 258, 21.9.1978, p. 35)
Council Decision 89/242/EEC	(OJ L 97, 11.4.1989, p. 47)

ANNEX II

Correlation table

Decision 78/774/EEC	This Decision
Article 1(1)	Article 1, first paragraph
Article 1(2), introductory phrase	Article 1, second paragraph, introductory phrase
Article 1(2), first indent	Article 1, second paragraph, point (a)
Article 1(2), second indent	Article 1, second paragraph, point (b)
Article 1(2), third indent	Article 1, second paragraph, point (c)
Articles 2 to 5	Articles 2 to 5
Article 6	—
—	Article 6
Article 7	Article 7
—	Annex I
—	Annex II

DIRECTIVE 2005/89/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 January 2006

concerning measures to safeguard security of electricity supply and infrastructure investment

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ([1]),

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ([2]),

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2003/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity ([3]), has made a very important contribution towards the creation of the internal market for electricity. The guarantee of a high level of security of electricity supply is a key objective for the successful operation of the internal market and that Directive gives the Member States the possibility of imposing public service obligations on electricity undertakings, *inter alia*, in relation to security of supply. Those public service obligations should be defined as precisely and strictly as possible, and should not result in the creation of generation capacity that goes beyond what is necessary to prevent undue interruption of distribution of electricity to final customers.

(2) Demand for electricity is usually forecast over a medium-term period on the basis of scenarios elaborated by transmission system operators or by other organisations capable of constructing them at the request of a Member State.

(3) A competitive single EU electricity market necessitates transparent and non-discriminatory policies on security of electricity supply compatible with the requirements of such a market. The absence of such policies in individual Member States, or significant differences between the policies of the Member States would lead to distortions of competition. The definition of clear roles and responsibilities of the competent authorities, as well as of Member States themselves and all relevant market actors, is therefore crucial in safeguarding security of electricity supply and the proper functioning of the internal market while at the same time avoiding creating obstacles to market entrants, such as companies generating or supplying electricity in a Member State that have recently started their operations in that Member State, and avoiding creating distortions of the internal market for electricity or significant difficulties for market actors, including companies with small market shares, such as generators or suppliers with a very small share in the relevant Community market.

(4) Decision No 1229/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([4]), sets out a series of guidelines for Community policy on trans-European energy networks. Regulation (EC) No 1228/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity ([5]) sets out, *inter alia*, the general principles and detailed rules relating to congestion management.

(5) When promoting electricity from renewable energy sources, it is necessary to ensure the availability of associated back-up capacity, where technically necessary, in order to maintain the reliability and security of the network.

(6) In order to meet the Community's environmental commitments and to reduce its dependence on imported energy, it is important to take account of the long-term effects of growth of electricity demand.

(7) Cooperation between national transmission system operators in issues relating to network security including definition of transfer capacity, information provision and network modelling is vital to the development of a well-functioning internal market and could be further improved. A lack of coordination regarding network security is detrimental to the development of equal conditions for competition.

([1]) OJ C 120, 20.5.2005, p. 119.

([2]) Opinion of the European Parliament of 5 July 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 1 December 2005.

([3]) OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 37. Directive as amended by Council Directive 2004/85/EC (OJ L 236, 7.7.2004, p. 10).

([4]) OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 11.

([5]) OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1223/2004 (OJ L 233, 2.7.2004, p. 3).

(8) The main intention of the relevant technical rules and recommendations, such as those contained in the Union for the Coordination of Transmission of Electricity (UCTE) Operation handbook, similar rules and recommendations developed by Nordel, the Baltic Grid Code and those for the United Kingdom and Irish systems, is to provide support for the technical operation of the interconnected network, thus contributing to meeting the need for continued operation of the network in the event of system failure at an individual point or points in the network and minimising the costs related to mitigating such supply disruption.

(9) Transmission and distribution system operators should be required to deliver a high level of service to final customers in terms of the frequency and duration of interruptions.

(10) Measures which may be used to ensure that appropriate levels of generation reserve capacity are maintained should be market-based and non-discriminatory and could include measures such as contractual guarantees and arrangements, capacity options or capacity obligations. These measures could also be supplemented by other non-discriminatory instruments such as capacity payments.

(11) In order to ensure that appropriate prior information is available, Member States should publish measures taken to maintain the balance between supply and demand among actual and potential investors in generation and among electricity consumers.

(12) Without prejudice to Articles 86, 87 and 88 of the Treaty, it is important for Member States to lay down an unambiguous, appropriate and stable framework which will facilitate security of electricity supply and is conducive to investments in generation capacity and demand management techniques. It is also important that appropriate measures are taken to ensure a regulatory framework that encourages investment in new transmission interconnection, especially between Member States.

(13) The European Council in Barcelona on 15 and 16 March 2002 agreed on a level of interconnection between Member States. Low levels of interconnection have the effect of fragmenting the market and are an obstacle to the development of competition. The existence of adequate physical transmission interconnection capacity, whether cross-border or not, is crucial but it is not a sufficient condition for competition to be fully effective. In the interest of final customers, the relation between the potential benefits of new interconnection projects and the costs for such projects should be reasonably balanced.

(14) While it is important to determine the maximum available transfer capacities without breaching the requirements of secure network operation, it is also important to ensure full transparency of the capacity calculation and allocation procedure in the transmission system. In this way, it could be possible to make better use of existing capacity, and no false shortage signals will be given to the market, which will support the achievement of a fully competitive internal market as envisaged in Directive 2003/54/EC.

(15) Transmission and distribution system operators need an appropriate and stable regulatory framework for investment, and for maintenance and renewal of the networks.

(16) Article 4 of Directive 2003/54/EC requires Member States to monitor and submit a report on security of electricity supply. This report should cover short, medium and long-term factors relevant for security of supply including transmission system operators' intention to invest in the network. In compiling such a report, Member States will be expected to refer to information and assessments already being undertaken by transmission system operators both on an individual and collective basis, including at European level.

(17) Member States should ensure the effective implementation of this Directive.

(18) Since the objectives of the proposed action, namely secure electricity supplies based on fair competition and the creation of a fully operational internal electricity market, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Scope

1. This Directive establishes measures aimed at safeguarding security of electricity supply so as to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market for electricity and to ensure:

(a) an adequate level of generation capacity;

(b) an adequate balance between supply and demand;

and

(c) an appropriate level of interconnection between Member States for the development of the internal market.

2. It establishes a framework within which Member States are to define transparent, stable and non-discriminatory policies on security of electricity supply compatible with the requirements of a competitive internal market for electricity.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the definitions contained in Article 2 of Directive 2003/54/EC shall apply. In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'regulatory authority' means the regulatory authorities in Member States, as designated in accordance with Article 23 of Directive 2003/54/EC;

(b) 'security of electricity supply' means the ability of an electricity system to supply final customers with electricity, as provided for under this Directive;

(c) 'operational network security' means the continuous operation of the transmission and, where appropriate, the distribution network under foreseeable circumstances;

(d) 'balance between supply and demand' means the satisfaction of foreseeable demands of consumers to use electricity without the need to enforce measures to reduce consumption.

Article 3

General provisions

1. Member States shall ensure a high level of security of electricity supply by taking the necessary measures to facilitate a stable investment climate and by defining the roles and responsibilities of competent authorities, including regulatory authorities where relevant, and all relevant market actors and publishing information thereon. The relevant market actors include, *inter alia*, transmission and distribution system operators, electricity generators, suppliers and final customers.

2. In implementing the measures referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take account of:

(a) the importance of ensuring continuity of electricity supplies;

(b) the importance of a transparent and stable regulatory framework;

(c) the internal market and the possibilities for cross-border cooperation in relation to security of electricity supply;

(d) the need for regular maintenance and, where necessary, renewal of the transmission and distribution networks to maintain the performance of the network;

(e) the importance of ensuring proper implementation of Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market [1] and Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market [2], insofar as their provisions are related to security of electricity supply;

(f) the need to ensure sufficient transmission and generation reserve capacity for stable operation;

and

(g) the importance of encouraging the establishment of liquid wholesale markets.

3. In implementing the measures referred to in paragraph 1, Member States may also take account of:

(a) the degree of diversity in electricity generation at national or relevant regional level;

(b) the importance of reducing the long-term effects of the growth of electricity demand;

(c) the importance of encouraging energy efficiency and the adoption of new technologies, in particular demand management technologies, renewable energy technologies and distributed generation;

and

(d) the importance of removing administrative barriers to investments in infrastructure and generation capacity.

4. Member States shall ensure that any measures adopted in accordance with this Directive are non-discriminatory and do not place an unreasonable burden on the market actors, including market entrants and companies with small market shares. Member States shall also take into account, before their adoption, the impact of the measures on the cost of electricity to final customers.

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[1] OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 33. Directive as amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

[2] OJ L 52, 21.2.2004, p. 50.

5. In ensuring an appropriate level of interconnection between Member States, as referred to in Article 1(1)(c), special consideration shall be given:

(a) each Member State's specific geographical situation;

(b) maintaining a reasonable balance between the costs of building new interconnectors and the benefit to final customers;

and

(c) ensuring that existing interconnectors are used as efficiently as possible.

Article 4

Operational network security

1. (a) Member States or the competent authorities shall ensure that transmission system operators set the minimum operational rules and obligations on network security.

Before setting such rules and obligations, they shall consult with the relevant actors in the countries with which interconnection exists;

(b) notwithstanding the first subparagraph of point (a), Member States may require transmission system operators to submit such rules and obligations to the competent authority for approval;

(c) Member States shall ensure that transmission and, where appropriate, distribution system operators comply with the minimum operational rules and obligations on network security;

(d) Member States shall require transmission system operators to maintain an appropriate level of operational network security.

To that effect, transmission system operators shall maintain an appropriate level of technical transmission reserve capacity for operational network security and cooperate with the transmission system operators concerned to which they are interconnected.

The level of foreseeable circumstances in which security shall be maintained is defined in the operational network security rules;

(e) Member States shall, in particular, ensure that interconnected transmission and, where appropriate, distribution system operators exchange information relating to the operation of networks in a timely and effective fashion in line with the minimum operational requirements. The same requirements shall, where appropriate, apply to transmission and distribution system operators that are interconnected with system operators outside the Community.

2. Member States or the competent authorities shall ensure that transmission and, where appropriate, distribution system operators set and meet quality of supply and network security performance objectives. These objectives shall be subject to approval by the Member States or competent authorities and their implementation shall be monitored by them. They shall be objective, transparent and non-discriminatory and shall be published.

