



TRELLECHEM® Chemical Protective Suits  
Trellchem® HPS & VPS  
Manual and resistance tables



**TRELLEBORG**

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## IMPORTANT!

This manual is valid only for Trellechem<sup>®</sup> HPS type TE and T and VPS type TE and T.

These suits may only be used by specially trained personnel who are familiar with the contents of this manual.

Failure to comply with any of the recommendations given herein may result in serious injury or death.

## User Information

### Scope and suit types

This manual is valid for Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type TE, Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type T, Trellech<sup>®</sup> VPS type TE, Trellech<sup>®</sup> VPS type T and special versions of these, including the VP1. Type TE (type 1a according to EN 943) designates a suit design where the breathing apparatus is worn inside the suit. Type T (type 1b according to EN 943) designates a suit design where the breathing apparatus is worn outside the suit. ET versions of these suits are available. The ET versions are certified suits for “Emergency teams” according to EN 943-2. These are fitted with Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zipper, inside hump protection and if fitted with boots, these are certified firemen’s boots (EN 345-2). All suits are designed to be used with a self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### EC Type approval

**CE0402**

Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS and VPS have been tested and approved by notified body no 0200; FORCE Dantest-CERT, Park Allé 345, DK-2605 Brøndby, Denmark. The suits are CE-marked and have EC type approval under the Council Directive 89/686/EEC on personal protective equipment and the European standard EN 943 part 1 and part 2 (ET versions).

Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type TE has approval no DK-0200-C.175 and Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type T no DK-0200-C.206. Trellech<sup>®</sup> VPS type TE has approval no DK-0200-C.207 and Trellech<sup>®</sup> VPS type T no DK-0200-C.208.

The approvals require the Trellech<sup>®</sup> Hood (“TC-hood”) or the Trellech<sup>®</sup> Mini Hood to be worn with type T suits.

Type approval test results can be found in the Chemical and technical data appendix. Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type TE and VPS type TE are suits of type 1a according to the European standard EN 943. Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type T and VPS type T are suits of type 1b according to the European standard EN 943.



Cert. Mod. (NFPA 1991)

### NFPA approval

Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS type TE and VPS type TE have been tested by Intertek Testing Services (Cortland, NY, USA) and comply with the American standard NFPA 1991. They are certified by SEI (Safety Equipment Institute, USA). The certification includes the chemical and biological terrorism protection requirements.

### Warranty information

In case of faults or defects, if any, in the protective suits, including gloves and other accessories, the following is applicable:

If a fault or defect appears in the protective suit as a result or in the course of any use, function or state of the protective suit, the purchaser is requested to contact the company from which the suit was purchased. The terms of sale agreed upon between the purchaser and the said company shall apply in this case. Trelleborg Protective Products AB shall have no liability to purchasers of the protective suits other than when the suit in question was purchased directly from Trelleborg Protective Products AB.

The liability of Trelleborg Protective Products AB for faults or defects of a protective suit shall be subject to the Standard Warranty set forth in its General Conditions of Dispatch for Industrial Rubber Products, unless otherwise stated in a separate agreement in writing between Trelleborg Protective Products AB and the purchaser. The General Conditions of Dispatch are available on request.

This manual does not in any way comprise a guarantee or warranty on the part of Trelleborg Protective Products AB, and Trelleborg Protective Products AB expressly excludes any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness. Trelleborg Protective Products AB is not in any way nor under any conditions liable for compensation to the purchaser or commercial user of a protective suit for injury to (including death of) any person or loss of or damage to property of any kind or for costs, loss of profits or other damage or loss of any nature whatsoever.

## Marking on label

CE 0402

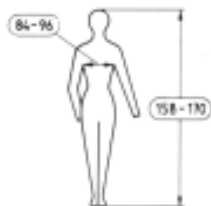
This marking (CE-marking) indicates that the suit has EC type approval and complies with the Council Directive on Personal Protective Equipment 89/686/EC.



This pictogram indicates that the suit offers chemical protection



This pictogram indicates that this manual has to be read.



This pictogram indicates the size of the suit, see below.

## Sizes

The size of the suit is indicated by letters S-XXL and by indicating the size of the user in a pictogram as above. The figures in the pictogram indicate the height and the chest/bust girth of the user in centimetres.

Available size range:

Size range	Height (cm)	Chest/bust girth (cm)
S	170-182	88-96
M	176-188	92-100
L	182-194	96-104
XL	188-200	100-108
XXL	200-212	104-116

## Marking

Marking can be made with a "permanent marker" pen.

## Storage

### Storage instructions

The suit is to be stored hanging or folded in a cool dry place, away from direct sunlight. The suit should be stored in the plastic storage bag delivered with it or in another tight bag. To avoid the suits being damaged by being pressed together, they should not be stored on top of each other. Make sure all rubber gloves, including fixed gloves, are stored flat and not folded. Make sure the face seal on the hood of type T suits is stored flat and not folded. Folding the face seal will increase the risk of ozone cracking. When the suit has been stored folded, it should be unfolded and inspected annually, when not used.

## Recommended storage life

5 years for VPS and 7 years for HPS under optimum storage conditions. (see above) Life expectancy may, from experience of Trellech<sup>®</sup> suits, exceed the above mentioned time period of storage life.

## Undergarments

The most suitable type of undergarments depends on weather conditions and type of mission as well as the tactics and preferences of the users. For very cold weather and/or where there is a risk of contact with chemicals at very low temperature undergarments, such as Trellech<sup>®</sup> Insulating Underwear, that protect the user from frost bite should be used.

## Donning and doffing procedures

### Donning

Make sure that the suit is visually inspected, air pressure tested and free from defects. Have someone assist you while dressing. If outside, try to find a clean area to stand.

### General procedure for donning a non-encapsulating (type T) suit:



1. Place both legs into the suit. Sock version: Put on the oversocks and safety boots.



2. Put on the inner cotton comfort gloves, art.nr. 072 240 200. Insert right arm into the right sleeve.

3. Insert the left arm into the left sleeve of the suit.



5. Close the zipper and fold the flyfront over it.

4. Put your head through the hood and push it down around your neck.



6. Pull the hood over your head and adjust the face seal.

7. Put on the breathing apparatus, except the mask.



8. Connect the ventilation hose to the inlet-/regulating valve.



9. Put on the rubber gloves and the elastic rubber band at the end of the sleeve on top of the glove.



10. Put on the facemask and the helmet.





General procedure for donning an encapsulating (type TE) suit:

1. Put both legs into the suit. Put on the oversocks (sock version).



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2. Put on the boots (sock version).



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3. Put on the breathing apparatus except the mask.



4. Put on the inner cotton comfort gloves, art.nr. 072 240 200.



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5. Put right arm into the suit and hump over the breathing apparatus.



6. Insert your left arm into the left sleeve.

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7. Connect the ventilation hose to the regulating valve.



9. Pull the hood over your head and close the zipper.



8. Put on the breathing mask and safety helmet.



10. Put on the outer glove with the elastic rubber band at the end of the sleeve.



## Doffing

After a response in hazardous environment the suit must be rinsed with water, preferably containing detergent, before doffing. Take off the suit in reverse order of that described above.

## Inspection

### How to use the test equipment

The Trelleborg pressure test kit, Treltest, should be used for pressure testing.

The TRELLEST pressure test kit consists of:



1 pce face seal plate with connection nipple and valve (type T)

or:

1 pce adapter with connection nipple and valve (type TE)

1 pce pressure gauge with PVC hose and quick release coupling

1 pce digital stop watch/timer

3 pcs (TE) / 2 ea (T) rubber blind plugs

2 pcs cuff clips

## HPS / VPS type T

1. Place the suit on a clean, smooth surface. Insert the blind plug from the inside into the exhaust valve.



2. Suits fitted with rubber cuffs: Fold the rubber cuff double and insert into the cuff clip. Tighten the nuts. Alternatively the suit may be tested with the gloves attached.



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3. Unscrew the nuts on the face seal plate and detach the top ring. Place the plate under the face seal (insert from inside). Adjust the face seal so that it covers the outer part of the plate without being in contact with the screws.

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4. Replace the top ring and tighten the nuts.



5. Close the zipper. Connect the pressure gauge via the nipple on the face seal plate. Inflate and test the suit as described below.



## HPS / VPS type TE



1. Remove one of the exhaust valves and install the adapter.



2. Install the blind plugs in the other exhaust valves. For old suits with grey exhaust valves there is a small plug available - please contact your distributor.

3. Suits fitted with rubber cuffs:  
Fold the rubber cuff double and insert into the cuff clip. Tighten the nuts. Alternatively the suit may be tested with the gloves attached.



4. Close the zipper and connect the pressure gauge to the adapter.



5. Inflate the suit through the valve on the adapter. Test the suit as described below.

## Pressure test

### European standards EN 464/EN 943

#### Suits with rubber cuffs:

The suit should be tested with the outer gloves fitted. Use an extra rubber band (i.e. two for each glove) to secure the gloves. The suit may be tested without the outer gloves, using the cuff clips, but then the outer gloves must be tested separately.

The pressure test is conducted in three steps:

1. Inflate the suit with an airpistol through the valve on the face seal plate (**type T suit**) or through the valve on the adapter (**type TE suit**) to a pressure of 1750 Pa/17.5 mbar/178 mm water column/7.0 inch water gauge.

2. Lower the pressure to 1700 Pa/17.0 mbar/173 mm water column/6.8 inch water gauge using the valve on the face seal plate/adapter. This is the pre-test expansion pressure. Maintain this pressure for 10 minutes, adding air if necessary.

3. Adjust the pressure to 1650 Pa/16.5 mbar/168 mm water column/5.4 inch water gauge. This is the test pressure. Set and start the timer and wait for 6 minutes. Do not touch the suit during this period of time. Note the pressure after 6 minutes. If this pressure is 1350 Pa/13.5 mbar/138 mm water column or more, the suit has passed the test. Note the final pressure in the suit log.

After the pressure test is completed disconnect the pressure gauge from the face seal plate / adapter, remove the plate / adapter, reinstall the exhaust valve ( if removed) and remove the blind plug from the exhaust valve(s). If used, remove the cuff clips.

If the suit does not pass this test, the suit shall be removed from service. Inflate the suit and brush it with soapy water to find the leaks. Repair the leaks according to the instructions under “Methods of Repair”. Retest according to “How to use the test equipment”. Final pressure reading is to be noted in the inspection log after completed repair and retest.

Note. The requirements of the American standard ASTM F 1052 are lower, so this method will also make sure the suit is tight according to ASTM F 1052.

### Frequency and details of inspection

The suit is to be inspected upon delivery, after each use and after repair or, if not used, at least once a year.

The inspection shall consist of the following steps:

- Visual inspection of both inside and outside.
- Look for surface damages on material, seams, visor, inner and outer gloves.
- Look for changes in the material properties such as brittleness, stiffness, swelling, stickiness or other phenomena.
- Check function of zipper and zipper fitting. See “Zipper, handling and maintenance”.
- Check the function of inlet valve, exhaust valves and passthrough (if fitted). Make certain that they are firmly mounted and not damaged.

If any defect/malfunction is found, the suit must be taken out of service. Minor repairs may be done according to “Methods of repair”. Any repair or replacement of parts other than those described in “Methods of repair” below may only be performed by a certified Trellechem<sup>®</sup> dealer or by Trelleborg Protective Products AB.

Note any remarks, found during the inspection, in the inspection log.



## Cleaning instructions

Use a mild detergent and a piece of soft rag or a smooth brush. Care should be taken not to scratch or damage the material. Let the suit air dry or use a fan. Stains of oil or other substances may be washed off with white spirit, after which the suit should be rinsed with lukewarm water with a mild detergent followed by water. The suit material will resist most commercial disinfectants. Your Trellech<sup>®</sup> dealer or Trelleborg Protective Products AB may be contacted for advise.

## Repair and replacements

### Methods of repair

Always use original Trellech<sup>®</sup> parts when repairing. Warning: Measures must be taken to avoid inhalation of the fumes from the solvent and the glue. Make sure that the working area where repairs are to be carried out is properly ventilated. The Trellech<sup>®</sup> repair kit can be used for repair of punctures or minor damages. The outer gloves can easily be replaced as well as the inner gloves or rubber cuffs.

**NOTE!** After repairs the suit must be left for 24 hours to allow cement to dry. Afterwards the suit must be inspected and pressure tested as described above.

### Repair of punctures and minor damages

To assure safe working order and to maintain the Trelleborg warranty, major repairs such as large tears, replacement of zipper, visor etc., shall be done by a Trelleborg certified repair centre or by Trelleborg Protective Products AB.

Damages should always be patched on both the inside and on the outside. Start with the inside. Select an appropriate patch, one that is large enough to cover the puncture with a margin of at least 15 mm around the damage. In all instances, the area to be repaired must be clean and dry before application of adhesive and patch.



Trellech<sup>®</sup> HPS repair kit / VPS repair kit contains:

- 1 can Trelleborg adhesive 6-0724, 125 ml for outside repair,
- 1 bottle Trelleborg hardener 1-7869, 8 ml sufficient for 125 ml adhesive,
- 1 bottle Trelleborg solvent 1-1197, 250 ml for cleaning,
- 1 set Trelleborg repair patches. Red for HPS outside / yellow for VPS outside and a transparent tape on release paper for inside repair and
- 1 brush.

**Repair of inside:**

1. Select a patch which is large enough to cover the damage with a margin of at least 15 mm around the damage.



2. Find and mark the proper position of the patch.



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3. Clean the material on the inside with Trelleborg solvent 1-1197.



4. Remove the release paper from the transparent repair patch

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5. and apply the patch over the damage starting from one end to avoid wrinkles.



6. Smooth with a hand roller or any other appropriate tool.



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#### Repair of outside:

Clean suit material and outside patch with Trelleborg solvent 1-1197. Apply a thin layer of the two part adhesive 6-0724/1-7869 to the patch and around the damage. Let dry 5-10 minutes, until it is tacky. Apply a second layer of adhesive to patch and material. Let dry until it is tacky. Apply the patch over the damage. Smooth the patch starting from one end to avoid wrinkles. Smooth with a hand roller or any other appropriate tool.

1. Add the hardener to the glue. Mix thoroughly. This mixture must be used within two hours. The adhesive and the hardener have a limited storage life and are both marked with date of expiry. Do not use after this date.



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2. Select a patch which is large enough to cover the damage with a margin of at least 15 mm around the damage. Position the patch accordingly and mark the position with a pen.



3. Clean the patch



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4. and the suit material with Trelleborg solvent 1-1197.



5. Apply a thin layer of the adhesive/hardener mix around the damaged area and...

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6. ...to the patch.  
Allow to dry 5-10 minutes, until it is tacky.

**Important:**  
Repeat the previous and this step, applying a second layer of glue. Let dry until tacky.



7. Apply the patch over the damage, starting from one end to avoid wrinkles.



8. Smooth with a hand roller or any other appropriate tool.

## Replacing the cuffs (if fitted)

### Using complete cuff (art. no. 487 020 007)

The cuffs are easy to replace. Remove the existing cuffs by pushing them up the sleeve of the suit (see fig. 1). A special tool, art.nr. 487 020 550 is available as an option to facilitate the exchange. Lubricate the complete cuff with soapy water and insert it (from inside the suit) into the sleeve ring. Push it firmly into place. NOTE! Take care not to squeeze the suit material between the rings. Make sure the cuff ring is aligned straight before pushing it into place. To make it more comfortable for people with thick wrists, cut off an appropriate length of the cuff.

### Using spare components

1. Remove the old cuffs by pushing them up into the sleeve. A special tool (art. no. 487 020 550) is available as an option to facilitate the removal of the old cuff.



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2. Remove the tape.



3. Take away the rubber cuff from the ring.

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4. Remove the rubber gasket.



5. Spare parts required for replacement of complete cuff assembly:  
078 590 100  
PVC tape 12 mm

072 800 100  
Rubber gasket

072 900 100  
Rubber cuff

073 103 610  
Cuff ring



6. Place the rubber gasket around the thicker half of the cuff ring. Push it so that it is positioned immediately next to the ridge at the end of the ring.



7. Put the rubber cuff around the ring.

8. Fix the rubber cuff to the ring with tape going round the ring twice (two layers of tape).



9. Push the narrow part of the rubber cuff through the ring.



10. Lubricate the complete cuff with soapy water and insert it (from inside the suit) into the sleeve ring. Push it firmly into place. NOTE! Take care not to squeeze the suit material between the rings. Make sure the cuff ring is aligned straight before pushing it into place. To make it more comfortable for people with thick wrists, cut off an appropriate length of the cuff.



## Replacing the inner gloves

Instruction for exchange and assembly of the silver coloured inner glove, art.nr. 072 251 100.

If outer rubber gloves are fitted to the suit, these should be taken off.

1. Detach the inner gloves by pushing the inner glove and the cuff ring to which the glove is attached, into the sleeve. A special tool, art.nr. 487 020 550 is available as an option for easy exchange.



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2. Detach the tape.



3. Detach the rubber gasket.

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4. Remove the glove.



