



**MARITIME AND PORT AUTHORITY OF  
SINGAPORE  
SHIPPING CIRCULAR TO SHIPOWNERS  
NO. 19 OF 2012**

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13 December 2012

**Applicable to:** Ship owners, managers, operators, masters, crew members, surveyors, shipyards and the Shipping Community.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 64TH SESSION OF THE MARITIME  
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE (MEPC 64) OF IMO**

1. This circular informs the Shipping Community on the outcome, including the resolutions adopted/approved by the 64th session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 64) of IMO, and urges the Community to prepare for the implementation of these resolutions.
2. The details of the resolutions can be found in the MEPC 64 final report which is available from the MPA website.
3. The mandatory resolution includes the following:
  - a. [Resolution MEPC.225\(64\)](#) – 2012 Amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

*The resolution provides amendments to Chapter 17, 18 and 19 of the IBC Code which incorporated numerous changes and developments for the carriage requirements of many new and existing products.*
4. Resolution [MEPC.225\(64\)](#) will be implemented through the IBC Code under the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea (Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk) Regulations from 1 June 2014.

5. MEPC 64 also adopted the following resolutions:

- a. [Resolution MEPC.222\(64\)](#) – 2012 Guidelines for the Survey and Certification of Ships under the Hong Kong Convention;

*The guidelines provide the procedures for conducting surveys to ensure that ships comply with the Ship Recycling Convention when it comes into force, and the requirements for issuing and endorsing the certificates.*

- b. [Resolution MEPC.223\(64\)](#) – 2012 Guidelines for the Inspection of Ships under the Hong Kong Convention;

*The guidelines provide guidance for conducting port State control inspections in compliance with the requirements of the Ship Recycling Convention when it comes into force and to afford consistency in conducting these inspections, recognising deficiencies and applying control procedures.*

- c. [Resolution MEPC.224\(64\)](#) – Amendments to the 2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships;

*The resolution provides amendments to the attained EEDI calculation methods for shaft generators and auxiliary engine power  $P_{AE}$  for ships equipped with more than one engine.*

- d. [Resolution MEPC.226\(64\)](#) – Designation of the Saba Bank as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area;

*The Saba Bank is designated as a PSSA and will be applicable pending adoption of its APM by MSC 91.*

- e. [Resolution MEPC.227\(64\)](#) – 2012 Guidelines on Implementation of Effluent Standards and Performance Tests for Sewage Treatment Plants (supersedes MEPC.159(55)).

*In addition to prescribing the performance standards for sewage treatment plants installed onboard ships, the new guidelines also prescribe the sewage treatment plants' standards applicable only to passenger ships which operate in MARPOL Annex IV special areas. The resolution invites governments to implement the 2012 Guidelines and apply them on or after 1 January 2016.*

6. In addition to the adoption of resolutions, the following Unified Interpretations (UI) of MARPOL was also approved:

- a. [MEPC.1/Circ.795](#) – Unified Interpretations to MARPOL Annex VI.

*The UI clarifies various requirements and applications under MARPOL Annex VI with regards to the energy efficiency regulations, the IAPP certificate and shipboard incineration.*

7. The UIs listed in [MEPC.1/Circ.795](#) are acceptable to MPA and should be applied with immediate effect.

8. MEPC 64 also approved draft amendments to MARPOL and the Condition Assessment Scheme, which was disseminated through the [IMO Circular letter No. 3315](#). The draft amendments are expected to be adopted at MEPC 65 (May 2013). The Shipping Community is urged to consider the draft amendments and invited to provide comments and feedback as necessary.

9. The Shipping Community is urged to take early action to comply with the requirements on or before the date of entry into force of the amendments/resolutions.

10. Any queries relating to this circular should be directed to Mr Zafrul Alam (Tel: 6375 6204) or Mr Princet Ang (Tel: 6375 6259).