3. In taking the measures referred to in Article 24 of Directive 2003/54/EC and in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1228/2003, Member States shall not discriminate between cross-border contracts and national contracts.

4. Member States shall ensure that curtailment of supply in emergency situations shall be based on predefined criteria relating to the management of imbalances by transmission system operators. Any safeguard measures shall be taken in close consultation with other relevant transmission system operators, respecting relevant bilateral agreements, including agreements on the exchange of information.

Article 5

Maintaining balance between supply and demand

1. Member States shall take appropriate measures to maintain a balance between the demand for electricity and the availability of generation capacity.

In particular, Member States shall:

(a) without prejudice to the particular requirements of small isolated systems, encourage the establishment of a wholesale market framework that provides suitable price signals for generation and consumption;

(b) require transmission system operators to ensure that an appropriate level of generation reserve capacity is available for balancing purposes and/or to adopt equivalent market based measures.

2. Without prejudice to Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty, Member States may also take additional measures, including but not limited to the following:

(a) provisions facilitating new generation capacity and the entry of new generation companies to the market;

(b) removal of barriers that prevent the use of interruptible contracts;

(c) removal of barriers that prevent the conclusion of contracts of varying lengths for both producers and customers;

(d) encouragement of the adoption of real-time demand management technologies such as advanced metering systems;

(e) encouragement of energy conservation measures;

(f) tendering procedures or any procedure equivalent in terms of transparency and non-discrimination in accordance with Article 7(1) of Directive 2003/54/EC.

3. Member States shall publish the measures to be taken pursuant to this Article and shall ensure the widest possible dissemination thereof.

Article 6

Network investment

1. Member States shall establish a regulatory framework that:

(a) provides investment signals for both the transmission and distribution system network operators to develop their networks in order to meet foreseeable demand from the market;

and

(b) facilitates maintenance and, where necessary, renewal of their networks.

2. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1228/2003, Member States may allow for merchant investments in interconnection.

Member States shall ensure that decisions on investments in interconnection are taken in close cooperation between relevant transmission system operators.

Article 7

Reporting

1. Member States shall ensure that the report referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2003/54/EC covers the overall adequacy of the electricity system to supply current and projected demands for electricity, comprising:

(a) operational network security;

(b) the projected balance of supply and demand for the next five-year period;

(c) the prospects for security of electricity supply for the period between five and 15 years from the date of the report;

and

(d) the investment intentions, for the next five or more calendar years, of transmission system operators and those of any other party of which they are aware, as regards the provision of cross-border interconnection capacity.

2. Member States or the competent authorities shall prepare the report in close cooperation with transmission system operators. Transmission system operators shall, if appropriate, consult with neighbouring transmission system operators.

3. The section of the report relating to interconnection investment intentions, referred to in paragraph 1(d), shall take account of:

(a) the principles of congestion management, as set out in Regulation (EC) No 1228/2003;

(b) existing and planned transmission lines;

(c) expected patterns of generation, supply, cross-border exchanges and consumption, allowing for demand management measures,

and

(d) regional, national and European sustainable development objectives, including those projects forming part of the Axes for priority projects set out in Annex I to Decision No 1229/2003/EC.

Member States shall ensure that transmission system operators provide information on their investment intentions or those of any other party of which they are aware as regards the provision of cross-border interconnection capacity.

Member States may also require transmission system operators to provide information on investments related to the building of internal lines that materially affect the provision of cross-border interconnection.

4. Member States or the competent authorities shall ensure that the necessary means for access to the relevant data are facilitated to the transmission system operators and/or to the competent authorities where relevant in the development of this task.

The non-disclosure of confidential information shall be ensured.

5. On the basis of the information referred to in paragraph 1(d), received from the competent authorities, the Commission shall report to the Member States, the competent authorities and the European Regulators Group on Electricity and Gas established by Commission Decision 2003/796/EC [1] on the investments planned and their contribution to the objectives set out in Article 1(1).

This report may be combined with the reporting provided for in point (c) of Article 28(1) of Directive 2003/54/EC and shall be published.

Article 8

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 24 February 2008. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt those measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.

2. By 1 December 2007, Member States shall notify the Commission of the text of the provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 9

Reporting

The Commission shall monitor and review the application of this Directive and submit a progress report to the European Parliament and the Council by 24 February 2010.

Article 10

Entry into force

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

Article 11

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 18 January 2006.

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*
J. BORRELL FONTELLES	H. WINKLER

[1] OJ L 296, 14.11.2003, p. 34.

DIRECTIVE 2005/90/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 January 2006

amending, for the 29th time, Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction — c/m/r)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee [1],

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty [2],

Whereas:

(1) The measures provided for in this Directive fall within the framework of the action plan adopted in Decision No 1786/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002 adopting a programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003 to 2008) [3]. According to that Decision the Community is committed to promoting and improving health, preventing disease, and countering potential threats to health, with a view to reducing avoidable morbidity and premature mortality and activity-impairing disability.

(2) The substances which appear in Annex I to Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances [4] and are classified as carcinogens category 1 or 2 may cause cancer. The substances which appear in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC and are classified as mutagens category 1 or 2 may cause heritable genetic damage. The substances which appear in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC and are classified as toxic to reproduction category 1 or 2 may cause birth defects or may impair fertility.

(3) In order to improve human health protection and consumer safety, the use of substances newly-classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction of category 1 or 2 should be regulated and the placing on the market of substances and preparations containing them should be subject to restriction for sale to the general public.

(4) Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations [5] lays down restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, with the objective, among others, to improve human health protection and consumer safety.

(5) Directive 94/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council [6] amending for the 14th time Directive 76/769/EEC, establishes, in the form of an Appendix to Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC, a list containing substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction of category 1 or 2. Such substances and preparations containing them should be subject to restriction for sale to the general public.

(6) Directive 94/60/EC provides that, no later than six months after publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of an adaptation to technical progress of Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, which contains substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction in category 1 or 2, the Commission will submit to the European Parliament and Council a proposal for a directive regulating these newly-classified substances, so as to update the Appendix of Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC. The proposal from the Commission will take account of the risks and advantages of the newly-classified substances, as well as of the Community legislative provisions on risk analysis.

[1] OJ C 255, 14.10.2005, p. 33.

[2] Opinion of the European Parliament of 23 June 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 8 December 2005.

[3] OJ L 271, 9.10.2002, p. 1. Decision as amended by Decision No 786/2004/EC (OJ L 138, 30.4.2004, p. 7).

[4] OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2004/73/EC (OJ L 152, 30.4.2004, p. 1, as corrected by OJ L 216, 16.6.2004, p. 3).

[5] OJ L 262, 27.9.1976, p. 201. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2004/98/EC (OJ L 305, 1.10.2004, p. 63).

[6] OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 1.

(7) Commission Directive 2004/73/EC of 29 April 2004 adapting to technical progress for the 29th time Council Directive 67/548/EEC, and more particularly Annex I thereto, includes 146 entries containing substances newly-classified as carcinogenic category 1, 21 entries containing substances newly-classified as carcinogenic category 2, 152 entries containing substances newly-classified as mutagenic category 2 and 24 entries containing substances newly-classified as toxic to reproduction category 2.

(8) Directive 2004/73/EC also amends the notes relating to the identification, classification and labelling ascribed to four substances classified as carcinogenic category 1, thirty-six entries containing substances classified as carcinogenic category 2, six entries containing substances classified as mutagenic category 2, two entries containing substances classified as toxic to reproduction category 1 and three entries containing substances classified as toxic to reproduction category 2. The lists in the Appendix of Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC should be amended accordingly.

(9) The risks and advantages of the substances newly-classified by Directive 2004/73/EC as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction of category 1 or 2 have been taken into account, in particular those relating to the substances which were not yet subject to a restriction for use in substances and preparations placed on the market for sale to the general public (due to an earlier classification). This analysis concluded that these newly-classified substances could be inserted in the Appendix of Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC.

(10) This Directive should apply without prejudice to Community legislation laying down minimum requirements for the protection of workers contained in Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work [1], and individual directives based thereon, in particular Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work [2],

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

The Appendix of Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC shall be amended as set out in the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall adopt and publish the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive before 24 February 2007. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those measures and a correlation table between those measures and this Directive.

They shall apply those measures from 24 August 2007.

When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be determined by the Member States.

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 Strasbourg, 18 January 2006.

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*
J. BORRELL FONTELLES	H. WINKLER

[1] OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1.

[2] OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50, as corrected by OJ L 229, 29.6.2004, p. 23.

ANNEX

1. The heading 'Notes' of the Foreword shall be amended as follows:

(a) the following notes are inserted:

'Note A:

The name of the substance must appear on the label in the form of one of the designations given in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC (see Article 23(2)(a)).

In Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, use is sometimes made of a general description such as "… compounds" or "… salts". In this case, the manufacturer or any other person who markets such a substance is required to state on the label the correct name, due account being taken of the chapter entitled "Nomenclature" of the Foreword.

Directive 67/548/EEC also requires that the symbols, indications of danger, R- and S-phrases to be used for each substance shall be those shown in Annex I (Article 23(2)(c), (d) and (e)).

For substances belonging to one particular group of substances included in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, the symbols, indications of danger, R- and S-phrases to be used for each substance shall be those shown in the appropriate entry in that Annex I.

For substances belonging to more than one group of substances included in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, the symbols, indications of danger, R- and S-phrases to be used for each substance shall be those shown in both the appropriate entries given in Annex I. In cases where two different classifications are given in the two entries for the same hazard, the classification reflecting the more severe hazard classification is used.'

'Note D:

Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC.

However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the manufacturer or any person who places such a substance on the market must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised".'

'Note E:

Substances with specific effects on human health (see Chapter 4 of Annex VI to Directive 67/548/EEC) that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic for reproduction in categories 1 or 2 are ascribed Note E if they are also classified as very toxic (T+), toxic (T) or harmful (Xn). For these substances, the risk phrases R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R39, R68 (harmful), R48 and R65 and all combinations of these risk phrases shall be preceded by the word "Also".'

'Note H:

The classification and label shown for this substance applies to the dangerous property(ies) indicated by the risk phrase(s) in combination with the category(ies) of danger shown. The requirements of Article 6 of Directive 67/548/EEC on manufacturers, distributors, and importers of this substance apply to all other aspects of classification and labelling. The final label shall follow the requirements of Section 7 of Annex VI to Directive 67/548/EEC.

This note applies to certain coal- and oil-derived substances and to certain entries for groups of substances in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC.'