5. Spare parts required for replacement of complete inner glove assembly:  
078 590 100  
PVC tape, 12 mm

072 800 100  
Rubber gasket

072 251 100  
Inner glove

073 103 610  
Cuff ring



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6. Put the new inner glove through the cuff ring and fold it over the bulge of the cuff ring. Note: Gloves delivered from Trelleborg Protective Products AB have an adjusted length. Other gloves are to be cut off to fit the cuff ring properly and to avoid folds.



7. Make sure that any "surplus material" of the glove is double folded where the glove is attached and that about 20 mm of the glove is covering the outside of the ring.

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8. Place the rubber gasket over the glove.



9. Push the rubber gasket towards the bulge of the cuff ring.



10. Apply 1 layer of 12 mm PVC tape over the edge of the glove shaft. Apply 3 layers of tape on the upper part of the rubber gasket (as close to the bulge of the cuff ring as possible). The length of tape used here may be adjusted slightly to get a good fit and to compensate for thickness variations of the rubber gasket. Apply 1 layer of tape over the lower edge of the rubber gasket.



11. Make certain that the thumb of the glove is correctly located in relation to the sleeve. Pressure test the suit. See "How to use the test equipment".

NOTE! Replace both inner gloves if the suit system fails the pressure test or if the gloves have been exposed to chemicals.

## Zipper, handling and maintenance

The standard zipper is a black chloroprene rubber zipper. Some special/local suit versions and all ET versions are fitted with a grey Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zipper. Careful and correct handling is particularly important with the Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zipper.

**IMPORTANT!** Have someone help you close and open the zipper. Pull the slide using two fingers in the loop attached to the slide. The slide must always be pulled parallel and straight along the zipper. A **pull sideways may seriously damage the zipper**. When closing, make sure that neither suit material nor undergarment material is caught in the zipper. Excessive force will damage the zipper. If the slide gets jammed or is hard to pull, pull it back, trace the reason (e.g. dirt or clothing material caught in the chain) and solve the problem. Then *slowly* try to pull it again. **Never try to overcome a problem by pulling harder as this will damage the zipper.**

### Maintenance

The zipper must be lubricated every time the suit has been used and/or cleaned. Use the wax stick supplied with the suit. Little and often is better than neglecting and heavy applications of wax. See also separate instruction enclosed with the lubricant stick.

After cleaning the sealing areas and metal elements has to be re-waxed, inside and outside, with the wax stick supplied with the suit. The grey Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zipper should also be greased slightly within the stop seal (where the slider is positioned when the zipper is completely closed) with the “Grease for Topstop-Sealing” supplied with suits with Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zipper. When stored the zipper should be fully open or at least with approximately 10 cm open. Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zippers should be stored fully open.

## Visor, antifog agents

Antifog agents that temporarily prevent the visor from fogging up are available. Antifog gel, art no 069 000 710 should be used on the visor and on the manometer window on the leg (if fitted). An antifog lens art no 487 030 091, (072 270 300 for the VP1 visor) may be fitted to the inside of the visor.

## Retirement considerations

The suit has to be replaced when worn out, damaged beyond repair or after being exposed to undecontaminable chemicals. If changes in the material properties (brittleness, stiffness, swelling, stickiness or other phenomena) are found, the suit should be taken out of service immediately and replaced. In doubtful cases contact your supplier or Trelleborg Protective Products AB.

The suits must not be used for more than 15 years, even if they appear to be in good condition.

## Safety considerations

Responding to hazardous chemical emergencies can be a very complex task and may involve chemicals other than those stipulated as test chemicals in standards (e.g. NFPA 1991 or EN 943) or in this documentation. Besides the specific chemical(s) encountered other aspects such as the concentration, temperature of the chemical, mixtures of chemicals, flammability, toxicity etc. have to be considered.

Even greater precautions must be taken when responding to accidents which involve condensed gases at low temperature and we recommend using an outer cold protective cover like the TRELCOVER, as well as an insulating underwear like the Trelchem<sup>®</sup> Insulating Underwear to protect the wearer from frost-bite of the skin, to protect the suit from becoming stiff and for better comfort.

Choosing the appropriate chemical protective suit, accessories and other necessary equipment to deal with a chemical emergency, has to be made by qualified safety professionals.

Identify the chemicals before entering into the hazardous area in the chemical protective suit. Minimize the exposure to chemicals during the mission. Avoid direct contact with the chemicals as far as possible.

The suit may be used in temperature ranges from -40°C to +65°C. Never use the suit near open flames or intense heat.

The Trelchem<sup>®</sup> chemical protective suits are designed to be worn together with breathing apparatus combined with full face positive pressure breathing mask.

The Trelchem<sup>®</sup> chemical protective suits are to be used with a protective safety helmet. The Trelchem<sup>®</sup> suit is available in different sizes for the wearer's safety and comfort.

The Trelchem<sup>®</sup> chemical protective suits of sock design should be worn together with a rubber or PVC outer safety boot with nailguard and steel toe cap. As alternative there are suits with fixed safety boots.

Make sure that someone is available to assist while donning, decontaminating and doffing. Also make sure that the suit is decontaminated, inspected and pressure tested before it is returned into service or storage. If the suit is damaged, take it out of service and repair or replace as required.

Make sure that the suit has not passed its recommended shelf life (see Recommended storage life) and that the suit is free from damage before it is taken back into service.

The Trelchem<sup>®</sup> chemical protective suit is not considered an antistatic garment. All non-conductive materials including chemical protective suits may cause static electric discharges, which are more likely to occur in low humidity environments. You can minimize static charges by spraying with water before and during use.

All personnel should be well acquainted with this manual before using the suits.

## Decontamination

Due to the vast number of chemicals and their different properties, no general decontamination procedure exists. The best way to decontaminate must be decided for the specific chemical encountered. This decision may only be taken by people educated for this task and with a good knowledge of chemistry. Trelleborg Protective Products AB may be contacted for advice.

As a first rule a predecontamination must always be performed before doffing the suit. This should include washing and rinsing with large amounts of water, if possible containing a detergent.

After this initial procedure the real decontamination can take place. To make this a bit easier one can make a rough division of the chemicals into four groups depending on physical properties and how to decontaminate. The groups are as follows:

- organic chemicals, which in turn can be divided into three groups: volatile, water soluble and water insoluble
- inorganic chemicals
- acids
- alkali

### Organic chemicals

Organic chemicals are compounds containing the elements carbon and hydrogen. Usually they also contain oxygen or nitrogen. The term organic originates from the fact that all living (i.e. organic) matter are built up from these compounds. Also many of the commonly used solvents are organic.

### *Volatile chemicals*

The volatility of a chemical is dependent on the vapour pressure, which in turn affects the boiling temperature. A volatile chemical has a high vapour pressure and a low boiling temperature (a gas has a boiling temperature lower than room temperature). Chemicals that have lower boiling temperature than 80°C can be regarded as volatile. E.g. benzene, chloroform, hexane.

To decontaminate a suit which has been in contact with a volatile compound you air the suit outdoors or in a well ventilated area, if possible at a slightly elevated temperature (30–40°C). Hang the suit with the zipper fully open and enough space around it, so that the air can flow freely around the suit. The required time for ventilating the chemicals depends on the temperature and air flow rate around the suit. After having aired the suit check for odour/smell of the chemicals.

### *Water soluble chemicals*

The solubility of a chemical in water depends on how well it “likes” water. Also, the solubility is dependent on the temperature, an increase in temperature increases the solubility. A chemical can be anything from completely soluble to completely insoluble. Chemicals that have higher solubility than 60 g/l water can be regarded as water soluble. E.g. phenol and ethylene glycol.

When decontaminating a suit which has been in contact with a water soluble compound you rinse the suit thoroughly with water, preferably with some added detergent. To further enhance the solubility you can use hot water (40–50°C).

### *Water insoluble chemicals*

Chemicals that are not water soluble are sometimes soluble in alcohol, however usually they need a more "fat" solvent like petrol. Chemicals that have lower solubility than 60 g/l water can be regarded as water insoluble. Ex. styrene and dichlorobenzene.

If the suit has been in contact with a water insoluble but alcohol soluble compound you wipe the suit thoroughly with alcohol. For other, not alcohol soluble chemicals other solvents are necessary. Trelleborg Protective Products AB may be contacted for advise.

### Inorganic chemicals

A simplified explanation is that inorganic chemicals are all compounds that are not organic. This means they consist of many different elements but normally not carbon.

Inorganic chemicals either dissolve in water, react with water or are insoluble in water. To decontaminate a suit which has been in contact with a water soluble or "water reactive" chemical, rinse the suit with large quantities of water. To decontaminate water insoluble chemicals, we recommend thorough washing with water containing a detergent.

### Acids and alkali

The terms "acid" and "alkali" refer to the way these chemicals react with water to form an acid (low pH) and alkaline (high pH) solution respectively. Acids and alkali can be either organic or inorganic.

Since both acids and alkali are soluble in water, a suit which has been in contact with either one of them should be rinsed with water. Residual acid may be neutralised with a dilute solution of alkali and vice versa for residual alkali. Afterwards, rinse thoroughly with water. The pH should be checked during the decontamination.

### Garment material

The suit material of Trellechem<sup>®</sup> HPS is a combination of red Viton<sup>®</sup> / butyl rubber coated fabric on the outside and a polymer barrier laminate on the inside, proprietary to Trelleborg Protective Products AB. (Viton<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of DuPont Dow Elastomers.)

The suit material of Trellechem<sup>®</sup> VPS is a combination of a yellow chloroprene rubber coated fabric on the outside and a polymer barrier laminate on the inside, proprietary to Trelleborg Protective Products AB.

## Chemical and technical data appendix

This section contains chemical permeation data, type approval data and a resistance table as a preliminary guidance and quick reference.

### NFPA 1991

The data being presented was derived from permeation tests performed by Texas Research Institute Inc. and Intertek Testing Services, USA, in accordance with ASTM F739. The tests were conducted at 27 °C ± 2 °C (81 °F ± 3 °F) with a minimum detectable permeation rate of less than or equal to 0.1 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>\*min.

It should be noted that the testing was performed on swatches of suit material under laboratory conditions, not under actual workplace environments. The user must determine the applicability of the results obtained under laboratory conditions to the actual conditions of use. Information presented is subject to change without notice. Duration of test 8 hours. NFPA 1991 requires the primary suit materials not to exhibit breakthrough in less than 1 hour for pristine material as well as after the material is conditioned (flexed and abraded).

### NFPA 1991 versus EN 943

Permeation test method	American standard NFPA 1991	European Standard EN 943
Detection rate of permeation	0.1 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> *min	1.0 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> *min
Minimum break-through time	60 min	10 min
Stipulated test duration	≥180 min	> 10 min
Number of test chemicals	21 pcs (15 liquids, 6 gases)	15 pcs (12 liquids, 3 gases)
Test temperature	+27 °C	+20 °C alt. 23 °C
Abrasion and flexing prior to permeation test	Yes	No

Comments on the list below:

The 21 test chemicals marked with an asterisk (\*) are stipulated (minimum requirement) in the American standard NFPA 1991. The tests are performed in accordance with ASTM F 739 (0.1 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> \*min).

The underlined 15 test chemicals are stipulated (minimum requirement) in the European standard EN 943-2, see results on page 67. The tests are performed in accordance with EN 374-3 (1.0 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> \*min).

The chemical warfare agents (HD, GA, GB, GD, L, VX) are tested in accordance with FINABEL Conv. 0.7.C. The remaining chemicals are tested in accordance with ASTM F 739 (0.1 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> \*min).

BT Time = Breakthrough time



PERMEATION DATA

Chemical	HPS BT Time (min)	VPS BT Time (min)	TLU BT Time (min)	TS BT Time (min)
Acetic anhydride	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
*Acetone	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
*Acetonitrile	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Acetyl chloride	> 480	> 480	144	> 480
Acrylic acid	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
*Anhydrous ammonia	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Aniline	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Arsine (AS)	> 480	> 480	-	> 480
Bromine	360	330	< 15	45
*1,3-Butadiene	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Butylamine	316	> 480	> 480	87
*Carbon disulfide 95%	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
*Chlorine	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Chloroform	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Chlorosulfonic acid	> 480	270	> 480	30
*Dichloromethane	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
*Diethyl amine	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Diethyl ether	352	> 480	> 480	17
*Dimethyl formamide	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Dimethyl hydrazine	> 480	> 480	380	> 480
Dimethylsulfoxide	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Epichlorohydrine	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
*Ethyl acetate	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Ethylene glycol	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
*Ethylene oxide	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Formaldehyde 37%	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Formic acid 96%	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Furfural	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Heptane	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
*Hexane	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480

Chemical	HPS BT Time (min)	VPS BT Time (min)	TLU BT Time (min)	TS BT Time (min)
Hydrazine	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Hydrochloric acid 37%	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Hydrofluoric acid 48%	> 480	> 480	60	> 480
Hydrofluoric acid 99%	270	-	-	-
*Hydrogen chloride	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Hydrogen fluoride	> 480	-	-	-
Isoprene	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
JP-4	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Lewisite (L)	> 1440	> 1440	-	> 1440
*Methanol	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
*Methyl Chloride	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Methyl ethyl ketone	> 480	> 480	> 480	173
Methyl Isocyanate	> 480	> 480	432	21
Methyl metacrylate	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Monochlorobenzene	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Mustard gas (HD)	> 1440	> 1440	-	> 480
Nitric acid 70%	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
*Nitrobenzene	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Nitromethane	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Oleum 30%	> 480	360	> 480	> 480
Phenol 85%	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Phosgene (CG)	> 480	> 480	-	240
Phosphoric acid 85%	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Phosphorous trichloride	> 480	> 480	> 480	150
Pyridine	> 480	> 480	152	315
Sarine (GB)	> 1440	> 1440	-	> 1440
*Sodium hydroxide 40%	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Soman (GD)	> 1440	> 1440	-	> 1440
Styrene	> 480	> 480	> 480	52
*Sulphuric acid 98%	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Tabun (GA)	> 1440	> 1440	-	> 1440
*Tetrachloroethylene	> 480	> 480	> 480	143
*Tetrahydrofuran	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Thionyl chloride	> 480	-	150	45

Chemical	HPS BT Time (min)	VPS BT Time (min)	TLU BT Time (min)	TS BT Time (min)
*Toluene	> 480	> 480	> 480	-
Tribromophenol	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Trichloroacetic acid	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Trichloroethylene	> 480	> 480	> 480	17
Triethylamine	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Triethylenetetramine	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Vinyl acetate	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
Vinyl chloride	> 480	> 480	> 480	> 480
VX	> 1440	> 1440	-	> 480

## Type approvals and test results, EN 943

See EC type approval on page 6.

Property	Performance Class				
	HPS	VPS	TLU	TS	TL
Abrasion Resistance	6	6	6	6	6
Flex Cracking Resistance	4	6	1	6	6
Tear Resistance	5	5	4	4	3
Tensile Strength	6	6	6	6	6
Puncture Resistance	3	3	3	3	3
Seam Strength	6	6	6	6	6
Resistance to Ignition	Pass*	Pass*	Pass	Pass*	Pass
Resistance to Permeation, suit material					
Acetone	6	6	6	6	-
Acetonitrile	6	6	6	6	-
Ammonia (g)	6	6	6	6	-
Carbon disulphide	6	6	6	6	-
Chlorine (g)	6	6	6	6	-
Dichlorometane	6	6	6	2	-
Diethyl amine	6	6	6	2	-
Ethyl acetate	6	6	6	5	-
Hexane	6	6	6	6	-
Hydrogen chloride (g)	6	6	6	6	-
Methanol	6	6	6	6	-
Sodium hydroxide, 40%	6	6	6	6	6
Sulphuric acid, 96%	6	6	6	6	-
Tetrahydrofuran	6	6	6	1	-
Toluene	6	6	6	3	-

\*Class 3 acc. to EN 943-2

	HPS	VPS	TLU	TS	TL
Resistance to permeation, -seams					
Acetone	6	6	6	6	-
Acetonitrile	6	6	6	6	-
Ammonia (g)	6	6	6	6	-
Carbon disulphide	6	6	6	6	-
Chlorine (g)	6	6	6	6	-
Dichlorometane	6	6	6	2	-
Diethyl amine	6	6	6	2	-
Ethyl acetate	6	6	6	5	-
Hexane	6	6	6	6	-
Hydrogen chloride (g)	6	6	6	6	-
Methanol	6	6	6	6	-
Sodium hydroxide, 40%	6	6	6	6	-
Sulphuric acid	6	5	6	6	-
Tetrahydrofuran	6	6	6	1	-
Toluene	6	6	5	4	-

NOTE! Since only class 1 was achieved for Trelchem<sup>®</sup> Super with tetrahydrofuran, it is not suitable for use with this chemical under continuous exposure.

<i>Classification of permeation breakthrough time</i>	
6	> 8 h
5	> 4 h
4	> 2 h
3	> 1 h
2	> 30 min
1	> 10 min

Resistance to permeation by chemicals					
Chemical	Glove 1	Glove 2	Boots	Visor	Zipper
Acetone	6	6	≥3	6	pass
Acetonitrile	6	6	≥3	6	5
Ammonia (g)	6	6	6	6	6
Carbon Disulfide	6	6	≥3	6	5
Chlorine (g)	6	6	6	6	6
Dichloromethane	6	3	2	5	2
Diethylamine	2	3	≥3	6	3
Ethyl Acetate	6	4	≥3	6	pass
n-Hexane	6	6	≥3	6	6
Hydrogen Chloride (g)	6	6	6	6	6
Methanol	6	6	≥3	6	6
Tetrahydrofuran	6	1	≥3	5	1
Toluene	6	6	≥3	6	6
Sodium hydroxide, 40%	6	6	≥3	6	6
Sulfuric Acid, 96%	6	6	≥3	6	6

Glove 1: Chloroprene rubber glove + barrier laminate inner glove combination. (Test data valid for the inner glove).