CHEONG KENG SOON  
DIRECTOR OF MARINE  
MARITIME AND PORT AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE

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**RESOLUTION MEPC.222(64)**

**Adopted on 5 October 2012**

**2012 GUIDELINES FOR THE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS  
UNDER THE HONG KONG CONVENTION**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by the international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

RECALLING ALSO that the International Conference on the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships held in May 2009 adopted the *Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009* (the Hong Kong Convention) together with six Conference resolutions,

NOTING that Article 5 of the Hong Kong Convention prescribes that ships subject to survey and certification shall be surveyed and certified in accordance with the regulations in the Annex to the Hong Kong Convention,

NOTING ALSO that regulation 10.2 of the Annex to the Hong Kong Convention requires that surveys of ships for the purpose of enforcement of the provisions of the Hong Kong Convention shall be carried out taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

NOTING FURTHER that regulations 11.1 and 11.11 of the Annex to the Hong Kong Convention require that the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials and the International Ready for Recycling Certificate shall be issued taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its sixty-fourth session, the draft 2012 Guidelines for the Survey and Certification of Ships under the Hong Kong Convention developed by the Working Group on Ship Recycling,

1. ADOPTS the *2012 Guidelines for the survey and certification of ships under the Hong Kong Convention*, as set out in the annex to this resolution;
2. INVITES Governments to apply the *2012 Guidelines for the survey and certification of ships under the Hong Kong Convention* upon the entry into force of the Convention; and
3. REQUESTS the Committee to keep the Guidelines under review.

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## ANNEX

### **2012 GUIDELINES FOR THE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS UNDER THE HONG KONG CONVENTION**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Objective of the guidelines**

Article 5 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, (hereafter referred to as "the Convention") prescribes that each party shall ensure that ships flying its flag or operating under its authority and subject to survey and certification are surveyed and certified in accordance with the regulations in the annex to the Convention. The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for the survey and certification of ships under the Convention (hereafter referred to as "the guidelines"), covered in "Part C – Survey and certification" of the annex to the Convention (regulations 10 to 14). These guidelines will assist Administrations and recognized organizations in the uniform application of the provisions of the Convention and help shipowners, shipbuilders, suppliers, ship recycling facilities and other interested parties to understand the process of conducting surveys and issuing and endorsing certificates.

### **1.2 Approach of the guidelines**

These guidelines provide the procedures for conducting surveys to ensure that ships comply with the Convention, and the requirements for issuing and endorsing an International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials and issuing an International Ready for Recycling Certificate.

1.3 These guidelines apply to surveys of ships of 500 gross tonnage and above, as specified in article 3 of the Convention.

1.4 In the event that a new survey method is developed, or in the event that the use of a certain Hazardous Material is prohibited and/or restricted, or in the light of any other relevant experience gained, these guidelines may need to be revised in the future.

## **2 DEFINITIONS**

The terms used in these guidelines have the same meaning as those defined in article 2 of the Convention and regulation 1 of the annex to the Convention, unless expressly provided otherwise.

2.1 "Date of Construction", as referred to in the forms of the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials and the International Ready for Recycling Certificate, means the date used by the Administration to determine whether the ship is a "new ship" or an "existing ship" in accordance with the relevant provisions of regulations 1.3 and 1.4 of the Annex to the Convention.

## **3 SURVEYS**

### **3.1 Initial survey**

The aim of the initial survey is to verify whether part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials has been prepared in accordance with the Convention requirements. There are different requirements for the initial surveys of new ships and for those of existing ships.

### 3.1.1 Initial survey for new ships<sup>1</sup>

3.1.1.1 In the case of a new ship, an initial survey should be conducted before the ship is put in service.

3.1.1.2 Prior to the initial survey for a new ship, a request for the initial survey should be submitted by the shipowner or shipyard to the Administration or to a recognized organization along with the ship data required for the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials, as follows:

- .1 name of ship;
- .2 distinctive number or letters;
- .3 port of registry;
- .4 gross tonnage;
- .5 IMO number;
- .6 name and address of shipowner;
- .7 IMO registered owner identification number;
- .8 IMO company identification number; and
- .9 date of construction.

3.1.1.3 The request for an initial survey for a new ship should be supplemented by Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials – which identifies Hazardous Materials contained in ship structure and equipment, their location and approximate quantities – along with the Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity in accordance with the *2011 Guidelines for the Development of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials* (resolution MEPC.197(62), as amended), and all other documents used to develop the Inventory of Hazardous Materials.