'Note S:

This substance may not require a label according to Article 23 of Directive 67/548/EEC (see Section 8 of Annex VI).'

(b) Note K is replaced by the following text:

'Note K:

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3-butadiene (Einecs No 203-450-8). If the substance is not classified as a carcinogen or mutagen, at least the S-phrases (2-)9-16 should apply. This note applies to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC.'

2. The list under heading 'Point 29 — Carcinogens: category 1' shall be amended as follows:

(a) the following entries are inserted:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Triethyl arsenate	601-067-00-4	427-700-2	15606-95-8	
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropaniser overhead, C_3-rich acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked hydrocarbons and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_4, predominantly C_3.)	649-062-00-6	270-755-0	68477-73-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-063-00-1	270-756-6	68477-74-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C_{1-5}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6, predominantly C_1 through C_5.)	649-064-00-7	270-757-1	68477-75-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic polymerised naphtha stabiliser overhead, C_{2-4}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of catalytic polymerised naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_6, predominantly C_2 through C_4.)	649-065-00-2	270-758-7	68477-76-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformer, C_{1-4}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6, predominantly C_1 through C_4.)	649-066-00-8	270-760-8	68477-79-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-5} olefinic-paraffinic alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of olefinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5 which are used as alkylation feed. Ambient temperatures normally exceed the critical temperature of these combinations.)	649-067-00-3	270-765-5	68477-83-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), C_4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a catalytic fractionation process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4.)	649-068-00-9	270-767-6	68477-85-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), deethaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from distillation of the gas and gasoline fractions from the catalytic cracking process. It contains predominantly ethane and ethylene.)	649-069-00-4	270-768-1	68477-86-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), deisobutaniser tower overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the atmospheric distillation of a butane-butylene stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4.)	649-070-00-X	270-769-7	68477-87-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser dry, propene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some ethane and propane.)	649-071-00-5	270-772-3	68477-90-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-072-00-0	270-773-9	68477-91-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas recovery plant depropaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4, predominantly propane.)	649-073-00-6	270-777-0	68477-94-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), Girbatol unit feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons that is used as the feed into the Girbatol unit to remove hydrogen sulfide. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-074-00-1	270-778-6	68477-95-2	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), isomerised naphtha fractionator, C_4-rich, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas	649-075-00-7	270-782-8	68477-99-6	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue fractionation reflux drum; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-076-00-2	270-802-5	68478-21-7	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha stabilisation absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-077-00-8	270-803-0	68478-22-8	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker, catalytic reformer and hydrodesulfuriser combined fractionater; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of products from catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydrodesulfurising processes treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-078-00-3	270-804-6	68478-24-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-079-00-9	270-806-7	68478-26-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C_4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of straight-run naphtha, distillation tail gas and catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser tail gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly butane and isobutane.)	649-080-00-4	270-813-5	68478-32-0	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas recovery plant, C_{1-2}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of distillate tail gas, straight-run naphtha, catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser tail gas. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5, predominantly methane and ethane.)	649-081-00-X	270-814-0	68478-33-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum residues thermal cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the thermal cracking of vacuum residues. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-082-00-5	270-815-6	68478-34-2	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-4}-rich, petroleum distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation and condensation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_3 through C_4.)	649-083-00-0	270-990-9	68512-91-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), full-range straight-run naphtha dehexaniser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of the full-range straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_6.)	649-084-00-6	271-000-8	68513-15-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropaniser off, hydrocarbon-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbon produced by the distillation of products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4. It may also contain small amounts of hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide.)	649-085-00-1	271-001-3	68513-16-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the stabilisation of light straight-run naphtha. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_6.)	649-086-00-7	271-002-9	68513-17-7	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Residues (petroleum), alkylation splitter, C_4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex residuum from the distillation of streams from various refinery operations. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_4 through C_5, predominantly butane, and boiling in the range of approximately – 11,7 °C to 27,8 °C.)	649-087-00-2	271-010-2	68513-66-6	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons provided by thermal cracking and absorber operations and by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately – 164 °C to – 0,5 °C.)	649-088-00-8	271-032-2	68514-31-8	H, K
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.)	649-089-00-3	271-038-5	68514-36-3	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-3}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3 and boiling in the range of approximately – 164 °C to – 42 °C.)	649-090-00-9	271-259-7	68527-16-2	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}, debutaniser fraction; Petroleum gas	649-091-00-4	271-261-8	68527-19-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{1-5}, wet; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil and/or the cracking of tower gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-092-00-X	271-624-0	68602-83-5	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{2-4}; Petroleum gas	649-093-00-5	271-734-9	68606-25-7	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_3; Petroleum gas	649-094-00-0	271-735-4	68606-26-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4.)	649-095-00-6	271-737-5	68606-27-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser bottoms fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropaniser bottoms. It consists predominantly of butane, isobutane and butadiene.)	649-096-00-1	271-742-2	68606-34-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), refinery blend; Petroleum gas (A complex combination obtained from various processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-097-00-7	272-183-7	68783-07-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5.)	649-098-00-2	272-203-4	68783-64-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{2-4}, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately − 51 °C to − 34 °C.)	649-099-00-8	272-205-5	68783-65-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the fractionation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-100-00-1	272-871-7	68918-99-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), dehexaniser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of combined naphtha streams. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-101-00-7	272-872-2	68919-00-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), light straight run gasoline fractionation stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of light straight-run gasoline. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-102-00-2	272-878-5	68919-05-1	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), naphtha unifiner desulfurisation stripper off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a naphtha unifiner desulfurisation process and stripped from the naphtha product. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-103-00-8	272-879-0	68919-06-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reforming off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-104-00-3	272-882-7	68919-09-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the fractionation of the charge to the C_3-C_4 splitter. It consists predominantly of C_3 hydrocarbons.)	649-105-00-9	272-893-7	68919-20-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), straight-run stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of the liquid from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-106-00-4	272-883-2	68919-10-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-107-00-X	273-169-3	68952-76-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and naphtha stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha and distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-108-00-5	273-170-9	68952-77-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), thermal-cracked distillate, gas oil and naphtha absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the separation of thermal-cracked distillates, naphtha and gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-109-00-0	273-175-6	68952-81-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), thermal cracked hydrocarbon fractionation stabiliser, petroleum coking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of thermal cracked hydrocarbons from a petroleum coking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-110-00-6	273-176-1	68952-82-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), light steam-cracked, butadiene concentration; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly of C_4.)	649-111-00-1	273-265-5	68955-28-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reformer stabiliser overhead; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and the fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-112-00-7	273-270-2	68955-34-0	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_4; Petroleum gas	649-113-00-2	289-339-5	87741-01-3	H, K
Alkanes, C_{1-4}, C_3-rich; Petroleum gas	649-114-00-8	292-456-4	90622-55-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), steam-cracker C_3-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some propane and boils in the range of approximately – 70 °C to 0 °C.)	649-115-00-3	295-404-9	92045-22-2	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_4, steam-cracker distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products of a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C_4, predominantly 1-butene and 2-butene, containing also butane and isobutene and boiling in the range of approximately – 12 °C to 5 °C.)	649-116-00-9	295-405-4	92045-23-3	H, K
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened, C_4 fraction; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to oxidise mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of C_4 saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons.)	649-117-00-4	295-463-0	92045-80-2	H, K, S