Glove 2: Trelchem<sup>®</sup> Viton<sup>®</sup> /butyl rubber gloves. Note: Using this glove the suit is not suitable for use with tetrahydrofuran under continuous exposure.

Boots: Black nitrile rubber boots (ET versions only).

Visor: Visor on type TE suits.

Zipper: Viton<sup>®</sup> coated zipper (ET versions only)

## Guidance - chemical resistance table

The table below may be used as a quick reference table for a preliminary assessment of the chemical resistance of the suit to a specific chemical. The term “chemical resistance” in this section is not to be interpreted as permeation breakthrough time. For each chemical the suit materials have been assigned one of five numbers indicating a resistance grade, see below. The grade assigned for each chemical has been based on the possible risk of permeation, penetration as well as degradation. In this way it is more of a total evaluation of the chemical resistance in all aspects, not only permeation breakthrough time. The grades are based upon tests, available literature, material supplier information etc.

The table covers the chemical substances that are most frequently transported. Each substance is identified by the UN convention number. Resistance grades are based on tests and estimations of the capacity of the materials in Trellechem® suits to withstand contact with the chemicals in liquid form or in high gas concentrations at room temperature.

Resistance grades for liquids refer to contact with the chemical in liquid form, with the exception of some cold liquids.

NOTE! Resistance time decreases as temperature increases.

NOTE 2! The penetration table cannot be used to evaluate the resistance of materials other than those in Trellechem® chemical suits.

## How to read the chemical resistance table

The UN number of a chemical can be identified by consulting the alphabetical index on page 72.

The resistance grade can then be identified under the UN number in the list on page 80. Resistance grades for the Trellechem® suits can be read in columns A, B and C.

Column A indicates the resistance grade for Trellechem® Super. Column A may also be applied to Trellechem® HPS and VPS indicating a minimum resistance grade.

Column B indicates the resistance grade for Trellechem® Butyl.

Column C indicates the resistance grade for Trellechem® Light and Splash.

There are five separate resistance grades:

**Grade 1** = Resistance time at least 8 hours. Material is unaffected.

**Grade 2** = Resistance time at least 4 hours. Material may be affected to some extent.

**Grade 3** = Resistance time at least 2 hours. The material may be destroyed.

**Grade 4** = Resistance time at least 1 hour. The material may be destroyed.

**Grade 5** = Resistance time at least 20 minutes. The material may be destroyed.

Some entries in the resistance table are marked with \* and/or \*\*, which indicates the following:

\*Great caution should be observed. There is a risk of frost-bite to personnel. There is also a risk that the material will become brittle and break at extremely low temperatures. See “Safety Considerations” above.

\*\*Resistance times for chlorine (UN 1017) and fluorine (UN 1045) refer to these materials in a gaseous state. For liquid chlorine and fluorine, the next lower resistance grade applies, e.g. a resistance grade 3 would be reduced to grade 4. See above for definitions of the grades.

Acetal	1088	Aluminium powder, uncoated	1396	Arsenic compounds, liquid, n.o.s.	1556	Butane or butane mixtures	1011	Chloroacetic acid, solid	1751	anhydrous (Chromic acid, solid)	1463
Acetaldehyde (Aldehyde)	1089	Ammonia, anhydrous	1005	Arsenic compounds, solid n.o.s.	1557	Butanol (Butyl alcohol)	1120	Chloroacetophenone	1697	Coal gas	1023
Acetic acid, glacial	1842	Ammonia, solutions	2073	Barium chlorate	1445	Butyl acetate, normal	1123	Chloroacetyl chloride	1752	Copper cyanide	1587
Acetic anhydride	1715	Ammonium, hydrogen fluoride (Ammonium bifluoride)	1727	Barium compounds, n.o.s. except barium sulphate	1564	Butyl bromide, normal	1126	Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	1134	Cresols (o-, m-, p-)	2076
Acetone	1090	Ammonium nitrate	1942	Barium nitrate	1446	Butylamine, normal	1125	1-Chlorobutane	1127	Crotonaldehyde	1143
Acetone cyanohydrin	1541	Ammonium perchlorate	1442	Barium peroxide	1449	Butylene (Butene)	1012	Chlorobutanes	1127	Cumene hydroperoxide, technical pure	2116
Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)	1648	Ammonium persulphate	1444	Benzaldehyde	1990	Butylaldehyd	1129	Chlorodifluoromethane (Monochlorodifluoromethane)	1018	Cyanide solutions	1935
Acetyl bromide	1716	Amyl acetates	1104	Benzene (Benzol)	1114	Calcium carbide (Carbide of calcium)	1402	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	1037	Cyanogen, liquefied	1026
Acetyl chloride	1717	Amyl alcohols	1105	Benzidine	1885	Calcium chlorate, solution	2429	Chloroethane	1037	Cyanogen bromide	1889
Acid mixtures, nitrating acid	1796	Amyl mercaptan	1111	Benzoyl chloride	1736	Calcium cyanide	1575	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	1037	Cyanogen chloride	1589
Acraldehyde (Acrolein)	1092	Arnylene, normal (1-Pentene)	1108	Benzoyl peroxide	2085	Calcium hypochlorite, dry, including mixtures	1748	Chloroform	1888	Cyclohexane	1145
Acrolein (Acraldehyde)	1092	Aniline (Aniline oil, Phenylamine, Aminobenzene)	1547	Benzyl chloride	1738	Calcium metal and alloys, nonpyrophoric	1401	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	1063	Cyclohexanone	1915
inhibited	1092	Antimony compounds, inorganic, n.o.s.	1549	Beryllium, metal powder	1567	Calcium oxide	1910	Chloronitrobenzenes	1578	Cyclohexene	2256
Acrylonitrile, inhibited	1093	Antimony pentachloride (Antimony perchloride), liquid	1730	Beryllium compounds	1566	Carbon dioxide	1013	Chlorophenates (chlorophenols), solid	2020	Cyclopentane	1146
Aldrin and its mixtures	1542	Argon, compressed	1006	Boron trifluoride	1008	Carbon dioxide and oxygen mixtures	1014	Chlorophenates (chlorophenols), liquid	2021	Cyclopropane, liquefied	1027
Alkali metal, liquid alloys	1421	Argon, refrigerated liquid	1951	Boron trifluoride acetic acid complex	1742	Carbon dioxide (Carbonic anhydride) refrigerated	1014	Chlorophenates, liquid	2021	Decaborane, Boron hydride	1868
Allyl alcohol	1098	Arsenic acid, liquid	1553	Boron trifluoride propionic acid complex	1743	Carbon dioxide (Carbonic anhydride) refrigerated	2187	Chlorpicrin (Trichloronitromethane)	1580	Decahydronaphthalene	1147
Allyl bromide	1099	Arsenic acid, solid	1554	Bromine and solutions of bromine	1744	liquid	2187	Chloroprene, inhibited	1991	Diacetone alcohol	1148
Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)	1100	Arsenic bromide	1555	Bromine pentafluoride	1745	Carbon disulphide (Carbon bisulphide)	1131	Chloroprene, inhibited	1991	Diborane	1911
Allyl chloroformate	1722	Brucine	1570	Bromine trifluoride	1746	Carbon monoxide	1016	Chlorosulphonic acid	1754	Dichloroacetic acid	1764
Allyl isothiocyanate, inhibited	1545	Butadiene, inhibited	1010	Bromobenzyl cyanide	1694	Carbon monoxide (Carbon tetrachloride)	1846	Chlorotrifluoroethane (Trifluoroethane)	1983	Dichloroanilines	1590
Aluminium carbide	1394			Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	1062	Carbon tetrachloride	1846	Chlorotrifluoromethane (Trifluorochloromethane)	1022	o-Dichlorobenzene (Orthodichlorobenzene)	1591
Aluminium chloride, anhydrous	1726			Brucine	1570	Carbonyl chloride (Phosgene)	1076	Chromic fluoride, solid	1756	p-Dichlorobenzene (Paradichlorobenzene)	1592
Aluminium powder, coated	1309					Chlorine	1017	Chromic fluoride, solution	1757	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1028
						Chloroacetic acid (Monochloroacetic acid) liquid	1750	Chromium oxychloride	1758	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	1184

Dichloroethyl ether	1916	Dimethyl sulphate		Ethyl chloroacetate	1181	Fluoboric acid (Hydro-		Hydrogen, refrigerated		Isopropyl acetate	1220
Dichloroethylene	1150	(Methyl sulphate)	1595	Ethyl chloroformate		fluoboric acid)	1775	liquid	1049	Isopropyl alcohol	
Dichloromethane		Dimethyl sulphide	1164	(Ethyl chlorocarbonate)	1182	Fluorine	1045	Hydrogen bromide,		(Isopropanol)	1219
(Methylene chloride)	1593	Dimethylamine, anhydrous	1032	Ethyl formate	1190	Fluosilicic acid	1778	anhydrous	1048	Isopropyl nitrate	1222
Dichloromonofluoro-		Dimethyldichlorosilane	1162	Ethyl hexaldehyde	1191	Formaldehyde solutions	1198	Hydrogen chloride,		Isopropylamine	1221
methane	1029	Dimethylethanolamine	2051	Ethyl lactate	1192	Formic acid	1779	anhydrous	1050	Isopropylbenzene	
Dichloropropene	2047	Dimethylhydrazine,		Ethyl mercaptan		Furfural	1199	Hydrogen cyanide		(Cumene)	1918
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane		unsymmetrical	1163	(Ethanethiol)	2363	Gas oil	1202	(Hydrocyanic acid)	1051		
(Tetra-fluorodichloroethane)		Dinitroanilines	1596	Ethyl methyl ether	1039			Hydrogen fluoride,		Kerosene (Paraffin)	1223
	1958	Dinitrobenzenes	1597	Ethyl nitrite, solutions	1194			anhydrous	1052	Ketones, liquid n.o.s.	1224
Diethyl aluminium chloride		Dinitrochlorobenzene		Ethylamine (Mono-		Halogenated irritating		Hydrogen peroxide	2014		
		(Chlorodinitrobenzene)	1577	ethylamine)	1036	liquids n.o.s.	1610	Hydrogen peroxide	2015	Lead nitrate	1469
(Aluminium diethylmono-		Dinitrophenol	1320	Ethylbenzene	1175	Heptane and its isomers	1206	Hypochlorite, solutions		Lead sulphate	1794
chloride)	1101	Dinitrotoluenes, liquid	1600	Ethylene	1962	Hexamethylenediamine		containing more than 5		Lithium, metal	1415
Diethyl ether (Ethyl ether,		-solid	2038	Ethylene, refrigerated	1038	solution	1783	per cent available		Lithium aluminium	
Anaesthetic ether,		Dioxane	1165	Ethylene chlorid	1084	Hexamine	1328	chlorine	1791	hydride	1410
Sulphuric ether)	1155			Ethylene chlorohydrin	1135	Hexane and its isomers	1208			Lithium hydride	1414
Diethyl sulphate (Ethyl		Epichlorohydrin	2023	Ethylene dibromide	1605	Hydrazine, anhydrous		Isobutane and isobutane			
sulphate)	1594	Ethane	1035	Ethylene dichloride		and its aqueous solutions	2029	mixtures	1969	Magnesium and	
Diethylamine	1154	Ethane, refrigerated liquid	1961	(1,2-Dichloroethane)	1184	Hydrazine hydrate	2030	Isobutanol (Isobutyl		magnesium alloys	1869
Diethylbenzene	2049	Ethanethiol		Ethylene glycol monomethyl		Hydriodic acid (Hydrogen		alcohol)	1212	Magnesium and magne-	
Diethylenetriamine	2079	(Ethyl mercaptan)	2363	ether (Methyl glycol)	1188	iodide solution)	1787	Isobutyl acetate	1213	sium alloys, powders	1418
Diethylzine	1366	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1170	Ethylene oxide	1040	Hydrobromic acid (Hydro-		Isobutyl alcohol		Magnesium nitrate	1474
Difluorides n.o.s.	1740	2-Ethoxyethanol (Ethylene		Ethylenediamine		gen bromide solution)	1788	(Isobutanol)	1212	Magnesium perchlorate	1475
Difluoroethane	1030	glycol monoethyl ether)	1171	(1,2-Diaminoethane)	1604	Hydrocarbon gases and		Isobutylene (Isobutene)	1055	p-Menthane hydro-	
1,1-Difluoroethylene	1959	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	1172	Ethyleneimine, inhibited	1185	mixtures of such gases,		Isobutyraldehyde		peroxide, technical pure	2125
Difluoromonochloro-		Ethyl acetate	1173	Ethyltrichlorosilane	1196	liquefied, n.o.s.	1965	(Isobutyl aldehyde)	2045	Mercaptans and mixtures,	
ethane	1031	Ethyl acrylate, inhibited	1917			Hydrochloric acid in		Isocyanatobenzotri-		liquid n.o.s.	1228
Diisopropyl ether	1159	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1170	Ferric chloride	1773	solution (Muriatic acid,		fluorides	2285	Mesityl oxide	1229
Diisopropylamine	1158	Ethyl bromide	1891	Ferrosilicon	1408	spirit of salts)	1789	Isoprene, inhibited	1218	Metal alkyls, n.o.s.	2003
Dimethyl carbonate	1161	Ethyl chloride		Fertilizer ammoniating		Hydrocyanic acid	1613	Isopropanol (Isopropyl		Metaldehyde	1332
Dimethyl ether	1033	(Chloroethane)	1037	solution	1043	Hydrofluoric acid solution	1790	alcohol)	1219		

Methane and natural gases with a high methane content, compressed	1971	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1245	Neon, compressed	1065	Parathion and mixtures solid liquid or under compressed gas	1668	Phosphorus pentasulphide	1340	Potassium permanganate	1490
Methane and natural gases with a high methane content, refrigerated liquid	1972	Methyl methacrylate monomer, inhibited	1247	Nickel catalyst	1378	Pentane, normal and isopentane	1265	Phosphorus pentoxide	1807	Potassium persulphate	1492
Methanol (Methyl alcohol, Wood alcohol, Columbian spirits)	1230	Methyl propionate	1248	Nicotine	1654	Perchloric acid	1802	Phosphorus sesquisulphide	1341	Potassium sodium alloys	1422
Methyl acetate	1231	Methyl vinyl ketone	1251	Nicotine, compounds and preparations thereof n.o.s.	1655	Perchloric acid, over 50 per cent acid and not more than 72 per cent acid, by weight	1873	Phosphorus tribromide (Phosphorus bromide)	1808	Potassium sulphide	1382
Methyl acetone	1232	Methylal	1234	Nitrates, inorganic, n.o.s.	1477	Perchloric acid, over 50 per cent acid and not more than 72 per cent acid, by weight	1873	Phosphorus trichloride (Phosphorus chloride)	1809	Potassium sulphide	1847
Methyl acrylate, inhibited	1919	Methylamine, anhydrous	1061	Nitric acid, other than red fuming	2031	Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	1897	Phosphoryl chloride, Phosphorus oxychloride	1810	Propane	1978
Methyl alcohol (Methanol, wood alcohol, Columbian spirits)	1230	Methylamine, aqueous solution	1235	Nitric acid, red fuming	2032	Petroleum crude oil	1267	Picric acid	1054	Propanol (Propyl alcohol)	1274
Methyl amyl alcohol (Methyl isobutyl carbinol)	2053	Methylcyclohexane	1240	Nitroanilines	1661	Petroleum distillates n.o.s.	1268	Picric acid	1054	Propionaldehyde	1275
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	1062	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1593	Nitrobenzene (Nitrobenzol, Mirbane oil)	1662	Petroleum spirit (Benzolene, Lythene, petroleum ether)	1271	Pinane hydroperoxide, technical pure	2162	Propionic acid	1848
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	1063	Methylhydrazine	1244	Nitrogen, compressed	1066	Phenol (Carbolic acid) solid	1671	Potassium bifluoride	1811	Propyl acetate, normal	1276
Methyl Chloroformate (Methyl chlorocarbonate)	1238	Methylmercaptan	1064	Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid	1977	Phenylcarbylamine chloride	1672	Potassium chlorate (Chlorate of potash)	1485	Propyl alcohol (Propanol)	1274
Methyl cyanide (Acetonitrile)	1648	Monochloroacetic acid (Chloroacetic acid) liquid	1750	Nitrogen, dioxide (Nitrogen tetroxide), liquefied	1067	Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride)	1076	Potassium chlorate, solution	2427	Propyl formates	1281
Methyl ethyl ketone (Butanone, Ethyl methyl ketone)	1193	Monochlorodifluoromono-bromomethane	1974	Nitroglycerin (Glyceryl trinitrate) solution in alcohol	1204	Phosphoric acid (Orthophosphoric acid)	1805	Potassium cyanide	1680	Propyl nitrate, normal	1865
Methyl formate	1243	Morpholine (Tetrahydro-1, 4-oxazine)	2054	Nitromethane	1261	Phosphorus, amorphous	1338	Potassium hydroxide, solid	1813	Propylamine (Monopropylamine)	1277
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (Methyl amyl alcohol)	2053	Motor fuel anti-knock mixtures ("Ethyl fluid")	1649	Nitrophenols	1663	Phosphorus, white or yellow	1381	Potassium hydroxide, solution (Caustic potash, Potash liquor)	1814	Propylchloride	1278
		Motor Spirit (includes Gasoline or Petrol)	1203	Nitrotoluenes	1664	Phosphorus, penta-chloride	1806	Potassium nitrate (Saltpetre)	1486	Propylene (Propene)	1077
		Naphta, petroleum	1255	Nitrous oxide	1070			Potassium perchlorate	1489	Propylene dichloride	1279
		Naphthalene (Creosote salts, crude or refined)	1334	Nitroxylenes	1665					Propylene oxide	1280
		Naphthalene, molten	2304	Octane and its isomers	1262					Propylenediamine	2258
		Naphthylamine (beta)	1650	Organic peroxides, n.o.s.	2255					Pyridine	1282
		Natural gas	2043	Oxygen, refrigerated liquid	1073					Pyrophoric metals and alloys, n.o.s.	1383
				Paraldehyde	1264					Pyrosulphuryl chloride	1817