3.1.1.4 The survey should verify that part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials identifies the Hazardous Materials contained in the ship structure and equipment, their location and approximate quantities, by checking the Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity, and should clarify that the ship complies with regulations 4 and 5 of the annex to the Convention. The survey should also verify that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, especially the location of Hazardous Materials, is consistent with the arrangements, structure and equipment of the ship, through onboard visual inspection.

3.1.1.5 The International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials should be issued either by the Administration or by any person or organization authorized by it, after successful completion of the initial survey, to any new ships to which regulation 10 of the annex to the Convention applies.

### 3.1.2 Initial survey for existing ships

3.1.2.1 In the case of an existing ship, an initial survey should be conducted before the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials is issued and not later than five years after the entry into force of the Convention. The initial survey should be harmonized with the renewal surveys required by other applicable statutory instruments of the Organization, in line with regulations 5.2 and 10.5 of the annex to the Convention and with the principles established in resolution A.1053(27), as amended (*Survey Guidelines under the Harmonized System of Survey and Certification (HSSC)*, 2011).

3.1.2.2 Prior to the initial survey for an existing ship, a request for the initial survey should be submitted by the shipowner to the Administration or to a recognized organization along

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<sup>1</sup> In ascertaining whether a ship is a "new ship" or an "existing ship" according to the Convention, the term "a similar stage of construction" in regulation 1.4.2 of the annex to the Convention means the stage at which:

- .1 construction identifiable with a specific ship begins; and
- .2 assembly of that ship has commenced comprising at least 50 tonnes or one per cent of the estimated mass of all structural material, whichever is less.

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with the ship data required for the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials as listed in paragraph 3.1.1.2 above.

3.1.2.3 The request for an initial survey for an existing ship should be supplemented by Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, and/or the visual/sampling check plan developed in accordance with the *2011 Guidelines for the development of the inventory of hazardous materials*.

3.1.2.4 Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials – which identifies Hazardous Materials contained and/or potentially contained in ship structure and equipment, their location and approximate quantities – should be developed through a visual check and/or sampling check on board the ship, based on the visual/sampling check plan in accordance with the *2011 Guidelines for the development of the inventory of hazardous materials*. It should then be submitted by the shipowner to the Administration or a recognized organization along with supporting information such as the report of the visual/sampling check and/or any Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity.

3.1.2.5 The visual/sampling check plan and Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials should be prepared by personnel with the requisite knowledge and experience to conduct the assigned task, in accordance with the *2011 Guidelines for the development of the inventory of hazardous materials*, as may be amended.

3.1.2.6 The survey should verify that Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials identifies the Hazardous Materials contained and/or potentially contained in the ship structure and equipment, their location and approximate quantities, by checking supporting information such as the report of the visual check and/or sampling check and/or any Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity. The survey should also clarify that the ship complies with regulations 4 and 5 of the annex to the Convention. Classification as "potentially containing hazardous materials" should be noted in the remarks column of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials. The survey should further verify that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, especially the location of Hazardous Materials, is consistent with the arrangements, structure and equipment of the ship, through onboard visual inspection.

3.1.2.7 The International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials should be issued either by the Administration or by any person or organization authorized by it, after successful completion of the initial survey, to any existing ships to which regulation 10 of the annex to the Convention applies, except for existing ships for which an initial and a final survey are conducted at the same time; in such cases, only an International Ready for Recycling Certificate should be issued.

## **3.2 Renewal survey**

3.2.1 A renewal survey should be carried out at intervals specified by the Administration not exceeding five years.

3.2.2 Prior to the renewal survey, a request for the renewal survey should be submitted by the shipowner to the Administration or to a recognized organization along with the ship data required for the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials as listed in paragraph 3.1.1.2 above.

3.2.3 The request for a renewal survey should be supplemented by the latest version of part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, and Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity regarding any change, replacement or significant repair of structure, equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material since the last survey.