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Raffinates (petroleum), steam-cracked C_4 fraction cuprous ammonium acetate extraction, C_{3-5} and C_{3-5} unsaturated, butadiene-free; Petroleum gas	649-119-00-5	307-769-4	97722-19-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), amine system feed; Refinery gas (The feed gas to the amine system for removal of hydrogen sulphide. It consists primarily of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5 may also be present.)	649-120-00-0	270-746-1	68477-65-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrodesulphuriser off; Refinery gas (Off gases produced by the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6, including benzene, may also be present.)	649-121-00-6	270-747-7	68477-66-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by recycling the gases of the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-122-00-1	270-748-2	68477-67-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), blend oil, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-123-00-7	270-749-8	68477-68-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-124-00-2	270-759-2	68477-77-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer recycle; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from catalytic reforming of C_6-C_8 feed and recycled to conserve hydrogen. It consists primarily of hydrogen. It may also contain various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-125-00-8	270-761-3	68477-80-5	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from catalytic reforming of C_6-C_8 feed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5 and hydrogen.)	649-126-00-3	270-762-9	68477-81-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas	649-127-00-9	270-763-4	68477-82-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_2-return stream; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the extraction of hydrogen from a gas stream which consists primarily of hydrogen with small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, ethane, and ethylene. It contains predominantly hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane, and ethylene with small amounts of hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon monoxide.)	649-128-00-4	270-766-0	68477-84-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), dry sour, gas-concentration-unit-off; Refinery gas (The complex combination of dry gases from a gas concentration unit. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-129-00-X	270-774-4	68477-92-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas concentration reabsorber distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from combined gas streams in a gas concentration reabsorber. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-130-00-5	270-776-5	68477-93-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by absorbing hydrogen from a hydrogen rich stream. It consists of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and methane with small amounts of C_2 hydrocarbons.)	649-131-00-0	270-779-1	68477-96-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated as a gas from hydrocarbon gases by chilling. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane, and C_2 hydrocarbons.)	649-132-00-6	270-780-7	68477-97-4	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreater blend oil recycle, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from recycled hydrotreated blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-133-00-1	270-781-2	68477-98-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from recycled reactor gases. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-134-00-7	270-783-3	68478-00-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reformer make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reformers. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-135-00-2	270-784-9	68478-01-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen, methane, and ethane with various small amounts of hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range C_3 through C_5.)	649-136-00-8	270-785-4	68478-02-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater, hydrogen-methane-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen and methane with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_5.)	649-137-00-3	270-787-5	68478-03-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-138-00-9	270-788-0	68478-04-6	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-139-00-4	270-789-6	68478-05-7	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refractionation absorber; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from refractionation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-140-00-X	270-805-1	68478-25-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-141-00-5	270-807-2	68478-27-3	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-142-00-0	270-808-8	68478-28-4	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-143-00-6	270-809-3	68478-29-5	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised straight-run naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from hydrodesulphurisation of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-144-00-1	270-810-9	68478-30-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha stabiliser overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha followed by fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-145-00-7	270-999-8	68513-14-4	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent high-pressure flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the high-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-146-00-2	271-003-4	68513-18-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent low-pressure flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by low-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-147-00-8	271-005-5	68513-19-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), oil refinery gas distillation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated by distillation of a gas stream containing hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6 or obtained by cracking ethane and propane. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_2, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide.)	649-148-00-3	271-258-1	68527-15-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrotreater depentaniser overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by treating the feed from the benzene unit with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst followed by depentanising. It consists primarily of hydrogen, ethane and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6. It may contain trace amounts of benzene.)	649-149-00-9	271-623-5	68602-82-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidised catalytic cracker overheads fractionator; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead products from the catalytic cracking process in the fluidised catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-150-00-4	271-625-6	68602-84-6	H, 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	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking low-pressure separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the liquid-vapour separation of the hydrocracking process reactor effluent. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-152-00-5	272-182-1	68783-06-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), refinery; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from various petroleum refining operations. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-153-00-0	272-338-9	68814-67-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), platformer products separator off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the chemical reforming of naphthenes to aromatics. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-154-00-6	272-343-6	68814-90-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine depentaniser stabiliser off; Refinery gas (The complex combination obtained from the depentaniser stabilisation of hydrotreated kerosine. It consists primarily of hydrogen, methane, ethane, and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_5.)	649-155-00-1	272-775-5	68911-58-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine flash drum; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the flash drum of the unit treating sour kerosine with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists primarily of hydrogen and methane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_5.)	649-156-00-7	272-776-0	68911-59-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), distillate unifiner desulphurisation stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid product of the unifiner desulphurisation process. It consists of hydrogen sulphide, methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-157-00-2	272-873-8	68919-01-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker fractionation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead product of the fluidised catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-158-00-8	272-874-3	68919-02-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker scrubbing secondary absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by scrubbing the overhead gas from the fluidised catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-159-00-3	272-875-9	68919-03-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulphurisation stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid product of the heavy distillate hydrotreater desulphurisation process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-160-00-9	272-876-4	68919-04-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), platformer stabiliser off, light ends fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of the light ends of the platinum reactors of the platformer unit. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-161-00-4	272-880-6	68919-07-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), preflash tower off, crude distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-162-00-X	272-881-1	68919-08-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), tar stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of reduced crude oil. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-163-00-5	272-884-8	68919-11-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), unifiner stripper off; Refinery gas (A combination of hydrogen and methane obtained by fractionation of the products from the unifiner unit.)	649-164-00-0	272-885-3	68919-12-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulphurised naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the hydrodesulphurisation of naphtha. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-165-00-6	273-173-5	68952-79-4	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run naphtha hydrodesulphuriser; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the hydrodesulphurisation of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-166-00-1	273-174-0	68952-80-7	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), sponge absorber off, fluidised catalytic cracker and gas oil desulphuriser overhead fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of products from the fluidised catalytic cracker and gas oil desulphuriser. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-167-00-7	273-269-7	68955-33-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), crude distillation and catalytic cracking; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by crude distillation and catalytic cracking processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, carbon monoxide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-168-00-2	273-563-5	68989-88-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil diethanolamine scrubber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by desulphurisation of gas oils with diethanolamine. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-169-00-8	295-397-2	92045-15-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulphurisation effluent; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by separation of the liquid phase from the effluent from the hydrogenation reaction. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-170-00-3	295-398-8	92045-16-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulphurisation purge; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gases obtained from the reformer and from the purges from the hydrogenation reactor. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-171-00-9	295-399-3	92045-17-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogenator effluent flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gases obtained from flash of the effluents after the hydrogenation reaction. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-172-00-4	295-400-7	92045-18-6	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking high-pressure residual; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained as a mixture of the non-condensable portions from the product of a naphtha steam cracking process as well as residual gases obtained during the preparation of subsequent products. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5 with which natural gas may also be mixed.)	649-173-00-X	295-401-2	92045-19-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), residue visbaking off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from viscosity reduction of residues in a furnace. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulphide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-174-00-5	295-402-8	92045-20-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-4}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from the cracking of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly of propane and propylene, and boiling in the range of approximately – 51 °C to – 1 °C.)	649-177-00-1	268-629-5	68131-75-9	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber; Petroleum gas (The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from catalytic cracked distillates and catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-178-00-7	269-617-2	68307-98-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymerisation naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the fractionation stabilisation products from polymerisation of naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-179-00-2	269-618-8	68307-99-3	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabiliser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-180-00-8	269-619-3	68308-00-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater stripper; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating thermal cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-181-00-3	269-620-9	68308-01-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run distillate hydrodesulphuriser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulphurisation of straight run distillates and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-182-00-9	269-630-3	68308-10-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas oil catalytic cracking absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of products from the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-183-00-4	269-623-5	68308-03-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-184-00-X	269-624-0	68308-04-3	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant deethaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists of hydrocarbon having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-185-00-5	269-625-6	68308-05-4	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised distillate and hydrodesulphurised naphtha fractionator, acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of hydrodesulphurised naphtha and distillate hydrocarbon streams and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-186-00-0	269-626-1	68308-06-5	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised vacuum gas oil stripper, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stripping stabilisation of catalytic hydrodesulphurised vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-187-00-6	269-627-7	68308-07-6	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabiliser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation of light straight-run naphtha and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-188-00-1	269-629-8	68308-09-8	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), propane-propylene alkylation feed prep deethaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the reaction products of propane with propylene. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-189-00-7	269-631-9	68308-11-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum gas oil hydrodesulphuriser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulphurisation of vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-190-00-2	269-632-4	68308-12-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from the catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5 and boiling in the range of approximately – 48 °C to 32 °C.)	649-191-00-8	270-071-2	68409-99-4	H, K
Alkanes, C_{1-2}; Petroleum gas	649-193-00-9	270-651-5	68475-57-0	H, K
Alkanes, C_{2-3}; Petroleum gas	649-194-00-4	270-652-0	68475-58-1	H, K
Alkanes, C_{3-4}; Petroleum gas	649-195-00-X	270-653-6	68475-59-2	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Alkanes, C_{4-5}; Petroleum gas	649-196-00-5	270-654-1	68475-60-5	H, K
Fuel gases; Petroleum gas (A combination of light gases. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.)	649-197-00-0	270-667-2	68476-26-6	H, K
Fuel gases, crude oil of distillates; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of light gases produced by distillation of crude oil and by catalytic reforming of naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately – 217 °C to – 12 °C.)	649-198-00-6	270-670-9	68476-29-9	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-4}; Petroleum gas	649-199-00-1	270-681-9	68476-40-4	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-5}; Petroleum gas	649-200-00-5	270-682-4	68476-42-6	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{2-4}, C_3-rich; Petroleum gas	649-201-00-0	270-689-2	68476-49-3	H, K
Petroleum gases, liquefied; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately – 40 °C to 80 °C.)	649-202-00-6	270-704-2	68476-85-7	H, K, S
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately – 40 °C to 80 °C.)	649-203-00-1	270-705-8	68476-86-8	H, K, S
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-4}, isobutane-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_6, predominantly butane and isobutane. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly isobutane.)	649-204-00-7	270-724-1	68477-33-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Distillates (petroleum), C_{3-6}, piperylene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in the carbon numbers C_3 through C_6. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly piperylenes.)	649-205-00-2	270-726-2	68477-35-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), butane splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4.)	649-206-00-8	270-750-3	68477-69-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{2-3}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic fractionation process. It contains predominantly ethane, ethylene, propane, and propylene.)	649-207-00-3	270-751-9	68477-70-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked gas oil depropaniser bottoms, C_4-rich acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked gas oil hydrocarbon stream and treated to remove hydrogen sulphide and other acidic components. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4.)	649-208-00-9	270-752-4	68477-71-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked naphtha debutaniser bottoms, C_{3-5}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5.)	649-209-00-4	270-754-5	68477-72-5	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), isomerised naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation products from isomerised naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-210-00-X	269-628-2	68308-08-7	H, K'

(b) the entries with index numbers 024-001-00-0, 601-020-00-8, 612-022-00-3 and 612-042-00-2 are replaced by the following:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Chromium (VI) trioxide	024-001-00-0	215-607-8	1333-82-0	E
Benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2	E
2-naphthylamine; beta-naphthylamine	612-022-00-3	202-080-4	91-59-8	E
Benzidine; 4,4′-diaminobiphenyl; biphenyl-4,4′-ylenediamine; 1,1′-biphenyl-4,4′-diamine	612-042-00-2	202-199-1	92-87-5	E'

3. The list under heading 'Point 29 — Carcinogens: category 2' shall be amended as follows:

(a) the following entries are inserted:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Isobutyl nitrite	007-017-00-2	208-819-7	542-56-3	E
Cadmium sulphide	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6	E
Cadmium (pyrophoric)	048-011-00-X	231-152-8	7440-43-9	E
Isoprene (stabilised) 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene	601-014-00-5	201-143-3	78-79-5	D
Chloroprene (stabilised) 2-chlorobuta-1,3-diene	602-036-00-8	204-818-0	126-99-8	D, E
1,2,3-trichloropropane	602-062-00-X	202-486-1	96-18-4	D
α, α, α, 4-tetrachlorotoluene p-chlorobenzotrichloride	602-093-00-9	226-009-1	5216-25-1	E
4,4′-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone Michler's ketone	606-073-00-0	202-027-5	90-94-8	
Oxiranemethanol, 4-methylbenzene-sulfonate, (S)-	607-411-00-X	417-210-7	70987-78-9	
2-nitrotoluene	609-065-00-5	201-853-3	88-72-2	E
(Methylenebis(4,1-phenylenazo(1-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1,2-dihydro-6-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-oxopyridine-5,3-diyl)))-1,1′-dipyridinium dichloride dihydrochloride	611-099-00-0	401-500-5	—	
Diaminotoluene, technical product — mixture of (2) and (3) Methyl-phenylenediamine (1) 4-methyl-m-phenylene diamine (2) 2-methyl-m-phenylene diamine (3)	612-151-00-5	246-910-3 (1) 202-453-1 (2) 212-513-9 (3)	25376-45-8 (1) 95-80-7 (2) 823-40-5 (3)	E
4-chloro-o-toluidine (1) 4-chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride (2)	612-196-00-0	202-441-6 (1) 221-627-8 (2)	95-69-2 (1) 3165-93-3 (2)	E
2,4,5-trimethylaniline (1) 2,4,5-trimethylaniline hydrochloride (2)	612-197-00-6	205-282-0 (1)-(2)	137-17-7 (1) 21436-97-5 (2)	E
4,4′-thiodianiline (1) and its salts	612-198-00-1	205-370-9 (1)	139-65-1 (1)	E