Silicon tetrachloride (Silicon chloride)	<b>1818</b>	Sodium sulphide anhydrous or containing less than 30 per cent water of crystallization	<b>1385</b>	Sulphuryl chloride	<b>1834</b>	Trifluoromethane	<b>1984</b>
Silver nitrate	<b>1493</b>	Sodium sulphide, hydrated with at least 30 % water	<b>1849</b>	Tars liquid	<b>1999</b>	Trimethylamine	<b>1297</b>
Sodium, metal	<b>1428</b>	Stannic chloride anhydrous (Tin tetrachloride, Tin chloride fuming)	<b>1827</b>	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide maximum 72 per cent with water	<b>2092</b>	Trimethylamine, anhydrous	<b>1083</b>
Sodium azide	<b>1687</b>	Strontium nitrate	<b>1507</b>	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide over 72 per cent to		Trinitrobenzene with min 30 per cent water	<b>1354</b>
Sodium borohydride	<b>1426</b>	Strontium peroxide (Strontium dioxide)	<b>1509</b>	Tertiary Butanol (tertiary Butyl alcohol)	<b>2093</b>	Trinitrotoluene containing, by weight at least 30 per cent water	<b>1356</b>
Sodium chlorate (Chlorate of soda)	<b>1495</b>	Strychnine and salts thereof	<b>1692</b>	Tetraethyl silicate (Ethyl silicate)	<b>1122</b>	Turpentine	<b>1299</b>
Sodium chlorate, solution	<b>2428</b>	Styrene monomer, inhibited (Cinnamene, Cinnamol, Phenyl ethylene, Vinylbenzene)	<b>2055</b>	Tetrahydrofuran	<b>2056</b>	Turpentine substitute (white spirit)	<b>1300</b>
Sodium chlorite	<b>1496</b>	Sulphur	<b>1350</b>	Thallium compounds, n.o.s.	<b>1707</b>	Vinyl acetate, inhibited	<b>1301</b>
Sodium chlorite solution	<b>1908</b>	Sulphur, molten	<b>2448</b>	Thionyl chloride	<b>1836</b>	Vinyl bromide, inhibited	<b>1085</b>
Sodium cyanide	<b>1689</b>	Sulphur chlorides (Sulphur dichloride, Sulphur monochloride)	<b>1828</b>	Thiophosphoryl chloride (Phosphorus sulphochloride)	<b>1837</b>	Vinyl chloride, inhibited	<b>1086</b>
Sodium dithionite	<b>1384</b>	Sulphur dioxide, liquefied	<b>1079</b>	Titanium tetrachloride	<b>1838</b>	Vinyl ethyl ether, inhibited	<b>1302</b>
(Sodium hydrosulphite)	<b>1384</b>	Sulphur trioxide, inhibited	<b>1829</b>	Toluene (Toluol)	<b>1294</b>	Vinyl fluoride, inhibited	<b>1860</b>
Sodium fluoride (Villiaumite)	<b>1690</b>	Sulphuretted hydrogen (Hydrogen sulphide)		Toluene di-isocyanate	<b>2078</b>	Vinyl methyl ether, inhibited	<b>1087</b>
Sodium hydrosulphite (Sodium dithionite)	<b>1384</b>	liquefied	<b>1053</b>	Toluidines	<b>1708</b>	Vinylidene chloride, inhibited	<b>1303</b>
Sodium hydroxide, solid	<b>1823</b>	Sulphuric acid	<b>1830</b>	2.4-Toluyenediamine	<b>1709</b>	Xylenes (Xylols)	<b>1307</b>
Sodium hydroxide solution (Caustic soda liquor, sodium hydrate, Lye)	<b>1824</b>	Sulphuric acid, fuming	<b>1831</b>	Trichloroacetic acid	<b>1839</b>	Xylenols	<b>2261</b>
Sodium methylate	<b>1431</b>	Sulphuric acid, spent	<b>1832</b>	Trichloroethylene	<b>1710</b>	Xylidines	<b>1711</b>
Sodium methylate solutions in alcohol	<b>1289</b>	Sulphuric acid	<b>1830</b>	Trichlorosilane	<b>1295</b>	Xylyl bromide	<b>1701</b>
Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre)	<b>1498</b>	Triethylamine	<b>1296</b>	Triethylamine	<b>1296</b>	Zinc, powder or dust	<b>1436</b>
Sodium nitrite	<b>1500</b>	Triethylene tetramine	<b>2259</b>	Triethylene tetramine	<b>2259</b>	Zinc ashes	<b>1435</b>
Sodium perchlorate	<b>1502</b>					Zinc chloride, solution	<b>1840</b>



		A	B	C
1001	Acetylen Acetylene, dissolved * Acetylen, gelöst Acetylene, solution	1	3	2
1005	Ammoniak, vattenfri Ammonia, anhydrous, liquefied and ammonia solutions having a density (specific gravity) of less than 0.880 at ITC in water, containing over 50 per cent ammonia Ammoniak, wasserfrei, verflüssigt und Lösungen mit einer Dichte <0.88 bis 15°C Ammoniac, anhydre, liquéfié ou solutions d'ammoniac.	3	3	3
1006	Argon Argon, compressed * Argon, verdichtet Argon, comprimé	1	1	1
1008	Borfluorid Boron trifluoride * Bortrifluorid Fluorure de bore	2	2	2
1010	Butadien Butadiene, inhibited Butadien-1, 3, stabilisiert Butadiène, stabilisé	1	3	2
1011	Butan, butanblandningar Butane or butane mixtures Butan oder Butan- mischungen Butane ou mixtures de butane	2	3	2
1012	Buten (Butylen) Butylene (Butene) Buten, Butylen Butène, Butylène	2	3	2
1013	Koldioxid Carbon dioxide * Kohlendioxid Dioxyde de carbone	1	1	1
1014	Koldioxid och syre Carbon dioxide and oxygen * Kohlendioxid und Sauerstoff Dioxyde de carbone et oxygène	1	1	1

		A	B	C
1016	Koloxid Carbon monoxide * Kohlenoxid Monoxyde de carbone	2	2	2
1017	Klor Chlorine ** Chlor * Chlor	3	5	4
1018	Klördifluormetan (R22) (Monoklördifluormetan) Chlorodifluoromethane (Monochlorodifluoro- methane) * Difluoromonochlormethan R22 Chlorodifluorométhane	3	3	3
1022	Klortrifluormetan (R1 3) Chlorotrifluoromethane (Trifluorchloromethane) Trifluorchlormethan, R 13 Chlorotrifluorométhane	2	3	3
1023	Stadsgas Coal gas * Stadsgas Gaz de carbone	2	3	2
1026	Cyan (Dicyan) Cyanogen, liquefied * Dicyan Cyanogène	2	2	2
1027	Cyklopropan Cyclopropane, liquefied * Cyclopropan Cyclopropane	2	3	2
1028	Diklördifluormetan (R12) Dichlorodifluoromethane * Difluordichlormethan, R12 Dichlorodifluorométhane	2	3	3
1029	Diklorfluormetan freon (R21) Dichloromonofluoromethane Monofluordichlormethan, R21 Dichlorofluorométhane	3	3	3
1030	Difluoretan Difluoroethane * 1,1 -Difluoräthan, R 152a 1,1 -Difluoréthane	3	3	3

		A	B	C
1031	Monoklördifluoretan (Freon 142) * Difluoromonochloroethane Difluoromonochloräthan, R 142 Chlorodifluoréthane	3	3	3
1032	Dimetylamin Dimethylamine, anhydrous Dimethylamin, wasserfrei Diméthylamine, anhydre	5	4	3
1033	Dimetyleter Dimethyl ether Dimethyläther Ether diméthyliqye	4	3	5
1035	Etan Ethane * Äthan, verdichtet Ethane	2	3	2
1036	Etylamin Ethylamine (Mono- ethylamine) Ätylamin, wasserfrei Ethylamine, anhydre	4	3	5
1037	Etylklorid (Kloretan) Ethyl chloride (Chloro- ethane) Ätylchlorid Chlorure d'éthyle	3	4	5
1038	Etylen- (Eten), flytande Ethylene, refrigerated liquid * Ätylen, tiefkalt verflüssigt Éthylène liquidifié	2	5	5
1039	Etylmetyleter Ethyl methyl ether Methyläthyläther Ether éthylique-méthyliqye	4	3	5
1040	Etylenoxid Ethylene oxide (Orixane, Epoxyethane) containing not more than 0.2 per cent nitrogen Ätylenoxid, mit höchstens 0,2% N <sub>2</sub> Oxyde d'éthylène	1	2	3
1043	Gödsel (>35% NH <sub>3</sub> ) Fertilizer ammoniating	1	1	1

		A	B	C
	solution containing free ammonia Ammoniakhaltige Dünge- Lösung mit mehr als 35% NH <sub>3</sub> Solution ammoniacale pour engrais			
1045	Fluor Fluorine * Fluor ** Fluor	3	5	4
1048	Bromväte (vätebromid) vattenfri * Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous Bromwasserstoff Acide bromhydrique anhydre	1	2	2
1049	Väte, flytande Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid * Wasserstoff verdichtet Hydrogène, liquéfié	1	1	1
1050	Klorväte (väteklorid) vatten- fri * Hydrogen chloride, anhydrous Chlorwasserstoff, wasserfrei Acide chlorhydrique gazeux, anhydre	1	2	2
1051	Cyanväte Hydrogen cyanide (Hydrocyanic acid) anhydrous, stabilized * Cyanwasserstoff, wasserfrei stabilisiert Acide cyanhydrique, anhydre, stabilisé	1	2	2
1052	Fluorväte (vätefluorid) Hydrogen Fluoride, anhydrous Fluorwasserstoff, wasserfrei Acide fluorhydrique gazeux, anhydre	1	1	2
1053	Svavelväte Hydrogen sulphide * (Sulphuretted hydrogen) liquefied Schwefelwasserstoff, flüssig Hydrogène sulfuré, liquéfié	3	3	3

	A	B	C
<b>1054</b> Pikrinsyra Picric acid Pikrinsäure Acide picrique	1	2	3
<b>1055</b> Isobuten (Isobutylen) Isobutylene (Isobutene) i-Butylene Isobuthylène (Isobuténe)	2	3	2
<b>1061</b> Metylamin (Monometylamin) Methylamine, anhydrous Methylamin, wasserfrei Méthylamine, anhydre	5	4	5
<b>1062</b> Methylbromid (Brometan) Methyl bromide (Bromomethane) Methylbromid Bromure de méthyle	1	1	5
<b>1063</b> Metylklorid (Klormetan) Methyl chloride (Chloromethane) Methylchlorid, R 40 Chlorure de méthyle	1	3	3
<b>1064</b> Metylmerkaptan Methylmercaptan Methylmercaptan Méthanethiol	2	3	2
<b>1065</b> Neon Neon, compressed * Neon, verdichtet Néon, liquéfié	1	1	1
<b>1066</b> Kväve Nitrogen, compressed * Stickstoff, verdichtet Azote, liquéfié	1	1	1
<b>1067</b> Kvävedioxid (Dikvävetetroxid) Nitrogen dioxide (Nitrogen tetroxide), liquefied Stickstofftetroxid, Stickstoff- dioxid, Distickstofftetroxid Dioxyde d'azote, Tetroxyde d'azote	3	2	4
<b>1070</b> Lustgas (Dikväveoxid) Nitrous oxide * Distickstoffoxid, Lachgas Stickoxydul Oxyde d'azote, gaz du paradis	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1073</b> Syre (oxygen) Oxygen, refrigerated liquid * Sauerstoff, tiefkalt, verflüssigt Oxygène, liquéfié	1	1	1
<b>1076</b> Fosgen (Karbonylklorid) Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride) Chlorkohlenoxid, Fosgen Phosgène	3	3	3
<b>1077</b> Propylen (Propen) Propylene (Propene) * Propylen Propylène	2	3	2
<b>1078</b> Monoklortrifluoretan (freon 113) Refrigerant gases n.o.s. Kältemittel, gasförmig n.a.g. * Trifluorochloréthane, gazeux. Freon 113 Agents de réfrigérants, gazeux	2	3	3
<b>1079</b> Svaveldioxid Sulphur dioxide, liquefied * Schwefeldioxid Anhydride sulfureux, liquéfié	2	3	2
<b>1083</b> Trimetylammin Trimethylamine, anhydrous Trimethylamin, wasserfrei Triméthylamine, anhydre	3	5	5
<b>1084</b> Etylenklorid Ethylene Chlorid Äthylenchlorid Chlorure d'éthylène	2	4	5
<b>1085</b> Vinylbromid Vinyl bromide, inhibited Vinylbromid, stabilisiert Bromure de vinyle, stabilise	2	3	3
<b>1086</b> Vinylklorid Vinyl chloride, inhibited Vinylchlorid, stabilisiert Chlorure de vinyl, stabilise	1	4	5
<b>1087</b> Metylvinyleter Vinyl methyl ether, inhibited	3	2	5

	A	B	C
Vinylmethyläther, stabilisiert Ether de vinylméthyle			
<b>1088</b> Acetal (1,1-dietoxyetan) Acetal Acetal, Acetaldehyd- diäthylacetal Acetal, (1,1-diethoxy éthane)	3	2	5
<b>1089</b> Acetaldehyd (Etanal) Acetaldehyde (Aldehyde) Acetaldehyd, Äthanal Acétaldéhyde	3	2	5
<b>1090</b> Aceton (Dimetylketon) Acetone Aceton, Dimethylketon Propanon Acétone Diméthyl-cétone	4	3	5
<b>1092</b> Akrylaldehyd (Akrolein) Acrolein (Acraldehyde), inhibited Acrolein, stabilisiert Acoléine, stabilise	3	2	5
<b>1093</b> Akrylonitril (Vinylcyanid) Acrylonitrile, inhibited Acrylnitril, Vinylcyanid stabilisiert Acrylonitrile, stabilisé	3	2	5
<b>1098</b> Allylalkohol Allyl alcohol Allylalkohol Alcool allylique	3	2	2
<b>1099</b> Allylbromid Allyl bromide Allylbromid Bromure d'allyle	3	4	3
<b>1100</b> Allylklorid Allyl chloride (3-Chloro- propene) Allylchlorid Chlorure d'allyle	4	4	5
<b>1101</b> Dietylaluminiumklorid Diethyl aluminium chloride (Aluminium diethylmono- chloride) Diäthylaluminiumchlorid Aluminiumdiäthylmono- chlorid Chlorure d'-Diéthylaluminium	3	3	3

	A	B	C
<b>1104</b> Pentylacetat (amylacetat) Amyl acetates Amylacetate, Essigsäure- amylester Acétate d'amyle	3	2	5
<b>1105</b> Amylalkoholer Amyl alcohols Amylalkohole Alcool amylique	2	2	2
<b>1106</b> n-Amylamin Amylamine n-Amylamin n-Amylamine	4	3	5
<b>1108</b> 1-Penten(Propyletylen) Amylene, normal (1 -Pentene) Propyläthylen 1-pentène	2	3	2
<b>1111</b> Amylmerkaptan Amyl mercaptan Amylmercaptan, Amylthiosulfid	2	3	2
<b>1114</b> Bensen (Benzen) Benzol Benzol Benzène	2	5	5
<b>1115</b> Bensin Petrol/Gasoline Benzin Benzine, Essence de pétrole	2	5	5
<b>1120</b> n-Butanol (n-bytylalkohol) Butanol (Butyl alcohol) Butanol, Butylalkohol Alcool butylique	2	2	2
<b>1121</b> sek-Butanol Secondary Butanol (secondary Butyl alcohol) sec-Butylalkohol n-Butanol-2 Alcool butylique secondaire	2	2	2
<b>1122</b> Butanol, tertiär	2	2	2