3.2.4 The survey should verify that part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is properly maintained and updated to reflect changes in ship structure and equipment, by checking Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity, and should clarify that the ship complies with regulations 4 and 5 of the annex to the Convention. The survey should also verify that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, especially the location of Hazardous Materials, is consistent with the arrangements, structure and equipment of the ship, through on-board visual inspection. The survey should further verify that any decision by the shipowner to delete equipment, system and/or area previously classed as "potentially containing hazardous materials" from Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is based on clear grounds for believing that the equipment, system and/or area in question contain no Hazardous Materials.

3.2.5 A new International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials should be issued either by the Administration or by any person or organization authorized by it after successful completion of the renewal survey, in accordance with regulation 11 of the annex to the Convention.

### **3.3 Additional survey**

3.3.1 An additional survey, either general or partial according to the circumstances, may be conducted at the request of the shipowner after change, replacement or significant repair of the structure, equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material, which has an impact on the Inventory of Hazardous Materials.

3.3.2 Prior to the additional survey, a request for the additional survey should be submitted by the shipowner to the Administration or to a recognized organization along with the ship data required for the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials as listed in paragraph 3.1.1.2 above.

3.3.3 The request for an additional survey should be supplemented by the latest version of part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, and Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity regarding any change, replacement or significant repair of structure, equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material since the last survey.

3.3.4 The survey should verify that Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is properly maintained and updated to reflect changes in ship structure and equipment, by checking Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity, and should clarify that the ship complies with regulations 4 and 5 of the annex to the Convention. The survey should also verify that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, especially the location of Hazardous Materials, is consistent with the arrangements, structure and equipment of the ship, through on-board visual inspection. The survey should further verify that any decision by the owner to delete equipment, system and/or area previously classed as "potentially containing hazardous materials" from Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is based on clear grounds for believing that the equipment, system and/or area in question contain no Hazardous Materials.



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3.3.5 The International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials should be endorsed either by the Administration or by any person or organization authorized by it after successful completion of the additional survey, in accordance with regulation 11 of the annex to the Convention.

### **3.4 Final survey**

3.4.1 A final survey should be conducted before a ship is taken out of service and before the recycling of the ship has started.

3.4.2 Prior to the final survey, a request for the final survey should be submitted by the shipowner to the Administration or to a recognized organization along with the ship data listed in paragraph 3.1.1.2 above and the Ship Recycling Facility data required for the International Ready for Recycling Certificate as follows:

- .1 name of the Ship Recycling Facility(ies);
- .2 distinctive Recycling Company identity number (as listed on the Document of Authorization to conduct Ship Recycling (DASR));
- .3 full address; and
- .4 date of expiry of DASR.

In cases where multiple Ship Recycling Facilities are involved, the appropriate information for all the Facilities should be provided prior to the final survey.

3.4.3 The request for a final survey should be supplemented by:

- .1 the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials, the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, and Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity regarding any change, replacement or significant repair of the structure, equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and/or material since the last survey;
- .2 the approved Ship Recycling Plan; and
- .3 a copy of the DASR.

3.4.4 Prior to the final survey:

- .1 Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials should be properly maintained and updated to reflect changes in ship structure and equipment, and Part II for operationally generated wastes and Part III for stores should be developed by the shipowner taking account of planned or expected operations before the arrival at the Ship Recycling Facility, and of the *2011 Guidelines for the development of the inventory of hazardous materials*, as may be amended; and
- .2 the Ship Recycling Plan should be developed by the authorized Ship Recycling Facility, taking account of information including the Inventory of Hazardous Materials provided by the shipowner; as required by regulation 9 of the annex to the Convention, the Ship Recycling Plan should be either explicitly or tacitly approved by the Competent Authority authorizing the Ship Recycling Facility.