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
4,4′-oxydianiline (1) and its salts p-aminophenyl ether (1)	612-199-00-7	202-977-0 (1)	101-80-4 (1)	E
2,4-diaminoanisole (1) 4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine 2,4-diaminoanisole sulphate (2)	612-200-00-0	210-406-1 (1) 254-323-9 (2)	615-05-4 (1) 39156-41-7 (2)	
N,N,N′,N′-tetramethyl-4,4′-methylendianiline	612-201-00-6	202-959-2	101-61-1	
C.I. Basic Violet 3 with ≥ 0,1 % of Michler's ketone (EC No 202-027-5)	612-205-00-8	208-953-6	548-62-9	E
6-methoxy-m-toluidine p-cresidine	612-209-00-X	204-419-1	120-71-8	E
A mixture of 1,3,5-tris (3-aminomethylphenyl)-1,3,5-(1H,3H,5H)-triazine-2,4,6-trione; a mixture of oligomers of 3,5-bis (3-aminomethylphenyl)-1-poly(3,5-bis (3-aminomethylphenyl)-2,4,6-trioxo-1,3,5-(1H,3H,5H)-triazin-1-yl)-1,3,5-(1H,3H,5H)-triazine-2,4,6-trione	613-199-00-X	421-550-1	—	
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction Wash oil	648-098-00-X	292-605-3	90640-84-9	H
Creosote oil	648-099-00-5	263-047-8	61789-28-4	H
Creosote	648-101-00-4	232-287-5	8001-58-9	H'

(b) the entries with index numbers 007-008-00-3, 007-013-00-0, 016-023-00-4, 024-002-00-6, 024-003-00-1, 024-004-00-7, 024-004-01-4, 027-004-00-5, 027-005-00-0, 048-002-00-0, 048-006-00-2, 048-008-00-3, 048-009-00-9, 602-010-00-6, 602-073-00-X, 603-063-00-8, 605-020-00-9, 608-003-00-4, 609-007-00-9, 609-049-00-8, 611-001-00-6, 611-063-00-4, 612-035-00-4, 612-051-00-1, 612-077-00-3, 613-033-00-6, 648-043-00-X, 648-080-00-1, 648-100-00-9, 648-102-00-X, 648-138-00-6, 649-001-00-3, 649-002-00-9, 649-003-00-4, 649-004-00-X, 649-005-00-5 and 649-006-00-0 are replaced by the following:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Hydrazine	007-008-00-3	206-114-9	302-01-2	E
1,2-dimethylhydrazine	007-013-00-0	—	540-73-8	E
Dimethyl sulphate	016-023-00-4	201-058-1	77-78-1	E
Potassium dichromate	024-002-00-6	231-906-6	7778-50-9	E
Ammonium dichromate	024-003-00-1	232-143-1	7789-09-5	E
Sodium dichromate anhydrate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	E
Sodium dichromate, dihydrate	024-004-01-4	234-190-3	7789-12-0	E
Cobalt dichloride	027-004-00-5	231-589-4	7646-79-9	E
Cobalt sulphate	027-005-00-0	233-334-2	10124-43-3	E
Cadmium oxide	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0	E

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Cadmium fluoride	048-006-00-2	232-222-0	7790-79-6	E
Cadmium chloride	048-008-00-3	233-296-7	10108-64-2	E
Cadmium sulphate	048-009-00-9	233-331-6	10124-36-4	E
1,2-dibromoethane; ethylene dibromide	602-010-00-6	203-444-5	106-93-4	E
1,4-dichlorobut-2-ene	602-073-00-X	212-121-8	764-41-0	E
2,3-epoxypropan-1-ol; glycidol oxiranemethanol	603-063-00-8	209-128-3	556-52-5	E
5-allyl-1,3-benzodioxole; safrole	605-020-00-9	202-345-4	94-59-7	E
Acrylonitrile	608-003-00-4	203-466-5	107-13-1	D, E
2,4-dinitrotoluene; dinitrotoluene, technical grade (1); dinitrotoluene (2)	609-007-00-9	204-450-0 (1) 246-836-1 (2)	121-14-2 (1) 25321-14-6 (2)	E
2,6-dinitrotoluene	609-049-00-8	210-106-0	606-20-2	E
Azobenzene	611-001-00-6	203-102-5	103-33-3	E
Trisodium-(4′-(8-acetylamino-3,6-disulfonato-2-naphthylazo)-4″-(6-benzoylamino-3-sulfonato-2-naphthylazo)biphenyl-1,3′,3″, 1‴-tetraolato-O, O′, O″, O‴)copper(II)	611-063-00-4	413-590-3	—	
2-methoxyaniline; o-anisidine,	612-035-00-4	201-963-1	90-04-0	E
4,4′-diaminodiphenylmethane; 4,4′-methylenedianiline	612-051-00-1	202-974-4	101-77-9	E
N-nitrosodimethylamine; dimethylnitrosamine	612-077-00-3	200-549-8	62-75-9	E
2-methylaziridine; propyleneimine	613-033-00-6	200-878-7	75-55-8	E
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction, acenaphthene-free; Wash oil redistillate (The oil remaining after removal by a crystallisation 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	H
Residues (coal tar), creosote oil distillation; Wash oil redistillate (The residue from the fractional distillation of wash oil boiling in the approximate range of 270 °C to 330 °C. It consists predominantly of dinuclear aromatic and heterocyclic hydrocarbons.)	648-080-00-1	295-506-3	92061-93-3	H
Creosote oil, high-boiling distillate; Wash oil (The high-boiling distillation fraction obtained from the high temperature carbonisation 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.)	648-100-00-9	274-565-9	70321-79-8	H

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
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. It consists predominantly of biphenyl and isomeric diphenylnaphthalenes.)	648-102-00-X	310-189-4	122384-77-4	H
Creosote oil, low-boiling distillate; Wash oil (The low-boiling distillation fraction obtained from the high temperature carbonisation 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.)	648-138-00-6	274-566-4	70321-80-1	H
Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent	649-001-00-3	265-102-1	64742-03-6	H
Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent	649-002-00-9	265-103-7	64742-04-7	H
Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent	649-003-00-4	265-104-2	6472-05-8	H
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent	649-004-00-X	265-111-0	64742-11-6	H
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent	649-005-00-5	295-341-7	91995-78-7	H
Hydrocarbons C_{26-55}, aromatic-rich	649-006-00-0	307-753-7	97722-04-8	H'

(c) in the entry with index number 611-063-00-4, the number '164058-22-4' is inserted in the column entitled 'CAS number';

(d) the entries with index numbers 649-062-00-6, 649-063-00-1, 649-064-00-7, 649-065-00-2, 649-066-00-8, 649-067-00-3, 649-068-00-9, 649-069-00-4, 649-070-00-X, 649-071-00-5, 649-072-00-0, 649-073-00-6, 649-074-00-1, 649-075-00-7, 649-076-00-2, 649-077-00-8, 649-078-00-3, 649-079-00-9, 649-080-00-4, 649-081-00-X, 649-082-00-5, 649-083-00-0, 649-084-00-6, 649-085-00-1, 649-086-00-7, 649-087-00-2, 649-089-00-3, 649-090-00-9, 649-091-00-4, 649-092-00-X, 649-093-00-5, 649-094-00-0, 649-095-00-6, 649-096-00-1, 649-097-00-7, 649-098-00-2, 649-099-00-8, 649-100-00-1, 649-101-00-7, 649-102-00-2, 649-103-00-8, 649-104-00-3, 649-105-00-9, 649-106-00-4, 649-107-00-X, 649-108-00-5, 649-109-00-0, 649-110-00-6, 649-111-00-1, 649-112-00-7, 649-113-00-2, 649-114-00-8, 649-115-00-3, 649-116-00-9, 649-117-00-4, 649-119-00-5, 649-120-00-0, 649-121-00-6, 649-122-00-1, 649-123-00-7, 649-124-00-2, 649-125-00-8, 649-126-00-3, 649-127-00-9, 649-128-00-4, 649-129-00-X, 649-130-00-5, 649-131-00-0, 649-132-00-6, 649-133-00-1, 649-134-00-7, 649-135-00-2, 649-136-00-8, 649-137-00-3, 649-138-00-9, 649-139-00-4, 649-140-00-X, 649-141-00-5, 649-142-00-0, 649-143-00-6, 649-144-00-1, 649-145-00-7, 649-146-00-2, 649-147-00-8, 649-148-00-3, 649-149-00-9, 649-150-00-4, 649-151-0-X, 649-152-00-5, 649-153-00-0, 649-154-00-6, 649-155-00-1, 649-156-00-7, 649-157-00-2, 649-158-00-8, 649-159-00-3, 649-160-00-9, 649-161-00-4, 649-162-00-X, 649-163-00-5, 649-164-00-0, 649-165-00-6, 649-166-00-1, 649-167-00-7, 649-168-00-2, 649-169-00-8, 649-170-00-3, 649-171-00-9, 649-172-00-4, 649-173-00-X, 649-174-00-5, 649-177-00-1, 649-178-00-7, 649-179-00-2, 649-180-00-8, 649-181-00-3, 649-182-00-9, 649-183-00-4, 649-184-00-X, 649-185-00-5, 649-186-00-0, 649-187-00-6, 649-188-00-1, 649-189-00-7, 649-190-00-2, 649-191-00-8, 649-193-00-9, 649-194-00-4, 649-195-00-X, 649-196-00-5, 649-197-00-0, 649-198-00-6, 649-199-00-1, 649-200-00-5, 649-201-00-0, 649-202-00-6, 649-203-00-1, 649-204-00-7, 649-205-00-2, 649-206-00-8, 649-207-00-3, 649-208-00-9, 649-209-00-4 and 649-210-00-X are deleted.