	A	B	C
Tertiary Butanol (tertiary Butyl alcohol) Butylalkohol Butanol, tertiär 2-Methylpropanol-2 Alcool butylique tertiaire 2-methyl-2-propanol			
<b>1123</b> n-Butylacetat Butyl acetate, normal n-Butylacetat, Essigsäure- butylester Acétate de n-butyle	3	2	5
<b>1124</b> sek-Butylacetat Secondary Butyl acetate sec-Butylacetat Acetate de butyle secondaire	3	2	5
<b>1125</b> n-Butylamin (1 -amino-butan) Butylamine, normal n-Butylamin n-Butylamine	3	2	5
<b>1126</b> n-Butylbromid Butyl bromide, normal n-Butylbromid, 1-Brombutan Bromure de n-butyle	2	4	5
<b>1127</b> n-Butylchlorid (1- alt 2-kiorbutan) Chlorobutanes (1 -Chlorobutane, Butyl chloride normal, 2-Chlorobutane) n-Butylchlorid Chlorure de n-butyle	2	4	5
<b>1129</b> Butyraldehyd (Butanal) Butyraldehyde Butyraldehyd, Butylaldehyd, n-Butanal Butyraldéyde	2	2	3
<b>1131</b> Koldisulfid Carbon disulphide (Carbon bisulphide) Schwefelkohlenstoff, Kohlen- stoff disulfid, Karbondisulfid Sulfure de carbone	1	5	5
<b>1134</b> Klorbensen Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene) Chlorobenzol, Phenylchlorid,	2	4	5

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	A	B	C
Benzolchlorid Chlorobenzène			
<b>1135</b> 2-Kloretanol (Etylenklor- hydrin) Ethylene chlorohydrin Äthylenchlorhydrin (2-Chloräthanol) Éthylène-chlorhydrine	2	4	5
<b>1143</b> Krotonaldehyd Crotonaldehyde (B-Methyl acrolein, 2-Butenal, Crotonic aldehyde), stabilized Crotonaldehyd, B-Methylacrolein, 2-Butanal, stabilisiert Crotonaldéhyde, B-Méthylacroléine, stabilise	3	2	5
<b>1145</b> Cyclohexan Cyclohexane Cyclohexan Cyclohexane	1	4	5
<b>1146</b> Cyklopentan Cyclopentane Cyclopentan Cyclopentane	1	4	5
<b>1147</b> Dekahydronaftalin Decahydronaphthalene (Decalin) Decahydronaphtalin, Decalin Décaline, Decahydronaphtalène	1	3	3
<b>1148</b> Diacetonalkohol Diacetone alcohol Diacetonalkohol, Diaceton Pyranon, (acetonhaltig) Diacétone-alcool, Diacétone	3	2	5
<b>1150</b> 1,2-Dikloretylen Dichloroethylene Acetylendichlorid 1,2-Dichloräthylen, cis 1,2-Dichloréthylène	3	5	5

	A	B	C
<b>1154</b> Dietylamin Diethylamine Diäthylamin Diéthylamine	4	4	5
<b>1155</b> Dietyleter (Eter) Diethyl ether (Ethyl ether, Anaesthetic ether, Sulphuric ether) Äthyläther, Äther, Diäthyläther, Schwefeläther Ether diéthylique, Ether anesthesique	5	5	5
<b>1158</b> Diisopropylamin Diisopropylamine Di-Iso-Propylarnin Di-Iso-propylamine	3	4	5
<b>1159</b> Diisopropyleter Diisopropyl ether Di-iso-Propyläther, Iso-Propyläther Ether diisopropylique	3	2	5
<b>1161</b> Dimetylkarbonat Dimethyl carbonate Dimethylkarbonat Carbonate de méthyle	3	2	3
<b>1162</b> Dimetyldiklorsilan Dimethyldichlorosilane Dimethyldichlorosilane Dimethylsiliciumdichlorid Dimethyldichlorosilane	3	4	3
<b>1163</b> Dimethylhydrazin Dimethylhydrazine, unsym- metrical 1, 1 -Dimethylhydrazin, unsymmetrisch Diméthylhydrazine	4	2	5
<b>1164</b> Dimetylsulfid Dimethyl sulphide Dimethylsulfid, Methylsulfid 2-Thioopropan Sulfure de méthyle	3	2	3
<b>1165</b> Dioxan Dioxane Dioxan, 1,4-Diäthylendioxid Dioxanne	3	2	5
<b>1170</b> Etanol(Etylalkohol)	1	1	1

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	A	B	C
Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol) Äthanol, Äthylalkohol Alcool éthylique			
<b>1171</b> Etylenglykolmonoätyleter 2-Ethoxyethanol (Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether) Äthylglykol, Glykolmono- äthyläther Ethylglycol	3	2	5
<b>1172</b> Etylenglykolmono- ätyleteracetat 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate (Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate) Ethylglycol acetate) Äthylglykolacetat, Äthyl- glykolmonoäthylätheracetat Acétate de 2-éthyloxyéthyle	3	2	5
<b>1173</b> Etylacetat Ethyl acetate Äthylacetat, Essigsäure- äthylester, Essigester, Essigäther Acétate d'éthyle	4	2	5
<b>1175</b> Etylbensen Ethylbenzene Äthylbenzol Ethylbenzène	2	4	5
<b>1181</b> Etylchloracetat Ethyl chloroacetate Äthylchloracetat Chloroacetate d'éthyle	2	3	5
<b>1182</b> Klormyrsyraetylester Ethyl chloroformate (Ethyl chlorocarbonate) Äthylchlorformiat, Chlor- ameisensäureäthylester Chloroformiate d'éthyle	2	3	5
<b>1184</b> Etylendiklorid (1,2 Dikloretan) Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane) Äthylenchlorid, 1,2-Dichloräthan Chloräthylen Chlorure d'éthylène	4	5	5
<b>1185</b> Etylenimin Ethyleneimine, inhibited	4	3	5

	A	B	C
Äthylenimin, stabilisiert Ethylène-imine, stabilisé			
<b>1188</b> Ethylenglykolmonometyleter Ethylene glykol monomethyl ether (Methyl glycol) Methylglykol Glycolmono- methyläther Méthylglycol	3	2	5
<b>1190</b> Formosol (Etylformiat) Ethyl formate Ameisensäureäthylester Äthylformiat Formiate d'éthyle	2	2	3
<b>1191</b> 2-Ethylhexanal Ethyl hexaldehyde 2-Äthylhexanal 2-Ethylhexanal	2	2	3
<b>1192</b> Etyllaktat Ethyl lactate Milchsäureäthylester Äthyllactat Lactate d'éthyle	2	2	3
<b>1193</b> Methyletylketon (MEK) Ethyl methyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone, Butanone) Butanon-2, Methyl-äthyl-keton Méthyl-éthyl-cétone	3	2	5
<b>1194</b> Etylnitrit Ethyl nitrite, solutions Äthylnitrit, lösung Nitrite d'éthyle	3	2	3
<b>1196</b> Etyltrichlorsilan Ethytrichlorosilane Äthylsiliziumtrichlorid, Äthyltrichlorsilan Ethytrichlorosilane	2	2	3
<b>1198</b> Formalin Formaldehyde solutions with a flame point not more than 61°C Formaldehyd, in Lösungen Methylaldehyd, Formalin, Ameisensäurealdehyd, Methanal, Formaldehyd, Lösungen, Formalin,	1	2	4

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	A	B	C
Methanal Formaldehyde, Formol Solution de formaldéhyde			
<b>1199</b> Furfural Furfural Furfurof, Furfural Furfural	1	2	5
<b>1202</b> Kolväten, flampunkt över +55°C Gas oil Gasöl, Heizöl, Dieselkraft- stoff Hydrocarbures, point d'inflammabilité plus +55°C Huile à brûler, Huile pour moteurs Diesel	1	4	4
<b>1203</b> Motorbensin mm (flampunkt <21°C) Motor Spirit (includes Gasoline or petrol) Leichtbenzin Hydrocarbures, point d'inflammabilité dessous +21°C Essence à moteurs	1	4	4
<b>1204</b> Nitroglycerinsprit Nitroglycerin (Glyceryl trinitrate) solution in alcohol containing not more than 1 per cent nitroglycerin Nitroglycerinlösung, bis 1% an Glycerintrinitrat in Alkohol Trinitrin Solution de nitroglycérin alcoolique avec max 1% nitroglycérin	2	2	3
<b>1206</b> Heptan Heptan and its isomers Heptan mit Isomere Heptane avec isomeres	2	5	4
<b>1208</b> Hexan Hexan and its isomers Hexan und Isomere von Hexan Hexane et isomeres de Hexane	1	5	4

	A	B	C
<b>1212</b> Iso-Butylalkohol (Iso-Butanol) Isobutanol (Isobutyl alcohol) Iso-Butanol, Iso-Butylalkohol Alcool isobutylique 2-méthyl-propanol-1	2	2	2
<b>1213</b> Iso-Butylacetat Isobutyl acetate Iso-Butylacetat Acétate d'isobutyle	3	2	4
<b>1215</b> Iso-oktan	2	5	4
<b>1217</b> Pentan	2	5	5
<b>1218</b> Isopren (Metylbutadien) Isopren Isoprene, inhibited Isopren, stabilisiert Methylbutadien Isoprène, stabilisé	1	5	4
<b>1219</b> Iso-Propylalkohol (Iso-Propanol) Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol) Iso-Propanol, Iso-Propylalkohol Alcool isopropylique	2	2	3
<b>1220</b> Iso-Propylacetat Isopropyl acetate Iso-Propylacetat Acétate d'isopropyle	3	2	4
<b>1221</b> Iso-Propylamin Isopropylamine Iso-Propylamin, 2-Aminopropan Iso-Propylamine	3	3	5
<b>1222</b> Iso-Propylnitrat Isopropyl nitrate Iso-Propylnitrat Nitrate d'isopropyle	3	3	4
<b>1223</b> Kolväten, flampunkt mellan +21°C och +55°C Kerosene (Paraffin) Leichtöl, Kerosin Hydrocarbures, point d'inflammabilité +21°C+55°C Kérosène	1	4	4

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	A	B	C
<b>1224</b> Ketoner Ketones, liquid, n.o.s. Ketone, nicht giftig, flüssig, n.a.g. Ketone, giftig, flüssig, n.a.g. Cétones, liquide	3	2	5
<b>1228</b> Merkaptaner Mercaptans and mixtures, liquid n.o.s. Mercaptane, Thioalkohole und flüssige Gemische Thiols et melanges liquide	2	2	3
<b>1229</b> Mesityloxid Mesityl oxide Mesityloxid Oxyde de mésityle	3	2	5
<b>1230</b> Metanol (Methylalkohol) Methanol (Methyl alcohol, Wood alcohol, Columbian spirits) Methylalkohol, Methanol Alcool méthylique	2	2	4
<b>1231</b> Metylacetat Methyl acetate Methylacetat Essigsäuremethylester Acétate de méthyle	3	2	5
<b>1232</b> Metylaceton Methyl acetone Methylaceton Methyl acétone, Melange de acétone, acétone de méthyl et alcool méthylique	3	2	5
<b>1234</b> Methylal Methylal Dimethoxymethan, Methylal, Formal Diméthoxyméthane, Diméthylformal, Formal	3	2	5
<b>1235</b> Metylamin i vattenlösning Methylamine, aqueous solution Methylamin, wässrige Lösung Méthylamin solution d'eau	3	3	3

	A	B	C
<b>1238</b> Methylchlorformiat Methyl chloroformate (Methyl chlorocarbonate) Chlorameisensäuremethyl- ester Methylchlorcarbonat Chloroformiate de méthyle	2	3	5
<b>1240</b> Metylcyclohexan Methylcyclohexane Methylcyclohexan Méthylcyclohexane	2	4	5
<b>1243</b> Metylformiat Methyl formate Ameisensäuremethylester Methylformiat Formiate de méthyle	2	2	5
<b>1244</b> Methylhydrazin Methylhydrazine Methylhydrazin Méthylhydrazine	2	2	4
<b>1245</b> Metylisobutylketon Methyl isobutyl ketone Methyl-iso-Butylketon, 4-Methyl-2-Pentanon Méthyl-isobutyl-céton	3	2	5
<b>1247</b> Methylmetakrylat Methyl methacrylate monomer, inhibited Methylmethacrylat, stabilisiert Méthacrylate de méthyle	1	3	5
<b>1248</b> Methylpropionat Methyl propionate Methylpropionat, Propionsäuremethylester Propionate de méthyle	2	2	5
<b>1251</b> Methylvinylketon Methyl vinyl ketone Methylvinylketon, Vinylmethylketon Methyl-vinyl-cétone	3	2	5
<b>1255</b> Nafta Naphtha, petroleum Naphtha, Petroleum Naphte, pétrole, Solvant naphtha	1	4	4

	A	B	C
<b>1261</b> Nitrometan Nitromethane Nitromethan Nitrométhane	1	3	5
<b>1262</b> Oktan Octane and its isomers Octan und Isomere Octane et isomers	2	5	4
<b>1264</b> Paraldehyd Paraldehyde Paraldehyd Para-acétaldéhyde	3	2	3
<b>1265</b> Pentan Pentane, normal and isopentane Pentan Pentane et isomers	2	5	5
<b>1267</b> Råolja (Crudeoil) Petroleum crude oil Petroleumrohöl Pétrole brut, huile brute huile de pétrole	1	5	4
<b>1268</b> Cyklohexen, m m Petroleum-distillat Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. Petroleumdestillate, n.a.g. Distillat de pétrole	2	5	4
<b>1271</b> Petroleumeter Petroleum spirit (Benzolene, Lythene, Petroleum ether) Ligroin Ether de pétrole	2	5	4
<b>1274</b> n-Propanol (n-Propylalkohol) Propanol (Propyl alcohol) Propanol, Propylalkohol, Äthylcarbinol Alcool propylique	2	2	2
<b>1275</b> Propionaldehyd (Propanal) Propionaldehyde Propionaldehyd, Propylaldehyd, Propanal Propionaldéhyde	2	2	3
<b>1276</b> n-Propylacetat Propyl acetate, normal n-Propylacetat, Essigsäure-n- Propylester	3	2	5

	A	B	C
Acetate de n-propyle			
<b>1277</b> n-Propylamin Propylamine (Monopropyl- amine) n-Propylamin, 1-Aminopropan n-Propylamine	3	2	5
<b>1278</b> n-Propylklorid Propylchloride n-Propylchlorid 1-Chloropropan Chlorure de propyle	2	2	5
<b>1279</b> Propylendiklorid Propylene dichloride Propylendichlorid Chlorure de propylène	2	2	5
<b>1280</b> Propylenoxid Propylene oxid Propylenoxyd, stabilisiert Propylenäther, 1,2-Epoxypropan Oxyde de propylène	4	3	5
<b>1281</b> Isopropylformiat Propyl formates n-Propylformiate Formiate de n-propyle	2	2	3
<b>1282</b> Pyridin Pyridine Pyridin Pyridine	3	3	5
<b>1286</b> Hartsolja Resin oil Harzöl Huile de résine	2	4	3
<b>1289</b> Natriummetylat, alkohollösning Sodium methylate solutions in alcohol Natriummethylatlösungen in Alkohol Natriummethylösungen in Alkohol Méthanolate de sodium, solutions d'alcool	2	2	2
<b>1292</b> Tetraethylsilikat Tetraethyl silicate (Ethyl silicate)	2	2	2

	A	B	C
Äthylsilikat Silicate tétraéthylique			
<b>1294</b> Toluen Toluene, (Toluol) Toluol, Methylbenzol Toluène	4	5	5
<b>1295</b> Triklorasilan Trichlorosilane Trichlorosilan Trichlorosilane	2	2	2
<b>1296</b> Trietylamin, vattenfri Triethylamine Triäthylamin Triéthylamine, anhydre	1	3	3
<b>1297</b> Trimetylamin, vattenlösning Trimethylamine, aqueous solutions containing not more than 30 per cent of trimethylamine Trimethylamin, wässrige Lösung, nicht mehr als 30% Trimethylamin enthaltend Triméthylamin solution d'eau max 30% triméthyl- amin	3	5	5
<b>1299</b> Terpentin Turpentine Terpentin Essence de térébenthine	2	4	4
<b>1300</b> Lacknafta Turpentine substitute (White spirit) Terpentinersatz Essence lourde, Essence minérale	2	4	4
<b>1301</b> Vinylacetat Vinyl acetate, inhibited Vinylacetat, stabilisiert Acétate de vinyle	1	2	5
<b>1302</b> Etylvinyleter Vinyl ethyl ether, inhibited Vinyläthyläther, stabilisiert Ether éthylique-vinylque	3	2	5
<b>1303</b> Vinylidenklorid Vinylidene chloride, inhibited	2	4	5

	A	B	C
Vinylidenchlorid, stabilisiert 1,1 -Dichloräthylen Chlorure de vinylidène			
<b>1307</b> Xylener Xylenes (Xylole) Dimethylbenzol, Xylole Xylènes	4	5	5
<b>1309</b> Aluminium, pulver Aluminium powder, coated, containing 20 per cent or more of material with a particle size less than 250 microns Aluminium, Pulver, (a) Überzogen 20% oder mehr Material mit einer Korn- grösse kleiner als 250 gm enthaltehd Aluminium, pulverisé, traité de la surface	1	1	1
<b>1320</b> 4,6-Dinitrofenol Dinitrophenol, containing, by weight, at least 15 per cent water Dinitrophenol, mit mindes- tens 15% Wasser angefeuch- tet Dinitrophénol avec min 15% eau	4	3	3
<b>1328</b> Hexametylendiamin Hexamine Hexamin Hexaméthylènediamine	3	3	2
<b>1332</b> Metaldehyd Metaldehyde Metaldehyd Méta-acétaldéhyde	2	2	3
<b>1334</b> Naftalin, fast Naphthalene (Creosote salts), crude or refined Naphthalin, roh oder gereinigt, Schwerölsalze a) Erstarungspunkt noch 75°C b) Erstarungspunkt 75°C und darüber Schwerölsalze Naphthalène solide. Sels de créosote	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1338</b> Fosfor, ród Phosphorus, amorphous (Red phosphorus) Phosphor, amorph Roter Phosphor Phosphore, amorphe (Phosphore rouge)	2	2	2
<b>1340</b> Fosforpentasulfid Phosphorus pentasulphide, free from yellow and white phosphorus Phosphorpentasulfid, frei von gelbem oder weissem Phosphor Pentasulfure de phosphore, sans phosphore jaune et phosphore blanc	2	2	2
<b>1341</b> Fosforsulfid Phosphorus sesquisulphide, free from yellow and white phosphorus Phosphorsesquisulfid, frei von gelbem oder weissem Phosphor Sulfure de phosphore, sans phosphore jaune et phos- phore blanc	2	2	2
<b>1344</b> Pikrinsyra, Trinitrofenol, (>30% vatten) Trinitrophenol (Picric acid) containing, by weight, at least 30 per cent water Pikrinsäure, (a) mit mindes- tens 10% Wasser ange- feuchtet Pikrinsäure (b) mit mindestens 30% Wasser angefeuchtet Acide picrique, Trinitro- phénol, Avec min 10% eau	1	2	3
<b>1350</b> Svavel Sulphur Schwefel, (a) Brocken oder grobes körniges Pulver Schwefel (b) feinkörniges Pulver Schwefelblüte Schwefelblume Soufre, Fleur de soufre	1	1	1
<b>1354</b> Trinitrobenzen Trinitrobenzene with min 30% water	2	2	3

	A	B	C
Trinitrobenzol mit min 10% Wasser Trinitrobenzène avec min 10% eau			
<b>1356</b> Trinitrotoluen (TNT) Trinitrotoluene (TNT), containing, by weight, at least 30 per cent water Trinitrotoluol, mit mindest- ens 10% Wasser angefeuch- tet Trinitrotoludne, avec min 30% eau	2	2	3
<b>1366</b> Zinkdietyl Diethylzinc Zinkäthyl, Diäthylzink Diéthylzinc	2	3	3
<b>1378</b> Nickelkatalysator Nickel catalyst, finely divided, activated or spent, wetted with not less than 40 per cent by weight, of water or other suitable liquid Nickelkatalysator, fein verteilt, aktiviert, ge-oder ver-braucht, mit mindestens 40% Wasser oder einer anderen geeig- neten Flüssigkeit ange- feuchtet Catalyseur de nickel avec min 40% eau ou autre, liquid suitable	1	1	1
<b>1381</b> Fosfor(gul eller vit) Phosphorus, white or yellow, dry or under water or in solution Phosphor, weiss oder gelb, (a) trocken (b) in Wasser Phosphore, blanc ou jaune sec ou en eau	2	2	2
<b>1382</b> Kaliumsulfid Potassium sulphide, anhydrous or containing less than 30 per cent water of crystallization Kaliumsulfid, wasserfrei oder mit weniger als 30% Kristall- wasser Sulfure de potassium	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1383</b> Metallpulver Pyrophoric metals and alloys, n.o.s. Pyrophore Metalle, Aluminiumpulver, pyrophor, Bariumpulver, Caesium- pulver, Ceriumpulver, Pyro- phore Legierungen, Stront- iumpulver, Zink, pyrophores Pulver oder Staub Poudre metallique, pyro- phorique	1	1	1
<b>1384</b> Natriumhydrosulfit (Natriumditionit) (Sodium dithionite) Sodium hydrosulphite Natriumdithionit, Natrium- hyposulfit, Natriumhydro- sulfit Hydrosulfite de sodium (dithionite de sodium)	1	1	1
<b>1385</b> Natriumsulfid Sodium sulphide anhydrous or containing less than 30 per cent water of crystal- lization Natriumsulfid, wasserfrei oder weniger als 30% Kristallwasser enthaltend Sulfure de sodium	1	1	1
<b>1394</b> Aluminiumkarbid Aluminium carbide Aluminiumkarbid Carbure d'aluminium	1	1	1
<b>1396</b> Aluminiumpulver Aluminium powder, uncoated Aluminium, Pulver (b) nicht überzogen, nicht pyrophor Aluminium, poudre	1	1	1
<b>1401</b> Kalcium Calcium metal and alloys, nonpyrophoric Calcium, Metall und Legierungen, nicht pyrophor Calcium	1	1	1
<b>1402</b> Kalciumkarbid Calcium carbide (Carbide of calcium) Calciumkarbid	1	1	1

	A	B	C
Carbure de calcium			
<b>1408</b> Kiseljärn Ferrosilicon, containing more than 30 per cent and less than 90 per cent silicon Ferrosilicium, zwischen 30% und 90% Silicium enthaltend Ferrosilicium 30-90% silicium	1	1	1
<b>1410</b> Litiualuminiumhydrid Lithium aluminium hydride Lithiumaluminiumhydrid Hydrure de lithium-aluminium	2	2	2
<b>1414</b> Litiumhydrid Lithium hydride Lithiumhydrid Hydrure de lithium	2	2	2
<b>1415</b> Litium Lithium, metal Lithium, Metall Lithium, métal	1	1	1
<b>1418</b> Magnesium och -legeringar Magnesium and magnesium alloys, powders Magnesium, Magnesium-legierungen über 50% Magnesium enthaltend (b) Pulver, nicht pyrophor Magnésium et alliages de magnesium, poudres	1	1	1
<b>1420</b> Kaliummetallegeringar Potassium, metal alloys Kaliummetallegerungen Potassium, (kalium) et alliages de potassium	1	1	1
<b>1421</b> Alkalimetallegeringar Alkali metal, liquid alloys of Alkalimetalle, flüssige Legierungen Métaux alcaliques, alliages liquides	1	1	1
<b>1422</b> Kalium-natriumlegeringar Potassium sodium alloys Kalium-Natrium-Legierung Alliages de Potassium et sodium	1	1	1

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	A	B	C
<b>1426</b> Natriumborhydrid Sodium borohydride Natriumborhydrid Hydrure de bore-sodium	1	1	1
<b>1428</b> Natrium Sodium, metal Natrium, Metall Sodium, métallique	3	3	2
<b>1431</b> Natriummethylat Sodium methylate Natriummethylat Méthanolate de sodium	2	2	2
<b>1435</b> Zinkaska Zinc ashes Zinkasche Cendre de zinc	1	1	1
<b>1436</b> Zinkpulver Zinc, powder or dust Zink, Pulver oder Staub, nicht pyrophor Poudre de zinc	1	1	1
<b>1442</b> Ammoniumperchlorat Ammonium perchlorate Ammoniumperchlorat Perchlorate d'ammonium	1	1	2
<b>1444</b> Ammoniumpersulfat Ammonium persulphate Ammoniumpersulfat Persulphate d'ammonium	1	1	2
<b>1445</b> Bariumklorat Barium chlorate Bariumchlorate Chlorate de baryum	1	1	2
<b>1446</b> Bariumnitrat Barium nitrate Bariumnitrat Nitrate de baryum	1	1	1
<b>1449</b> Bariumdioxid Barium peroxide (Barium binoxide, Barium dioxide, Barium superoxide) Bariumperoxid Peroxyde de baryum	1	1	1
<b>1463</b> Kromtrioxid Chromium trioxide, anhydrous	1	1	1

	A	B	C
(Chromic acid, solid) Chromtrioxid, wasserfrei Chromsäure, fest, Chromsäureanhydrid Anhydride chromique, solide, anhydre			
<b>1469</b> Blynitrat Lead nitrate Bleinitrat Nitrate de plomb	1	1	1
<b>1474</b> Magnesiumnitrat Magnesium nitrate Magnesiumnitrat Nitrate de magnésium	1	1	1
<b>1475</b> Magnesiumperchlorat Magnesium perchlorate Magnesiumperchlorat Perchlorate de magnésium	1	1	2
<b>1477</b> Nitrater oorganiska tex Nickelnitrat eller Thoriumnitrat Nitrates, inorganic, n.o.s. Nitrates, anorganisch, n.a.g. Nitrates minéralique	1	1	1
<b>1485</b> Kaliumklorat Potassium chlorate (Chlorate of potash) Kaliumchlorat, fest Chlorate de potassium, solide	1	1	2
<b>1486</b> Kaliumnitrat Potassium nitrate (Saltpetre) Kaliumnitrat Nitrate de potassium	1	1	1
<b>1489</b> Kaliumperchlorat Potassium perchlorate Kaliumperchlorat Perchlorate de potassium	1	1	2
<b>1490</b> Kaliumpermanganat Potassium permanganate Kaliumpermanganat Permanganate de potassium	1	1	2
<b>1491</b> Kaliumperoxid Potassium peroxid Kaliumperoxid Peroxyde de potassium	1	1	1

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	A	B	C
<b>1492</b> Kaliumpersulfat Potassium persulphate Kaliumpersulfa Persulfate de potassium	1	1	1
<b>1493</b> Silverniträt Silver nitrat Silbernitrat, Höllenstein Nitrate d'argent	1	1	1
<b>1495</b> Natriumklorat Sodium chlorate (Chlorate of soda) Natriumchlorat, fest Chlorate de sodium, solide	1	1	2
<b>1496</b> Natriumklorit Sodium chlorite Natriumchlorit Chlorite de sodium	1	1	2
<b>1498</b> Natriumnitrat Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) Natriumnitrat Nitrate de sodium	1	1	1
<b>1500</b> Natriumnitrit Sodium nitrite Natriumnitrit Nitrite de sodium	1	1	1
<b>1502</b> Natriumperchlorat Sodium perchlorate Natriumperchlorat Perchlorate de sodium	1	1	2
<b>1504</b> Natriumperoxid Sodium peroxide (sodium bixide, sodium dioxide) Natriumperoxid Peroxyde de sodium	1	1	1
<b>1507</b> Strontiumnitrat Strontium nitrate Strontiumnitrat Nitrate de strontium	1	1	1
<b>1509</b> Strontiumperoxid Strontium peroxide (Strontium dioxide) Strontiumperoxid Peroxyde de strontium	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1519</b> Acetylperoxid	3	3	4
<b>1521</b> Bensoylperoxid	3	3	4
<b>1524</b> Kumolhydroperoxid	3	3	4
<b>1530</b> Lauroylperoxid	3	3	4
<b>1532</b> Acetylhydroperoxid	3	3	4
<b>1533</b> Diisopropylperoxididi-	3	3	4
<b>1534</b> karbonat			
<b>1537</b> Butylhydroperoxid (tert-)	3	3	4
<b>1538</b> Tertperbensoat	3	3	4
<b>1541</b> Acetoncyanhydrin Acetone cyanohydrin Acetoncyanhydrin, stabilisiert Acétone-cyanhydrine stabilisé	3	3	3
<b>1542</b> Aldrin, fast Aldrin and its mixtures Aldrin und Mischungen davon Aldrin, solide	3	3	3
<b>1545</b> Allylisotiocyanat Allyl isothiocyanate, inhibited Allylisothiocyanat, stabilisiert Allylsenföl Thiocyanate d'allyle, stabilisé	3	3	3
<b>1547</b> Aniliner Aniline (Aniline oil, Phenyl- amine, Aminobenzene) Anilin Anilines	1	2	3
<b>1549</b> Antimonpentasulfid Antimony compounds, inorganic, n.o.s. Antimonverbindungen, anorganisch, n.a.g. Composés minéralique d'antimoine	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1553</b> Arseniksyra flytande Arsenic acid, liquid Arsensäure, (a) flüssig Acide arsénique, liquide	1	1	1
<b>1554</b> Arseniksyra fast Arsenic acid, solid Arsensäure, (b) fest Acide arsénique, solide	1	1	1
<b>1555</b> Arsenikbromid Arsenic bromide Arsenbromid, Arsentribromid, Arsen-(III)-bromid Bromure d'arsenic	1	1	1
<b>1556</b> Arsenikföreningar, flytande Arsenic compounds, liquid, n.o.s. including: Arsenates, n.o.s Arsenites, n.o.s. Arsenic sulphides, n.o.s. and Organic compounds of arsenic n.o.s. Arsenverbindungen (a) flüssig n.a.g. Arsenate, flüssig, n.a.g. Arsenite, flüssig, n.a.g. organische Arsenverbind- ungen, flüssig, n.a.g Composés d'arsenic liquide Arsenates, liquide Arsenites, liquide Sulfure d'arsenic Composés organiques d'arsenic, liquide	1	1	1
<b>1557</b> Arsenikföreningar, fasta Arsenic compounds, solid n.o.s. including: Arsenates n.o.s. Arsenites n.o.s. Arsenic sulphides n.o.s. and Organic compounds of arsenic n.o.s. Arsenverbindungen, (b) fest n.a.g. Arsenate, fest n.a.g. Arsensulfide, fest n.a.g. Unkrautvertilgungsmittel, arsenhaltig Holzschutzmittel, arsen- haltig Composés d'arsenic solide Arsenates, sulfure d'arsenic, solide	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1564</b> Bariumkarbonat, Bariumsulfid eller Barium- klorid Barium compounds, n.o.s. except barium sulphate Bariumverbindungen, n.a.g. Composés de baryum	1	1	1
<b>1566</b> Berylliumföreningar Beryllium compounds Berylliumverbindungen Composés de beryllium	1	1	1
<b>1567</b> Beryllium Beryllium, metal powder Beryllium, Metallpulver Beryllium, poudre metal- lique	1	1	1
<b>1570</b> Brucin Brucine Bruzin Brucine	2	2	2
<b>1575</b> Kalciumcyanid Calcium cyanide Calciumcyanide Cyanure de calcium	1	1	1
<b>1576</b> Kloraniliner	2	2	3
<b>1577</b> Dinitroklorbensen Chlorodinitrobenzene (Dinitrochlorobenzene) 1 -Chlor-2,4-Dinitrobenzol, Chloridnitrobenzol 3,4-dinitrochlorobenzéne	2	2	5
<b>1578</b> Klornitrobensener Chloronitrobenzenes Chlornitrobenzenes, 1,2-Chlornitrobenzol (ortho-), 1,3-Chlornitrobenzol (meta-), 1,4-Chlornitrobenzol (para-) Nitrochlorbenzénés (orto, para, meta)	2	2	5
<b>1580</b> Klorpikrin Chloropicrin (Trichloronitromethane) Chlorpikrin, Trichlornitro- methan Chloropicrine, nitrotrichloro méthane	3	3	3

	A	B	C
<b>1587</b> Kopparcyamid Copper cyanide Kupfercyanid Cyanure de cuivre	1	1	1
<b>1589</b> Klorcyan Cyanogen chloride Chlorcyan, stabilisiert Chlorure de cyanogéne	3	3	3
<b>1590</b> Dikloranilin Dichloroanilines Dichloraniline Dichloroanilines	2	2	5
<b>1591</b> Diklorbensen o-Dichlorobenzene (Orthodichlorobenzene) Dichlorbenzole 1,2-Dichlorbenzol (ortho-) 1,3-Dichlorbenzol (meta-) Dichlorobenzénés	2	4	5
<b>1592</b> Diklorbensen p-Dichlorobenzene (Paradichlorobenzene) para-Dichlorbenzol 1,4-Dichlorbenzol para-Dichlorobenzéne	2	4	5
<b>1593</b> Metylenklorid (Dikiometan) Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) Dichlormethan Methylenchlorid Chlorure de methylene	4	5	5
<b>1594</b> Dietylsulfat Diethyl sulphate (Ethyl sulphate) Diäthylsulfat, Äthylsulfat Schwefelsäurediäthylester Sulfate d'ethyle	2	2	3
<b>1595</b> Dimetylsulfat Dimethyl sulphate (Methyl sulphate) Dimethylsulfat Schwefelsäuredimethylester Sulfate de methyle	2	2	3
<b>1596</b> Dinitroaniliner Dinitroanilines Dinitroaniline Dinitranilines	3	3	3