4. The list under heading 'Point 30 — Mutagens: category 2' shall be amended as follows:

(a) the following entries are inserted:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Chromium (VI) trioxide	024-001-00-0	215-607-8	1333-82-0	E
Cadmium sulphate	048-009-00-9	233-331-6	10124-36-4	E
Benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2	E
2-nitrotoluene	609-065-00-5	201-853-3	88-72-2	E
4,4'-oxydianiline (1) and its salts; p-aminophenyl ether (1)	612-199-00-7	202-977-0 (1)	101-80-4 (1)	E
Carbendazim (ISO); methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate	613-048-00-8	234-232-0	10605-21-7	
Benomyl (ISO); methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate	613-049-00-3	241-775-7	17804-35-2	
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropaniser overhead, C_3-rich acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked hydrocarbons and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_4, predominantly C_3.)	649-062-00-6	270-755-0	68477-73-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-063-00-1	270-756-6	68477-74-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C_{1-5}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6, predominantly C_1 through C_5.)	649-064-00-7	270-757-1	68477-75-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic polymerised naphtha stabiliser overhead, C_{2-4}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of catalytic polymerised naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_6, predominantly C_2 through C_4.)	649-065-00-2	270-758-7	68477-76-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformer, C_{1-4}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6, predominantly C_1 through C_4.)	649-066-00-8	270-760-8	68477-79-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-5} olefinic-paraffinic alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of olefinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5 which are used as alkylation feed. Ambient temperatures normally exceed the critical temperature of these combinations.)	649-067-00-3	270-765-5	68477-83-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from a catalytic fractionation process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4.)	649-068-00-9	270-767-6	68477-85-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), deethaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced from distillation of the gas and gasoline fractions from the catalytic cracking process. It contains predominantly ethane and ethylene.)	649-069-00-4	270-768-1	68477-86-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), deisobutaniser tower overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the atmospheric distillation of a butane-butylene stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4.)	649-070-00-X	270-769-7	68477-87-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser dry, propene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some ethane and propane.)	649-071-00-5	270-772-3	68477-90-7	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from the gas and gasoline fractions of a catalytic cracking process. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-072-00-0	270-773-9	68477-91-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas recovery plant depropaniser overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by fractionation of miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4, predominantly propane.)	649-073-00-6	270-777-0	68477-94-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), Girbatol unit feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons that is used as the feed into the Girbatol unit to remove hydrogen sulfide. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-074-00-1	270-778-6	68477-95-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), isomerised naphtha fractionator, C_4-rich, hydrogen sulfide-free; Petroleum gas	649-075-00-7	270-782-8	68477-99-6	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue fractionation reflux drum; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked clarified oil and thermal cracked vacuum residue. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-076-00-2	270-802-5	68478-21-7	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha stabilisation absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-077-00-8	270-803-0	68478-22-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker, catalytic reformer and hydrodesulfuriser combined fractionater; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of products from catalytic cracking, catalytic reforming and hydrodesulfurising processes treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-078-00-3	270-804-6	68478-24-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-079-00-9	270-806-7	68478-26-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C_4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of straight-run naphtha, distillation tail gas and catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser tail gas. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly butane and isobutene.)	649-080-00-4	270-813-5	68478-32-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas recovery plant, C_{1-2}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of distillate tail gas, straight-run naphtha, catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser tail gas. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5, predominantly methane and ethane.)	649-081-00-X	270-814-0	68478-33-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum residues thermal cracker; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the thermal cracking of vacuum residues. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-082-00-5	270-815-6	68478-34-2	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-4}-rich, petroleum distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation and condensation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_3 through C_4.)	649-083-00-0	270-990-9	68512-91-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), full-range straight-run naphtha dehexaniser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of the full-range straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_6.)	649-084-00-6	271-000-8	68513-15-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropaniser off, hydrocarbon-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbon produced by the distillation of products from a hydrocracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4. It may also contain small amounts of hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide.)	649-085-00-1	271-001-3	68513-16-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the stabilisation of light straight-run naphtha. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_6.)	649-086-00-7	271-002-9	68513-17-7	H, K
Residues (petroleum), alkylation splitter, C_4-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex residuum from the distillation of streams from various refinery operations. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_4 through C_5, predominantly butane, and boiling in the range of approximately – 11,7 °C to 27,8 °C.)	649-087-00-2	271-010-2	68513-66-6	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons provided by thermal cracking and absorber operations and by distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately – 164 °C to – 0,5 °C.)	649-088-00-8	271-032-2	68514-31-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
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.)	649-089-00-3	271-038-5	68514-36-3	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-3}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3 and boiling in the range of approximately – 164 °C to – 42 °C.)	649-090-00-9	271-259-7	68527-16-2	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{1-4}, debutaniser fraction; Petroleum gas	649-091-00-4	271-261-8	68527-19-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{1-5}, wet; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil and/or the cracking of tower gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-092-00-X	271-624-0	68602-83-5	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{2-4}; Petroleum gas	649-093-00-5	271-734-9	68606-25-7	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_3; Petroleum gas	649-094-00-0	271-735-4	68606-26-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4.)	649-095-00-6	271-737-5	68606-27-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), depropaniser bottoms fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of depropaniser bottoms. It consists predominantly of butane, isobutane and butadiene.)	649-096-00-1	271-742-2	68606-34-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), refinery blend; Petroleum gas (A complex combination obtained from various processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-097-00-7	272-183-7	68783-07-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5.)	649-098-00-2	272-203-4	68783-64-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{2-4}, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately – 51 °C to – 34 °C.)	649-099-00-8	272-205-5	68783-65-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the fractionation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-100-00-1	272-871-7	68918-99-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), dehexaniser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of combined naphtha streams. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-101-00-7	272-872-2	68919-00-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), light straight run gasoline fractionation stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of light straight-run gasoline. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-102-00-2	272-878-5	68919-05-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), naphtha unifiner desulfurisation stripper off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by a naphtha unifiner desulfurisation process and stripped from the naphtha product. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-103-00-8	272-879-0	68919-06-2	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reforming off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-104-00-3	272-882-7	68919-09-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the fractionation of the charge to the C_3-C_4 splitter. It consists predominantly of C_3 hydrocarbons.)	649-105-00-9	272-893-7	68919-20-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), straight-run stabiliser off; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation of the liquid from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-106-00-4	272-883-2	68919-10-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-107-00-X	273-169-3	68952-76-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and naphtha stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the fractionation of catalytic cracked naphtha and distillate. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-108-00-5	273-170-9	68952-77-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), thermal-cracked distillate, gas oil and naphtha absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the separation of thermal-cracked distillates, naphtha and gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-109-00-0	273-175-6	68952-81-8	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), thermal cracked hydrocarbon fractionation stabiliser, petroleum coking; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation of thermal cracked hydrocarbons from a petroleum coking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-110-00-6	273-176-1	68952-82-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), light steam-cracked, butadiene concentration; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having a carbon number predominantly of C_4.)	649-111-00-1	273-265-5	68955-28-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reformer stabiliser overhead; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha and the fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-112-00-7	273-270-2	68955-34-0	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_4; Petroleum gas	649-113-00-2	289-339-5	87741-01-3	H, K
Alkanes, C_{1-4}, C_3-rich; Petroleum gas	649-114-00-8	292-456-4	90622-55-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), steam-cracker C_3-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of propylene with some propane and boils in the range of approximately – 70 °C to 0 °C.)	649-115-00-3	295-404-9	92045-22-2	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_4, steam-cracker distillate; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products of a steam cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having a carbon number of C_4, predominantly 1-butene and 2-butene, containing also butane and isobutene and boiling in the range of approximately – 12 °C to 5 °C.)	649-116-00-9	295-405-4	92045-23-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened, C_4 fraction; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to oxidise mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of C_4 saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons.)	649-117-00-4	295-463-0	92045-80-2	H, K, S
Raffinates (petroleum), steam-cracked C_4 fraction cuprous ammonium acetate extn., C_{3-5} and C_{3-5} unsaturated, butadiene-free; Petroleum gas	649-119-00-5	307-769-4	97722-19-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), amine system feed; Refinery gas (The feed gas to the amine system for removal of hydrogen sulphide. It consists primarily of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5 may also be present.)	649-120-00-0	270-746-1	68477-65-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrodesulphuriser off; Refinery gas (Off gases produced by the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6, including benzene, may also be present.)	649-121-00-6	270-747-7	68477-66-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by recycling the gases of the benzene unit. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-122-00-1	270-748-2	68477-67-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), blend oil, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of a blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-123-00-7	270-749-8	68477-68-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-124-00-2	270-759-2	68477-77-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer recycle; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from catalytic reforming of C_6-C_8 feed and recycled to conserve hydrogen. It consists primarily of hydrogen. It may also contain various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-125-00-8	270-761-3	68477-80-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from catalytic reforming of C_6-C_8 feed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5 and hydrogen.)	649-126-00-3	270-762-9	68477-81-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{6-8} catalytic reformer recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas	649-127-00-9	270-763-4	68477-82-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_2-return stream; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the extraction of hydrogen from a gas stream which consists primarily of hydrogen with small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, ethane, and ethylene. It contains predominantly hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane, and ethylene with small amounts of hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon monoxide.)	649-128-00-4	270-766-0	68477-84-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), dry sour, gas-concentration-unit-off; Refinery gas (The complex combination of dry gases from a gas concentration unit. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-129-00-X	270-774-4	68477-92-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), gas concentration reabsorber distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from combined gas streams in a gas concentration reabsorber. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-130-00-5	270-776-5	68477-93-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by absorbing hydrogen from a hydrogen rich stream. It consists of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and methane with small amounts of C_2 hydrocarbons.)	649-131-00-0	270-779-1	68477-96-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated as a gas from hydrocarbon gases by chilling. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane, and C_2 hydrocarbons.)	649-132-00-6	270-780-7	68477-97-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreater blend oil recycle, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from recycled hydrotreated blend oil. It consists primarily of hydrogen and nitrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-133-00-1	270-781-2	68477-98-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), recycle, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from recycled reactor gases. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-134-00-7	270-783-3	68478-00-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reformer make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reformers. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-135-00-2	270-784-9	68478-01-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen, methane, and ethane with various small amounts of hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range C_3 through C_5.)	649-136-00-8	270-785-4	68478-02-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater, hydrogen-methane-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen and methane with various small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_5.)	649-137-00-3	270-787-5	68478-03-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater make-up, hydrogen-rich; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the reforming hydrotreating process. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-138-00-9	270-788-0	68478-04-6	H, K
Gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by distillation of products from a thermal cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-139-00-4	270-789-6	68478-05-7	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refractionation absorber; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from refractionation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-140-00-X	270-805-1	68478-25-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-141-00-5	270-807-2	68478-27-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stabiliser; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-142-00-0	270-808-8	68478-28-4	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-143-00-6	270-809-3	68478-29-5	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised straight-run naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from hydrodesulphurisation of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-144-00-1	270-810-9	68478-30-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha stabiliser overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the catalytic reforming of straight-run naphtha followed by fractionation of the total effluent. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-145-00-7	270-999-8	68513-14-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent high-pressure flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the high-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-146-00-2	271-003-4	68513-18-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent low-pressure flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by low-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor. It consists primarily of hydrogen with various small amounts of methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-147-00-8	271-005-5	68513-19-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), oil refinery gas distillation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination separated by distillation of a gas stream containing hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6 or obtained by cracking ethane and propane. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_2, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide.)	649-148-00-3	271-258-1	68527-15-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrotreater depentaniser overheads; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by treating the feed from the benzene unit with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst followed by depentanising. It consists primarily of hydrogen, ethane and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6. It may contain trace amounts of benzene.)	649-149-00-9	271-623-5	68602-82-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidised catalytic cracker overheads fractionator; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead products from the catalytic cracking process in the fluidised catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-150-00-4	271-625-6	68602-84-6	H, 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	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking low-pressure separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the liquid-vapour separation of the hydrocracking process reactor effluent. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-152-00-5	272-182-1	68783-06-2	H, K
Gases (petroleum), refinery; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from various petroleum refining operations. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-153-00-0	272-338-9	68814-67-5	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), platformer products separator off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the chemical reforming of naphthenes to aromatics. It consists of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_4.)	649-154-00-6	272-343-6	68814-90-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine depentaniser stabiliser off; Refinery gas (The complex combination obtained from the depentaniser stabilisation of hydrotreated kerosine. It consists primarily of hydrogen, methane, ethane, and propane with various small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_5.)	649-155-00-1	272-775-5	68911-58-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine flash drum; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the flash drum of the unit treating sour kerosine with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists primarily of hydrogen and methane with various small amounts of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_5.)	649-156-00-7	272-776-0	68911-59-1	H, K
Gases (petroleum), distillate unifiner desulphurisation stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid product of the unifiner desulphurisation process. It consists of hydrogen sulphide, methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-157-00-2	272-873-8	68919-01-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker fractionation off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by the fractionation of the overhead product of the fluidised catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-158-00-8	272-874-3	68919-02-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), fluidised catalytic cracker scrubbing secondary absorber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by scrubbing the overhead gas from the fluidised catalytic cracker. It consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-159-00-3	272-875-9	68919-03-9	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulphurisation stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination stripped from the liquid product of the heavy distillate hydrotreater desulphurisation process. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-160-00-9	272-876-4	68919-04-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), platformer stabiliser off, light ends fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of the light ends of the platinum reactors of the platformer unit. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane.)	649-161-00-4	272-880-6	68919-07-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), preflash tower off, crude distillation; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil. It consists of nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-162-00-X	272-881-1	68919-08-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), tar stripper off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of reduced crude oil. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-163-00-5	272-884-8	68919-11-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), unifiner stripper off; Refinery gas (A combination of hydrogen and methane obtained by fractionation of the products from the unifiner unit.)	649-164-00-0	272-885-3	68919-12-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulphurised naphtha separator; Refinery gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the hydrodesulphurisation of naphtha. It consists of hydrogen, methane, ethane, and propane.)	649-165-00-6	273-173-5	68952-79-4	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run naphtha hydrodesulphuriser; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from the hydrodesulphurisation of straight-run naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-166-00-1	273-174-0	68952-80-7	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), sponge absorber off, fluidised catalytic cracker and gas oil desulphuriser overhead fractionation; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by the fractionation of products from the fluidised catalytic cracker and gas oil desulphuriser. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-167-00-7	273-269-7	68955-33-9	H, K
Gases (petroleum), crude distillation and catalytic cracking; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by crude distillation and catalytic cracking processes. It consists of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, carbon monoxide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-168-00-2	273-563-5	68989-88-8	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil diethanolamine scrubber off; Refinery gas (A complex combination produced by desulphurisation of gas oils with diethanolamine. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-169-00-8	295-397-2	92045-15-3	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulphurisation effluent; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained by separation of the liquid phase from the effluent from the hydrogenation reaction. It consists predominantly of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3.)	649-170-00-3	295-398-8	92045-16-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), gas oil hydrodesulphurisation purge; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gases obtained from the reformer and from the purges from the hydrogenation reactor. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-171-00-9	295-399-3	92045-17-5	H, K
Gases (petroleum), hydrogenator effluent flash drum off; Refinery gas (A complex combination of gases obtained from flash of the effluents after the hydrogenation reaction. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-172-00-4	295-400-7	92045-18-6	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), naphtha steam cracking high-pressure residual; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained as a mixture of the non-condensable portions from the product of a naphtha steam cracking process as well as residual gases obtained during the preparation of subsequent products. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5 with which natural gas may also be mixed.)	649-173-00-X	295-401-2	92045-19-7	H, K
Gases (petroleum), residue visbaking off; Refinery gas (A complex combination obtained from viscosity reduction of residues in a furnace. It consists predominantly of hydrogen sulphide and paraffinic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-174-00-5	295-402-8	92045-20-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-4}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of products from the cracking of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly of propane and propylene, and boiling in the range of approximately − 51 °C to − 1 °C.)	649-177-00-1	268-629-5	68131-75-9	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber; Petroleum gas (The complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from catalytic cracked distillates and catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-178-00-7	269-617-2	68307-98-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymerisation naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the fractionation stabilisation products from polymerisation of naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-179-00-2	269-618-8	68307-99-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabiliser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation of catalytic reformed naphtha and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-180-00-8	269-619-3	68308-00-9	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater stripper; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating thermal cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-181-00-3	269-620-9	68308-01-0	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run distillate hydrodesulphuriser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulphurisation of straight run distillates and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-182-00-9	269-630-3	68308-10-1	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas oil catalytic cracking absorber; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of products from the catalytic cracking of gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-183-00-4	269-623-5	68308-03-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-184-00-X	269-624-0	68308-04-3	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant deethaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of products from miscellaneous hydrocarbon streams. It consists of hydrocarbon having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-185-00-5	269-625-6	68308-05-4	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised distillate and hydrodesulphurised naphtha fractionator, acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of hydrodesulphurised naphtha and distillate hydrocarbon streams and treated to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-186-00-0	269-626-1	68308-06-5	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised vacuum gas oil stripper, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from stripping stabilisation of catalytic hydrodesulphurised vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-187-00-6	269-627-7	68308-07-6	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabiliser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation stabilisation of light straight-run naphtha and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5.)	649-188-00-1	269-629-8	68308-09-8	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), propane-propylene alkylation feed prep deethaniser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the reaction products of propane with propylene. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-189-00-7	269-631-9	68308-11-2	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum gas oil hydrodesulphuriser, hydrogen sulphide-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from catalytic hydrodesulphurisation of vacuum gas oil and from which hydrogen sulphide has been removed by amine treatment. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6.)	649-190-00-2	269-632-4	68308-12-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from the catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5 and boiling in the range of approximately – 48 °C to 32 °C.)	649-191-00-8	270-071-2	68409-99-4	H, K
Alkanes, C_{1-2}; Petroleum gas	649-193-00-9	270-651-5	68475-57-0	H, K
Alkanes, C_{2-3}; Petroleum gas	649-194-00-4	270-652-0	68475-58-1	H, K
Alkanes, C_{3-4}; Petroleum gas	649-195-00-X	270-653-6	68475-59-2	H, K
Alkanes, C_{4-5}; Petroleum gas	649-196-00-5	270-654-1	68475-60-5	H, K
Fuel gases; Petroleum gas (A combination of light gases. It consists predominantly of hydrogen and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.)	649-197-00-0	270-667-2	68476-26-6	H, K
Fuel gases, crude oil of distillates; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of light gases produced by distillation of crude oil and by catalytic reforming of naphtha. It consists of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately – 217 °C to – 12 °C.)	649-198-00-6	270-670-9	68476-29-9	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{3-4}; Petroleum gas	649-199-00-1	270-681-9	68476-40-4	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{4-5}; Petroleum gas	649-200-00-5	270-682-4	68476-42-6	H, K
Hydrocarbons, C_{2-4}, C_3-rich; Petroleum gas	649-201-00-0	270-689-2	68476-49-3	H, K
Petroleum gases, liquefied; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately – 40 °C to 80 °C.)	649-202-00-6	270-704-2	68476-85-7	H, K, S