	A	B	C
<b>1597</b> Dinitrobensener Dinitrobenzenes Dinitrobenzole, 1,2-Dinitrobenzol (ortho-) 1,3-Dinitrobenzol (meta-) 1,4-Dinitrobenzol (para-) Dinitrobenzenes (orto, para, meta)	2	2	4
<b>1599</b> Dinitrofenol, lösningar Dinitrophenol solutions Dinitrophenol, Lösungen in Wasser oder in entzündbarer Flüssigkeit Dinitrophenol, solutions d'eau ou liquides inflam- mable	2	3	3
<b>1600</b> Dinitrotoluener, smälta Dinitrotoluenes, liquid Dinitroloole, flüssig Dinitrotoluènes, liquide	2	3	4
<b>1604</b> Etylendiamin Ethylenediamine (1,2-Diaminoethane) Äthylendiamin Ethylenediamin	3	2	5
<b>1605</b> Etylendibromid (1,2-Dibrometan) Ethylene dibromide Äthylendibromid, 1,2-Dibromäthan Bromure d'éthylène	2	3	5
<b>1610</b> Halogenerade irriterande vätskor metylbromaceton Halogenated irritating liquids, n.o.s. Halogenhaltige Reizstoffe, n.a.g. Methyl bromaceton Liquides irritant halogenique Bromométhyléthylcétone	3	3	3
<b>1613</b> Cyanvätesyra (<20% HCN) Hydrocyanic acid, aqueous solutions containing not more than 20 per cent of that substance Blausäure, Cyanwasserstoff- säure, wässrige Lösung mit höchst 20% Cyanwasserstoff	2	2	3

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	A	B	C
Acide cyanhydrique, solutions d'eau avec max 20% acide cyan hydrique			
<b>1648</b> Acetonitril (Methylcyanid) Methyl cyanide (Acetonitrile) Acetonitril, Methylcyanid Acétonitrile	3	2	4
<b>1649</b> Alkylbly (tetraetylbyly) (tetrametylbyly) Motor fuel anti-knock mixtures ("Ethyl fluid") Motor-Trei bstoff -Anti klopf -Mischungen Bleiakyle, n.a.g, Antiklopfmittel, Bleitetraäthyl, Bleitetramethyl, Tetraäthylblei, Tetramethyl- blei, Äthylfluid Alkylplombs, Corps antidétonant	1	3	3
<b>1650</b> Naftylamin (beta-) Naphthylamine (beta) Naphthylamin (beta) Naphthylamine (beta)	3	3	3
<b>1654</b> Nikotin Nicotine Nikotin Nicotine	2	2	2
<b>1655</b> Nikotinföreningar och beredningar därav Nicotine compounds and preparations thereof, n.o.s. Nikotin, Verbindungen und Präparate n.a.g. Nicotine, composés de nicotine et préparations de nicotine	2	2	2
<b>1661</b> Nitroaniliner Nitroanilines Nitroaniline, (ortho-), (meta-), (para-) 1 -Amino-2-Nitro- benzol 1 -Amino-3-Nitrobenzol 1 -Amino-4-Nitrobenzol 2-Nitroanilin; 3-Nitroanilin; 4-Nitroanilin Nitrilanilines	2	2	3

	A	B	C
<b>1662</b> Nitrobenzen Nitrobenzene (Nitrobenzol, Mirbane oil) Nitrobenzol, Mirbanöl Nitrobenzène	2	2	4
<b>1663</b> Nitrofenol Nitrophenols Nitrophenole, 2-Nitrophenol (orto) 3-Nitrophenol (meta) 4-Nitrophenol (para) Nitrophénols (orto, meta, para)	2	2	4
<b>1664</b> Nitrotoluener Nitrotoluenes Nitrotoluoole, (orto-), (meta-), (para-) 2-Nitrotoluo; 3-Nitrotoluo; 4-Nitrotoluo Nitrotoluènes	2	2	4
<b>1665</b> Nitroxylener Nitroxylenes Nitroxylöle Nitroxylènes	2	2	4
<b>1668</b> Paration Parathion and mixtures, solid, liquid or under com- pressed gas Parathion, und Mischungen, fest, flüssig oder unter Druck E 605 Parathione at mixtures, solide, liquide ou gaz com- primé	3	3	3
<b>1671</b> Fenol Phenol (Carbolic acid), solid Phenol Phenol, solide	1	1	3
<b>1672</b> Fenyikarbylaminklorid Phenylcarbylamine chloride Phenylcarbylaminchlorid Chlorure de phénylcarbyl- amine	2	2	3
<b>1680</b> Kaliumcyanid, fast Potassium cyanide Kaliumcyanid, Cyankali, Zyankali Cyanure de potassium, solide	1	1	1

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	A	B	C
<b>1687</b> Natriumazid Sodium azide Natriumazid Azoture de sodium	2	2	2
<b>1689</b> Natriurcyanid Sodium cyanide Natriumcyanid, Cyannatrium, Zyannatrium Cyanure de sodium	1	1	1
<b>1690</b> Natriumfluorid Sodium fluoride (Villiumite) Natriumfluorid, fest Fluorure de sodium	1	1	1
<b>1692</b> Strykninföreningar Strychnine and salts thereof Strychnin und Saize Composés de strychnine	2	2	2
<b>1694</b> Brombensylcyanid Brombenzyl cyanide Brombensylcyanid Bromophénylacetonitrile	2	2	3
<b>1697</b> Kloracetofenon Chloroacetophenone w-Chloroacetophenon Phenacylchlorid Chloracétophénone	2	2	3
<b>1701</b> Xylylbromid Xylol bromide Xylylbromid Bromure de xylyle	2	2	3
<b>1707</b> Talliumföreningar Thallium compounds, n.o.s. Thalliumverbindungen Composés de thallium	1	1	1
<b>1708</b> Toluidiner Toluidines Toluidine (ortho-, meta- und para-) Touidines (ortho-, meta- et para-)	2	2	3
<b>1709</b> 2,4-Toluendiamin 2,4-Toluyenediamin 2,4-Toluyendiamin 2,4-toluéndiamine	3	3	3

	A	B	C
<b>1710</b> Triklöretylen Trichloroethylene Trichlordhylene Trichloréthylène Trichlorure d'antimoine	2	5	5
<b>1711</b> Xylidiner Xylidines Xylidine, Aminodimethyl- benzol, 3,4-Dimethylanilin Xylidines	2	2	3
<b>1715</b> Ättiksyraanhydrid Acetic anhydride Essigsäureanhydrid, Essig- säureoxid Anhydride de acide acétique	3	2	4
<b>1716</b> Acetylbromid Acetyl bromide Acetylbromid Bromure d'acétyle	2	2	5
<b>1717</b> Acetylchlorid Acetyl chloride Acetylchlorid Chlorure d'acétyle	2	2	5
<b>1722</b> Allylkorformiat Allyl chloroformate Chlorameisensäureallylester, Chlorkohlensäureallylester, Allylchlorformiat Chloroformiate d'allyle	2	2	3
<b>1726</b> Aluminiumklorid Aluminium chloride, anhydrous Aluminiumchlorid (wasser- frei) Chlorure d'aluminium, anhydre	1	1	1
<b>1727</b> Ammoniumfluorid Ammonium hydrogen fluoride (Ammonium bifluoride) Ammoniumhydrogenfluorid Ammoniumbifluorid Difluorure d'ammonium	1	1	1
<b>1730</b> Antimonpentaklorid Antimony pentachloride (Antimony perchloride), liquid	1	1	1

	A	B	C
Antimonpentachlorid (flüssig) Pentachlorure d'antimoine (liquide)			
<b>1732</b> Antimonpentafluorid Antimony pentafluoride Antimonpentafluorid Pentafluorure d'antimoine	1	1	1
<b>1733</b> Antimontriklorid Antimony trichloride (Antimonious chloride, Caustic antimony, Butter of antimony, Mineral butter) Antimontrichlorid (a) fest Antimontrichlorid (b) flüssig Trichlorure d'antimoine a) solide b) liquide	1	1	1
<b>1736</b> Bensoylklorid Benzoyl chloride Benzoylchlorid Chlorure de benzoyle	2	2	5
<b>1738</b> Bensylklorid Benzyl chloride Benzylchlorid Chlorure de benzyle	2	2	5
<b>1740</b> Difluorider Bifluorides, n.o.s. Bifluoride, n.a.g. Difluorures	2	2	2
<b>1742</b> Borfluoridättiksyrakomplex Boron trifluoride acetic acid complex Bortrifluorid-Essigsäure- Komplex Complex fluorure de bore- acide acétique	2	2	3
<b>1743</b> Bortrifluorpropionsyra- komplex Boron trifluoride propionic acid complex Bortrifluorid-Propionsäure- Komplex Complex fluorure de bore- acide propionique	2	2	3
<b>1744</b> Brom Bromine and solutions of bromine	2	4	4

	A	B	C
Brom und Lösungen Brome et solutions de brome			
<b>1745</b> Brompentafluorid Bromine pentafluoride Brompentafluorid Pentafluorure de brome	5	5	5
<b>1746</b> Bromtrifluorid Bromine trifluoride Bromtrifluorid Trifluorure de brome	5	5	5
<b>1748</b> Kalciumhypoklorit Calcium hypochlorite, dry, including mixtures, contain- ing more than 39 per cent available chlorine (8,8 per cent available oxygen) Calcium hypochlorit, (a) trocken, einschliesslich Mischungen mit mehr als 39% aktivem Chlor (8,8% aktivem Sauerstoff) Calciumhypochlorit (b) Mischungen, trocken mit mehr als 10% aktivem Chlor Bleichmittel Hypochlorite de calcium, (a) sec compris melanges avec plus 30% chlore actif (8,8% oxygene actif) (b) sec, compris plus 10% chlore actif Decolorant	1	3	2
<b>1750</b> Monoklorättiksyra flytande Chloroacetic acid (Monochloroacetic acid), liquid Monochloressigsäure (Chloressigsäure), (a) flüssig Acide chloracétique, liquide	3	2	4
<b>1751</b> Monoklorättiksyra fast Chloroacetic acid, solid Monochloressigsäure (Chloressigsäure), (b) fest Acide chloracétique, solide	3	2	4
<b>1752</b> Kloracetylchlorid Chloroacetyl chloride Chloracetylchlorid Chlorure de chloracétyle	3	2	4

	A	B	C
<b>1754</b> Klorosulfonsyra Chlorosulphonic acid (with or without sulphur trioxide) Chlorosulfonsäure, mit oder ohne Schwefeltrioxid Chlorhydine sulfurique, avec ou sans anhydride sulfurique	4	5	5
<b>1756</b> Krom (III) fluorid, fast Chromic fluoride, solid Chromfluorid, Chromtri- fluorid (a) fest Fluorure de chromyie, solide	1	1	1
<b>1757</b> Krom (III) fluorid, lösning Chromic fluoride, solution Chromfluorid, Chromtri- fluorid, (b) Lösung Fluorure de chromyle, solution	1	1	1
<b>1758</b> Kromoxiklorid Chromium oxychloride Chromoxychlorid Chromylchlorid Oxychlorure de chrome	3	4	3
<b>1764</b> Diklorättiksyra Dichloroacetic acid Dichloressigsäure Acide dichloracétique	3	2	4
<b>1773</b> Järn (III) klorid Ferric chloride (Iron chloride, Iron perchloride, Iron sesquichloride) Eisen (III) Chlorid Chlorure de fer	1	1	1
<b>1775</b> Fluorborsyra (<78%) Fluoboric acid (Hydrofluor- boric acid) Fluorborsäure Borflurwasserstoffsäure Acide fluoroborique	2	2	2
<b>1778</b> Kiselfluorvätesyra Fluosilicic acid (Silicofluoric acid, Hydrofluosilicic acid, Sand acid)	2	2	2

	A	B	C
Kieselfluorwasserstoffsäure, Fluorkieselsäure Acide fluorosilicique			
<b>1779</b> Myrsyra (>70% Formic acid Ameisensäure Acide formique	1	2	2
<b>1783</b> Hexametylendiamin Hexamethylenediamine solution Hexamethyldiamin, Lösung Hexaméthylènediamine	3	2	3
<b>1787</b> Jodvätesyra Hydroiodic acid (Hydrogen iodide solution) Jodwasserstoffsäure Acide iodhydrique, solution	2	2	2
<b>1788</b> Bromvätesyra Hydrobromic acid (Hydrogen bromide solution) Bromwasserstoffsäure Acide bromhydrique, solution	2	2	2
<b>1789</b> Saltsyra Hydrochloric acid in solution (Muriatic acid, Spirit of salts) Chlorwasserstoffsäure, Salzsäure Acide chlorhydrique, solution	2	2	2
<b>1790</b> Fluorvätesyra Hydrofluoric acid solution (Fluoric acid, Hydrogen fluoride solution) Fluorwasserstoffsäure Flussäure <60% Acide fluorhydrique	1	2	2
<b>1791</b> Natriumhypoklorit (Kaliumhypoklorit) Hypochlorite, solutions containing more than 5 per cent available chlorine Hypochloritlösungen, Bleichlösungen Solutions de hypochlorites, Décolorants	2	3	2
<b>1794</b> Blyslam (blyulfat) Lead sulphate containing	1	1	1

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	A	B	C
more than 3 percent free acid Bleisulfat, mit mehr als 3% freier Säure Sulfate de plomb avec plus 3 % acide libre			
<b>1796</b> Blandsyra (svavel- och salpetersyra) Acid mixtures, nitrating acid Säuremischungen, Nitriersäure Schwefelsäure und Salpeter- säure Melanges de acides (Acid nitrique et acide sulfurique)	4	5	5
<b>1802</b> Perklorsyra (överklorsyra <50%) Perchloric acid, concen- tration not exceeding 50 per cent, by weight, of acid Perchlorsäure, in wässriger Lösung mit höchstens 50% reiner Säure Acide perchlorique <50%	2	3	3
<b>1805</b> Forforsyra Phosphoric acid (Orthophosphoric acid) ortho-Phosphorsäure, (a) fest (b) flüssig Acide phosphorique	1	2	2
<b>1806</b> Fosforpentaklorid Phosphorus pentachloride Phosphorpentachlorid Pentachlorure de phosphoryle	2	2	4
<b>1807</b> Fosforpentoxid Phosphorus pentoxids (Phosphoric acid, anhydrous) Phosphorpentoxid, Phosphorsäureanhydrid Pentoxyde de phosphoryle	2	2	2
<b>1808</b> Fosfortribromid Phosphorus tribromide (Phosphorus bromide) Phosphortribromid Tribromure de phosphoryle	2	2	4
<b>1809</b> Fosfortriklorid Phosphorus trichloride	2	2	4

	A	B	C
(Phosphorus chloride) Phosphortrichlorid Trichlorure de phosphoryle			
<b>1810</b> Fosforylklorid Phosphoryl chloride, Phosphorus oxychloride Phosphoroxychlorid Chlorure de phosphoryle	2	2	4
<b>1811</b> Kaliumdifluorid Potassium bifluoride Kaliumbifluorid (a) fest (b)Lösung Fluorure acide de potassium	1	1	1
<b>1813</b> Kaliumhydroxid, fast Potassium hydroxide, solid Kaliumhydroxid, fest, Ätzkali Potasse caustique, solide	1	1	1
<b>1814</b> Kaliumhydroxid, lösning Potassium hydroxide solu- tion (Caustic potash, Potash liquor) Kaliumhydroxid, Lösung (Kalilauge) Potasse caustique, solution	2	2	1
<b>1817</b> Pyrosulfurylklorid Pyrosulphuryl chloride Pyrosulfurylchlorid Chlorure de persulfuryle	2	2	5
<b>1818</b> Kisel-tetraklorid Silicon tetrachloride (Silicon chloride) Siliciumtetrachlorid Tétrachlorure de silicium	2	3	4
<b>1823</b> Natriumhydroxid, fast Sodium hydroxide, solid Natriumhydroxid, fest, Ätznatron Soude caustique, solide	1	1	1
<b>1824</b> Natriumhydroxid, lösning Sodium hydroxide solution (Caustic soda liquor, Sodium hydrate, Lye) Natriumhydroxid, Lösung Natronlauge Soude caustique, solution	2	2	1

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	A	B	C
<b>1827</b> Tenn-tetraklorid Stannic chloride anhydrous (Tin tetrachloride, Tin chloride fuming) Zinntetrachlorid, wasserfrei, Zinn (IV)-Chlorid Chlorure de stannique, anhydre	1	1	1
<b>1828</b> Svavelklorid Sulphur chlorides (Sulphur chloride, Sulphur mono- chloride) Schwefelchloride, Schwefel-dichlorid Chloures de soufre, Dichlorure de soufre	2	3	4
<b>1829</b> Svaveltrioxid Sulphur trioxide, inhibited Schwefeltrioxid, stabiliserat, Schwefelsäureanhydrid Anhydride sulfurique, stabilisé	2	4	3
<b>1830</b> Svavelsyra Sulphuric acid Schwefelsäure, (a) mit nicht mehr als 51 % Säure (b) mit mehr als 51 % bis höchstens 95% Säure Acide sulfurique	2	4	4
<b>1831</b> Svavelsyra, rykande (oleum) Sulphuric acid, fuming Schwefelsäure, rauchend oder mit mehr als 95% Säure, Oleum, Pyro- schwefelsäure Acide sulfurique, fumant, oléum	1	5	5
<b>1832</b> Svavelsyra, denitrerad avfallssvavelsyra Sulphuric acid, spent Schwefelsäure, gebraucht Abfallschwefelsäure Acide sulfurique, résidu, Acide sulfurique dénitre	2	3	4
<b>1833</b> Svavelsyrighet Sulphurous acid Schweflige Säure Acide sulfureux	2	2	2

	A	B	C
<b>1834</b> Sulfurylklorid Sulphuryl chloride Sulfurylchlorid Chlorure de sulfuryle	3	5	5
<b>1836</b> Tionylklorid Thionyl chloride Thionylchlorid Chlorure de thionyl	3	5	5
<b>1837</b> Fosforsulfoklorid Thiophosphoryl chloride (Phosphorus sulphochloride) Thiophosphorylchlorid Chlorure de thiophosphoryle	3	4	4
<b>1838</b> Titantetraklorid Titanium tetrachloride Titanetrachlorid, Titan- chlorid Chlorure titanique	2	2	4
<b>1839</b> Triklorättiksyra Trichloroacetic acid Trichloressigsyra Acide trichloracétique	1	3	3
<b>1840</b> Zinkklorid Zinc chloride, solution Zinkchloridlösung Chlorure de zinc, solution	1	1	1
<b>1842</b> Ättiksyra (>80%) Acetic acid, glacial and over 90 per cent by weight Essigsyra, Lösung, nicht weniger als 80% Säure ent- haltend Acide acétique, solution avec plus 80% acid	2	2	2
<b>1846</b> Koltetraklorid Carbon tetrachloride Tetrachlorkohlenstoff, Tetra Tétrachlorure de carbone	2	5	5
<b>1847</b> Kaliumsulfid Potassium sulphide, hydra- ted, containing at least 30 per cent water of crystal- lisation Kaliumsulfid, fest, mit mindestens 30% Kristall- wasser Sulfure de potassium, solide avec min 30% eau cristalline	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>1848</b> Propionsyra Propionic acid Propionsäure, Lösungen mit mehr als 80% Säure Acide propionique	2	2	2
<b>1849</b> Natriumsulfid (<70%) Sodium sulphide, hydrated with at least 30 per cent water Natriumsulfid, fest, mit mindestens 30% Kristall- wasser Sulfure de sodium, solide avec min 30% eau cristalline	1	1	1
<b>1860</b> Vinylfluorid Vinyl fluoride, inhibited Vinylfluorid, stabilisiert Fluorure de vinyle, stabilise	2	4	5
<b>1865</b> Propylnitrat Propyl nitrate, normal n-Propylnitrat Nitrate de propyle	3	2	3
<b>1868</b> Decaboran, Borhydrid Decaborane, Boron hydride Decaboran, Borhydrid Hydruure de bore, Déca- borane	3	3	3
<b>1869</b> Magnesium Magnesium and magnesium alloys, containing more than 50 per cent magnesium in pellets, turnings or ribbons Magnesium und Legier- ungen, mit mehr als 50% Magnesium (a) Presskörper, Drehspäne oder Bänder Magnesium et alliages de magnesium avec min 50% magnesium	1	1	1
<b>1873</b> Överklorisyra (perklorisyra) (50-72,5%) Perchloric acid, over 50 per cent acid and not more than 72 per cent acid, by weight Perchlorsyra, in wässrigen Lösungen mit mehr als 50% aber höchstens 72% reiner Säure	3	4	4

	A	B	C
Acide perchlorique, solution 50-72,5%			
<b>1885</b> Bensidin Benzidine Benzidin Benzidine	2	3	3
<b>1888</b> Kloroform Chloroform Chloroform, Trichlormethan Chloroforme	3	5	5
<b>1889</b> Bromcyan Cyanogen bromide Bromcyan Bromure de cyanogene	3	4	3
<b>1891</b> Etylbromid Ethyl bromide Äthylbromid, Bromäthan Bromure d'éthyle	2	5	5
<b>1897</b> Perkloretylen Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene) Tetrachloräthylen Perchloräthylen Tétrachloréthylène, Perchloréthylène	2	5	5
<b>1908</b> Natriumkloritlösning Sodium chlorite solution, containing more than 5 per cent available chlorine Natriumklorit, Lösung Chlorite de sodium, solution avec plus 5% chlore actif	1	2	2
<b>1910</b> Kalciumoxid, bränd kalk Calcium oxide Calciumoxid Gebrannter Kalk, Ätzkalk Chaux vive, Oxyde de calcium	1	1	1
<b>1911</b> Diboran Diborane * Diboran Diborane	3	4	3
<b>1915</b> Cyklohexanon (Anon) Cyclohexanone Cyclohexanon Cyclohexanone	4	2	5

	A	B	C
<b>1916</b> Dikiordietyleter Dichloroethyl ether DichloräthylÄther Ether bis-chloréthylique	4	3	5
<b>1917</b> Etylakrylat Ethyl acrylate, inhibited Acrylsäureäthylester, stabilisiert Äthylacrylat, stabilisiert Acrylate d'éthyle	4	2	5
<b>1918</b> Kumen (isopropylbensen) Isopropyl benzene (Cumene) Iso-Propylbenzol, Cumol Cumene, Isopropylbenzène	2	4	5
<b>1919</b> Metylakrylat Methyl acrylate, inhibited Acrylsäuremethylester, stabilisiert, Methylacrylat Acrylate de mdthyle, stabilise	4	2	5
<b>1935</b> Cyanider, oorganiska (vatten- 2 2 2 lösningsar) Cyanide solutions Cyanide, Lösungen Cyanures, solutions	2	2	2
<b>1942</b> Ammoniumnitrat Ammonium nitrate Ammoniumnitrat Nitrate d'ammonium	1	1	1
<b>1951</b> Argon, flytande Argon, refrigerated liquid * Argon, tiefkalt flüssig Argon, liquéfié, surgelé	2	2	2
<b>1958</b> Diklortetrafluoretan (R114) (Freon) Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Tetrafluorodichloroethane) Dichlorotetrafluoräthan R 114 Dichlorotétrafluoréthane	2	3	3
<b>1959</b> 1,1-Difluoretylen 1, 1 -Difluoroethylene * 1,1-Difluoräthylen, Vinylidenfluorid R 1132 a 1,1 -difluoréthylène	2	4	5
<b>1961</b> * Etan, flytande Ethane, refrigerated liquid	2	5	5

	A	B	C
Äthan, tiefkalt verflüssigt Ethane, liquéfié, surgelé			
<b>1962</b> Etylen (eten) Ethylene * Äthylen, verdichtet Ethyliène, comprimé	2	5	5
<b>1965</b> Flytande kolväten, blandningar Hydrocarbon gases and mixtures of such gases, liquefied, n.o.s. Kohlenwasserstoffe, verflüssigt Carbures d'hydrogdne, hydrocarbures et mixtures liquéfié	2	5	5
<b>1969</b> Isobutan Isobutane and isobutane mixtures iso-Butan, iso-Butan- Gemische Isobutane et mixtures d'isobutanes	2	5	5
<b>1971</b> Metan Methane and natural gases with a high methane content, compressed * Methan und Erdgase, ver- dichtet, mit starkem Methan- gehalt Méthane et gaz naturel avec haute teneur en méthane	2	5	5
<b>1972</b> Metan Methane and natural gases with a high methane content, refrigerated liquid * Erdgas flüssig, tiefgekühlt Methane et gaz naturel avec haute teneur en méthane, liquéfié,	2	5	5
<b>1974</b> Monoklordifluoromonobrom- metan Monochlorodifluoromono- bromomethane Difluorchlorbrommethan, R 12 B 1 Chlorodifluorobromo- méthane	2	3	5

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	A	B	C
<b>1977</b> Kväve (Nitrogen) flytande Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid * Flüssiger Stickstoff Azote, liquéfié	1	1	1
<b>1978</b> Propan Propane * Propan Propane	2	5	5
<b>1983</b> Monoklortrifluoretan (Trifluorchloroethane) * Chlorotrifluoroethane Trifluoromonochloritihan, R 133 a Chlorotrifluoroäthan Chlorotrifluoroéthane	3	3	5
<b>1984</b> Trifluormetan Trifluoromethane * Trifluormethan, R23 Trifluoromethane	2	3	5
<b>1990</b> Bensaldehyd Benzaldehyde Benzaldehyd Benzaldéhyde	2	2	3
<b>1991</b> Kloropren Chloroprene, inhibited Chloropren, stabilisiert 2-Chlorbutadien-1,3 Chloroprène, stabilisé	2	5	5
<b>1999</b> Asphalt Tars liquid, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs Cut-Backs, Asphalt oder Bitumen; Strassenasphalt, flüssig, Teere oder Öle; Teere, flüssig Bitume. Huile de gondron Asphalte. Poix de petrole	1	3	3
<b>2003</b> Metallalkyler Metal alkyls, n.o.s. Metallalkyle, n.a.g. Alkylverbindungen, n.a.g. Alkyl metallique	3	3	3
<b>2014</b> Väteperoxid (<60%) Hydrogen peroxide,	2	2	2

	A	B	C
aqueous solutions con- taining at least 8 per cent and not more than 60 per cent hydrogen pero- xide (stabilized as necessary) Wasserstoffperoxid (a) Konzentration von 8% bis 40% Peroxid (b) Konzentration von 40% bis 60% Peroxid Eau oxygénée, 8%-60% peroxy de, stabilise			
<b>2015</b> Väteperoxid (>60%) Hydrogen peroxide and its aqueous solutions, stabilized, containing more than 60 per cent hydrogen peroxide Wasserstoffperoxid, (c) stabilisiert, Konzentra- tionen mit mehr als 60% peroxid Eau oxygénée avec plus 60% peroxyde	2	3	2
<b>2020</b> Pentaklorfenol Chlorophenates (Chloro- phenols) solid Chlorphenole, fest Dichlorphenole, Pentachlorphenol, Tetrachlorphenol, Chlorphenolate Chlorophénols, solide	1	3	1
<b>2021</b> O-klorfenol Chlorophenates (Chlorophenols), liquid Chlorphenole, flüssig Chlorphenolate Chlorphénols, liquide	1	3	3
<b>2023</b> Epiklorhydrin Epichlorhydrin Epichlorhydrin, 1 -Chlor-2,3-Epoxypropan Epichlorhydrine	1	3	5
<b>2029</b> Hydrazin i vattenlösnig (>64% Hydrazin) Hydrazine, anhydrous and its aqueous solutions, con- taining more than 64 per cent, by weight, hydrazine	3	2	2

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	A	B	C
Hydrazin, wasserfrei und Lösungen mit weniger als 36% Wasser Hydrazine anhydre et sol- utions d'eau avec plus 64% hydrazine			
<b>2030</b> Hydrazin i vattenlösning (<64% Hydrazin) Hydrazine hydrate and aqueous solutions of hydra- zine, containing not more than 64 per cent, by weight, hydrazine Hydrazin, wässrige Lösung mit mehr als 36% Wasser Hydrazine solution d'eau 36%-64% hydrazine	3	2	2
<b>2031</b> Salpetersyra (55-70%) Nitric acid, other than red fuming nitric acid Salpetersäure, alle Koncen- trationen ausser roter, bzw rauchender Acide nitrique 55%-70%	1	4	4
<b>2032</b> Salpetersyra, rykande (>70%) Nitric acid, red fuming Salpetersäure, rote, rauch- ende Acide nitrique	4	5	5
<b>2038</b> Dinitrotoluen, fasta Dinitrotoluenes, solid Dinitrotoluole, fest Dinitrotolubnes	2	3	4
<b>2039</b> Argon	1	1	1
<b>2043</b> Naturgas, flytande Natural gas Erdgas, (Naturgas, flüssig, tiefgekühlt) Gaz naturel, liquide sur- gelée	2	5	5
<b>2045</b> Isobutyraldehyd Isobutyraidehyde (Isobutyl aldehyde) Iso-Butyraldehyd, Iso-Butyl- aldehyd, Iso-Butanal Isobutyraidehyde	3	2	3

	A	B	C
<b>2047</b> Diklorpropen Dichloropropene Dichlorpropen Chlorure de propyle	2	4	5
<b>2049</b> Dietylbensen Diethylbenzene Diäthylbenzol Diéthylbenzène	2	4	4
<b>2051</b> Dimetyletanolamin Dimethylethanolamine (Deanol, 2-Dimethyl- aminoethanol) Dimethyläthanolamin, Dimethylaminäthanol, Deanol Diméthyléthanolamine, Diméthylaminoéthanol	3	2	5
<b>2053</b> Metylamylalkohol (Metylisobutykarbinol) Methyl isobutyl carbinol (Methyl amyl alcohol, M.I.B.C., 4-Methyl pentan-2-ol) Methyl- Iso-Butylcarbinol, Metylamylalkohol Alcool méthylamlyique	2	2	2
<b>2054</b> Morfolin Morpholine (Tetrahydro-1, 4-oxazine) Morpholin Morpholine	3	2	4
<b>2055</b> Styren Styrene monomer, inhibited (Cinnamene, Cinnamol, Phenylethylene, Vinyl- benzene) Styrol Monomere, stabilisiert Styrene, vinylbenzène, stabilisé	4	5	5
<b>2056</b> Tetrahydrofuran Tetrahydrofuran Tetrahydrofuran Tétrahydrofuranne	5	5	5
<b>2073</b> Ammoniak, vattenlösning (35-50%) Ammonia solutions having a density (specific gravity) of	2	2	2

	A	B	C
less than 0.880 at 15°C in water, containing more than 35 per cent and not above 50 per cent ammonia Ammoniak, wässrige Lösung Ammoniaque, solution d'eau 35-50% ammoniacque			
<b>2076</b> Kresoler Cresols (o-, m-, p-) Kresole (ortho-, meta- und para-) Crésol (ortho-, meta- et para-)	2	2	3
<b>2078</b> Toluendiisocyanat Toluene di-Isocyanate (Tolylene di-Isocyanate, Toluyiene di-isocyanate) Toluyendiisocyanat (T. D. I.) Isocyanate de toluene, (T. D. I.)	3	3	4
<b>2079</b> Dietylentriamin Diethylenetriamine Diäthylentriamin Diéthylentriamine	3	3	5
<b>2085</b> Bensoylperoxid Bensoyl peroxide, technical pure or more than 52 per cent with inert solid Dibenzoylperoxid, techn. rein oder in einer Konzen- tration von mehr als 52% mit inertem Feststoff Peroxyde de benzoyle, pur ou avec un teneur plus 52%	3	3	4
<b>2092</b> tert, Butylhydroperoxid tert-Butyl hydroperoxide, maximum 80 per cent in di-t-butylperoxide and/or solvent tertiäres Butylhydroperoxid, mit einer maximalen Konz- entration von 80% in Di-(tertiärem Butyl)-perox- id und/oder Lösemittel Hydroperoxyde de butyle max 80% in dissolvant	2	3	3

	A	B	C
<b>2093</b> tert, Butylhydroperoxid tert-Butyl hydroperoxide maximum 72 per cent with water tertiäres Butylhydroperoxid, maximale Konzentration 72% mit Wasser Hydroperoxyde de butyle max 72% avec eau	2	3	3
<b>2094</b> tert, Butylhydroperoxid tert-Butyl hydroperoxide over 72 per cent to maximum 90 per cent with water tertiäres Butylhydroperoxid, in einer Konzentration Ober 72% bis maximal 90% mit Wasser Hydroperoxyde de butyle 72 - 90% avec eau	2	3	3
<b>2116</b> 2,2-Dimetylbensylhydro- peroxid (Kumenhydroperoxid) Cumene hydroperoxide, technical pure Hydroperoxyde de cuményle techn.pur	2	3	3
<b>2125</b> P- Mentan hydroperoxid (Peroxid >95%) p-Menthane hydroperoxide technical pure p-Menthanhydroperoxid, techn.rein Hydroperoxyde de p-men- tane, techn. pur	2	3	3
<b>2162</b> Pinanhydroperoxid (peroxid >95%) Pinane hydroperoxide technical pure Pinanhydroperoxid, techn. rein Hydroperoxide de pinane, techn. pur	2	3	3
<b>2187</b> Koldioxid, flytande Carbon dioxide (Carbonic anhydride) refrigerated liquid Kohlendioxid, flüssig Dioxyde de carbone, gaz liquéfié	1	1	1

	A	B	C
<b>2255</b> Organiska peroxidier Organic peroxides, n.o.s. (samples and small trial quantities for test purposes only) Organische Peroxide, n.a.g. Muster und kleine Versuchs- mengen Peroxydes organiques	2	3	3
<b>2256</b> Cyclohexen Cyclohexene Cyclohexen Cyclohexene	2	4	5
<b>2257</b> Kalium Potassium metal Kalium, metall Potassium (kalium), métallique	3	2	2
<b>2258</b> Propylendiamin Propylenediamine Propylendiamin Propylenediamine	2	2	5
<b>2259</b> Trietylentetramin Triethylene tetramine Triäthylentetramin Triéthylendiamine	1	2	5
<b>2260</b> Tripropylamin Tripropylamine Tripropylamin Tripropylamine	2	5	5
<b>2261</b> Xylenoler Xylenols Xylenole Xylenols (Diméthylphénols)	2	2	3
<b>2285</b> Bensotrifluorisocyanat Isocyanatobenzotrifluorides Benzotrifluorid-isocyanat Isocyanate de trifluorure de benzoyle	3	3	4
<b>2304</b> Naftalin, smält Naphtalene, molten Naphtalin, in geschmolz. Zustand Naphtalène, fusé	2	3	4
<b>2363</b> Etanetiol (Etylmercaptan) Ethyl mercaptan	2	2	3







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