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gas mix to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately – 40 °C to 80 °C.)	649-203-00-1	270-705-8	68476-86-8	H, K, S
Gases (petroleum), C_{3-4}, isobutane-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C_3 through C_6, predominantly butane and isobutane. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly isobutane.)	649-204-00-7	270-724-1	68477-33-8	H, K
Distillates (petroleum), C_{3-6}, piperylene-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons usually ranging in the carbon numbers C_3 through C_6. It consists of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly piperylenes.)	649-205-00-2	270-726-2	68477-35-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), butane splitter overheads; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of the butane stream. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4.)	649-206-00-8	270-750-3	68477-69-0	H, K
Gases (petroleum), C_{2-3}; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic fractionation process. It contains predominantly ethane, ethylene, propane, and propylene.)	649-207-00-3	270-751-9	68477-70-3	H, K

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked gas oil depropaniser bottoms, C_4-rich acid-free; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from fractionation of catalytic cracked gas oil hydrocarbon stream and treated to remove hydrogen sulphide and other acidic components. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4.)	649-208-00-9	270-752-4	68477-71-4	H, K
Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked naphtha debutaniser bottoms, C_{3-5}-rich; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the stabilisation of catalytic cracked naphtha. It consists of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5.)	649-209-00-4	270-754-5	68477-72-5	H, K
Tail gas (petroleum), isomerised naphtha fractionation stabiliser; Petroleum gas (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the fractionation stabilisation products from isomerised naphtha. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4.)	649-210-00-X	269-628-2	68308-08-7	H, K'

(b) the entries with index numbers 024-002-00-6, 024-003-00-1, 024-004-00-7, 024-00401-4, 048-006-00-2 and 048-008-00-3 are replaced by the following:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Potassium dichromate	024-002-00-6	231-906-6	7778-50-9	E
Ammonium dichromate	024-003-00-1	232-143-1	7789-09-5	E
Sodium dichromate anhydrate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	E
Sodium dichromate, dihydrate	024-004-01-4	234-190-3	7789-12-0	E
Cadmium fluoride	048-006-00-2	232-222-0	7790-79-6	E
Cadmium chloride	048-008-00-3	233-296-7	10108-64-2	E'

5. In the list under heading 'Point 31 — Toxic to reproduction: category 1', the entries with index numbers 082-001-00-6 and 082-002-00-1 shall be replaced by the following:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex	082-001-00-6	—	—	A, E
Lead alkyls	082-002-00-1	—	—	A, E'

6. The list under heading 'Point 31 — Toxic to reproduction: category 2' shall be amended as follows:

(a) the following entries are inserted:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
'Linuron (ISO); 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea	006-021-00-1	206-356-5	330-55-2	E
Potassium dichromate	024-002-00-6	231-906-6	7778-50-9	E
Ammonium dichromate	024-003-00-1	232-143-1	7789-09-5	E
Sodium dichromate, anhydrate	024-004-00-7	234-190-3	10588-01-9	E
Sodium dichromate, dihydrate	024-004-01-4	234-190-3	7789-12-0	E
Sodium chromate	024-018-00-3	231-889-5	7775-11-3	E
Cadmium sulphate	048-009-00-9	233-331-6	10124-36-4	E
1-bromopropane; Propyl bromide; n-propyl bromide	602-019-00-5	203-445-0	106-94-5	
1,2,3-trichloropropane	602-062-00-X	202-486-1	96-18-4	D
Diphenylether; octabromo derivate	602-094-00-4	251-087-9	32536-52-0	
1,2-dimethoxyethane; ethylene glycol dimethyl ether; EGDME	603-031-00-3	203-794-9	110-71-4	
1,2-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane; TEGDME; Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether; Triglyme	603-176-00-2	203-977-3	112-49-2	
Tetrahydrothiopyran-3-carboxaldehyde	606-062-00-0	407-330-8	61571-06-0	
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dipentylester, branched and linear (1); n-pentyl-isopentylphthalate (2); di-n-pentyl phthalate (3); Diisopentylphthalate (4)	607-426-00-1	284-032-2 (1)-(2) 205-017-9 (3)-(4)	84777-06-0 (1)-(2) 131-18-0 (3) 42925-80-4 (4)	
Benzyl butyl phthalate; BBP	607-430-00-3	201-622-7	85-68-7	
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid; di-C_7-11-branched and linear alkylesters	607-480-00-6	271-084-6	68515-42-4	
A mixture of disodium 4-(3-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(5-(3-ethoxycarbonyl-5-hydroxy-1-(4-sulfonatophenyl)pyrazol-4-yl)penta-2,4-dienylidene)-4,5-dihydro-5-oxopyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonate; trisodium 4-(3-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(5-(3-ethoxycarbonyl-5-oxido-1-(4-sulfonatophenyl)pyrazol-4-yl)penta-2,4-dienylidene)-4,5-dihydro-5-oxopyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonate	607-487-00-4	402-660-9	—	
Dinocap (ISO)	609-023-00-6	254-408-0	39300-45-3	E

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
2-(2-hydroxy-3-(2-chlorophenyl)carbamoyl-1-naphthylazo)-7-(2-hydroxy-3-(3-methylphenyl)carbamoyl-1-naphthylazo)fluoren-9-one	611-131-00-3	420-580-2	—	
Azafenidin	611-140-00-2	—	68049-83-2	
Carbendazim (ISO); methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate	613-048-00-8	234-232-0	10605-21-7	
Benomyl (ISO); methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate	613-049-00-3	241-775-7	17804-35-2	
3-ethyl-2-methyl-2-(3-methylbutyl)-1,3-oxazolidine	613-191-00-6	421-150-7	143860-04-2	
A mixture of 1,3,5-tris(3-aminomethylphenyl)-1,3,5-(1H,3H,5H)-triazine-2,4,6-trione; a mixture of oligomers of 3,5-bis(3-aminomethylphenyl)-1-poly(3,5-bis(3-aminomethylphenyl)-2,4,6-trioxo-1,3,5-(1H,3H,5H)-triazin-1-yl)-1,3,5-(1H,3H,5H)-triazine-2,4,6-trione	613-199-00-X	421-550-1	—’	

(b) the entries with index numbers 048-006-00-2, 048-008-00-3 and 603-063-00-8 are replaced by the following:

Substances	Index number	EC number	CAS number	Notes
‘Cadmium fluoride	048-006-00-2	232-222-0	7790-79-6	E
Cadmium chloride	048-008-00-3	233-296-7	10108-64-2	E
2,3-epoxypropan-1-ol; glycidol oxiranemethanol	603-063-00-8	209-128-3	556-52-5	E’

DIRECTIVE 2006/1/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 18 January 2006

on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road

(codified version)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 71 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee [1],

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty [2],

Whereas:

(1) Council Directive 84/647/EEC of 19 December 1984 on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road [3] has been substantially amended [4]. In the interests of clarity and rationality the said Directive should be codified.

(2) From a macroeconomic point of view, the use of hired vehicles permits, in certain situations, an optimum allocation of resources by limiting the wasteful use of factors of production.

(3) From a microeconomic point of view, this possibility brings an element of flexibility to the organisation of transport, and thus increases the productivity of the undertakings concerned.

(4) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States concerning the time-limits for transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex I, Part B,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Directive:

(a) 'vehicle' means a motor vehicle, a trailer, a semi-trailer, or a combination of vehicles intended exclusively for the carriage of goods;

(b) 'hired vehicle' means any vehicle which, for remuneration and for a determined period, is put at the disposal of an undertaking which engages in the carriage of goods by road for hire or reward or for its own account on the basis of a contract with the undertaking which makes the vehicles available.

Article 2

1. Each Member State shall allow the use within its territory, for the purposes of traffic between Member States, of vehicles hired by undertakings established on the territory of another Member State provided that:

(a) the vehicle is registered or put into circulation in compliance with the laws in the latter Member State;

(b) the contract relates solely to the hiring of a vehicle without a driver and is not accompanied by a service contract concluded with the same undertaking covering driving or accompanying personnel;

(c) the hired vehicle is at the sole disposal of the undertaking using it during the period of the hire contract;

(d) the hired vehicle is driven by personnel of the undertaking using it.

2. Proof of compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) to (d) shall be provided by the following documents, which must be on board the vehicle:

(a) the contract of hire, or a certified extract from that contract giving in particular the name of the lessor, the name of the lessee, the date and duration of the contract and the identification of the vehicle;

(b) where the driver is not the person hiring the vehicle, the driver's employment contract or a certified extract from that contract giving in particular the name of the employer, the name of the employee and the date and duration of the employment contract or a recent pay slip.

If need be, the documents referred to in (a) and (b) may be replaced by an equivalent document issued by the competent authorities of the Member State.

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[1] OJ C 108, 30.4.2004, p. 56.

[2] Opinion of the European Parliament of 10 February 2004 (OJ C 97 E, 22.4.2004, p. 66) and Council Decision of 8 December 2005.

[3] OJ L 335, 22.12.1984, p. 72. Directive as amended by Directive 90/398/EEC (OJ L 202, 31.7.1990, p. 46).

[4] See Annex I, part A.

Article 3

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that their undertakings may use, for the carriage of goods by road, under the same conditions as vehicles owned by them, hired vehicles registered or put into circulation in compliance with the laws in their countries, provided that the conditions laid down in Article 2 are satisfied.

2. Member States may exclude from the provisions of paragraph 1 own-account transport operations carried out by vehicles with a total permissible laden weight of more than 6 tonnes.

Article 4

This Directive shall not affect the regulations of a Member State which lays down less restrictive conditions for the use of hired vehicles than those specified in Articles 2 and 3.

Article 5

Without prejudice to Articles 2 and 3, this Directive shall not affect the application of the rules concerning:

(a) the organisation of the market for the carriage of goods by road for hire or reward and own account and in particular access to the market and quota restrictions on road capacities;

(b) prices and conditions for the carriage of goods by road;

(c) the formation of hire prices;

(d) the import of vehicles;

(e) the conditions governing access to the activity or occupation of road-vehicle lessor.

Article 6

Directive 84/647/EEC is hereby repealed, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law of the Directives listed in Annex I, Part B.

References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and should be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex II.

Article 7

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

Article 8

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 18 January 2006.

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*
J. BORRELL FONTELLES	H. WINKLER

ANNEX I

Part A

Repealed Directive with its amendment

(referred to in Article 6)

Council Directive 84/647/EEC	(OJ L 335, 22.12.1984, p. 72)
Council Directive 90/398/EEC	(OJ L 202, 31.7.1990, p. 46)

Part B

List of time-limits for transposition into national law

(referred to in Article 6)

Directive	Time-limit for transposition
Directive 84/647/EEC	30 June 1986
Directive 90/398/EEC	31 December 1990

ANNEX II

Correlation Table

Directive 84/647/EEC	This Directive
Article 1, introductory sentence	Article 1, introductory sentence
Article 1, first indent	Article 1(a)
Article 1, second indent	Article 1(b)
Article 2, introductory sentence	Article 2(1), introductory sentence
Article 2, points 1-4	Article 2(1)(a)-(d)
Article 2, point 5, first subparagraph, introductory sentence	Article 2(2), first subparagraph, introductory sentence
Article 2, point 5, first subparagraph, points (a) and (b)	Article 2(2), first subparagraph, points (a) and (b)
Article 2, point 5, second subparagraph	Article 2(2), second subparagaph
Article 3	Article 3
Article 4(1)	Article 4
Article 5, introductory sentence	Article 5, introductory sentence
Article 5, first indent	Article 5(a)
Article 5, second indent	Article 5(b)
Article 5, third indent	Article 5(c)
Article 5, fourth indent	Article 5(d)
Article 5, fifth indent	Article 5(e)
Article 6	—
Article 7	—
Article 8	—
—	Article 6
—	Article 7
Article 9	Article 8
—	Annex I
—	Annex II

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Regulation (EC) No 2110/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2005 on access to Community external assistance

(Official Journal of the European Union L 344 of 27 December 2005)

On page 1, in the first citation:

for: 'Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 179 and 181a thereof,'

read: 'Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 179 thereof.'

Corrigendum to Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties for infringements

(Official Journal of the European Union L 255 of 30 September 2005)

On page 15, in Article 16, in the first paragraph:

for: 'Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 1 March 2007 and forthwith inform the Commission thereof.'

read: 'Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 1 April 2007 and forthwith inform the Commission thereof.'

Corrigendum to Directive 2005/84/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2005 amending for the 22nd time Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (phthalates in toys and childcare articles)

(Official Journal of the European Union L 344 of 27 December 2005)

On page 43, in the Annex, in the column regarding numbering of phthalates:

for: „[XX.]“ and „[XXa.]“,

read: „51.“ and „51a.“