3.4.5 The survey should verify the following:

- .1 that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials as required by regulation 5.4 of the annex to the Convention is in accordance with the requirements of the Convention, including that part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is properly maintained and updated to reflect changes in ship structure and equipment since the last survey, and that parts II and III of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials identify the Hazardous Materials on board the ship, their location and approximate quantities; planned or expected operations during the period between the final survey and the arrival at the Ship Recycling Facility should be taken into consideration;
- .2 that the Ship Recycling Plan, as required by regulation 9 of the annex to the Convention, properly reflects the information contained in the Inventory of Hazardous Materials as required by regulation 5.4 and contains information concerning the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of Safe-for-entry and Safe-for-hot-work conditions; in the case of tacit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan, the written acknowledgement of receipt of the Ship Recycling Plan sent by the Competent Authority in accordance with regulation 9.4 and the end date of the 14-day review period should also be verified;
- .3 that the Ship Recycling Facility(ies) where the ship is to be recycled holds a valid DASR in accordance with the Convention; and
- .4 that any decision by the shipowner to delete equipment, system and/or area previously classed as "potentially containing hazardous materials" from the Part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is based on clear grounds for believing that the equipment, system and/or area in question contain no Hazardous Materials.

3.4.6 The International Ready for Recycling Certificate should be issued either by the Administration or by any person or organizations authorized by it, after successful completion of the final survey, to any ships to which regulation 10 of the annex to the Convention applies.

### **3.5 Flag transfer**

3.5.1 The certificates cease to be valid when a ship transfers to the flag of another State and the Government of the State to which the ship transfers should not issue new certificates until it is fully satisfied that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is being properly maintained and that there have been no unauthorized changes to the structure, machinery or equipment. When so requested, the Government of the State whose flag the ship was formerly entitled to fly is obliged to forward as soon as possible to the new Administration a copy of the certificate carried by the ship before the transfer and, if available, copies of the relevant survey reports and records. When fully satisfied by an inspection that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials is being properly maintained and that there have been no unauthorized changes, the new Administration may, in order to maintain harmonization of the surveys, give due recognition to initial and subsequent surveys carried out by or on behalf of the former Administration and issue new certificates having the same expiry date as the certificates that ceased to be valid because of the change of flag.

3.5.2 The Government of the State to which the ship transfers should also make sure that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials complies with the legislation, guidelines and any additional requirements of this State.

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3.5.3 If the flag transfer takes place after the final survey and after the International Ready for Recycling Certificate has been issued, the Government of the State to which the ship transfers should not issue the new certificate until fully satisfied that the conditions on the basis of which the International Ready for Recycling Certificate had been issued remain valid.

#### **4 SURVEYS OF SHIPS PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION**

4.1 Prior to the entry into force of the Convention, an Administration may conduct surveys of ships in accordance with these guidelines, and may then issue a statement of compliance to that effect.

4.2 Ships capable of documenting full compliance with the Convention through such a statement of compliance may be issued with a certificate on that basis upon entry into force of the Convention, subject to any additional requirements by the Administration. For the certificate to be issued, it may not be necessary for the ships to prepare the visual/sampling check plan required by regulation 5.2 of the annex to the Convention if the Inventory of Hazardous Materials has been developed in accordance with the process stipulated in either paragraph 4.1 or 4.2 of the *2011 Guidelines for the Development of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials* and has been verified through the process of issuing the statement of compliance.

#### **5 MARKET SURVEILLANCE**

5.1 Each party may undertake market surveillance whereby sample analyses are conducted on equipment or materials which are on their market complete with Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity and which have not yet been placed on board, in order to ensure the appropriate enforcement of article 9 of the Convention and the accuracy of the Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity.

5.2 Where Material Declaration and Supplier's Declaration of Conformity are detected by market surveillance to be inaccurate, each party and the Organization should take the necessary measures by applying articles 10 and 12 of the Convention.

5.3 When conducting market surveillance and taking the necessary measures under these guidelines, all possible efforts should be made not to impose an excessive burden on suppliers, ships and ship recycling facilities.

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**RESOLUTION MEPC.223(64)**

**Adopted on 5 October 2012**

**2012 GUIDELINES FOR THE INSPECTION OF SHIPS  
UNDER THE HONG KONG CONVENTION**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by the international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

RECALLING ALSO that the International Conference on the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships held in May 2009 adopted the *Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009* (the Hong Kong Convention) together with six Conference resolutions,

NOTING that Article 8 of the Hong Kong Convention prescribes that a ship to which the Hong Kong Convention applies may, in any port or offshore terminal of another Party, be subject to inspection by officers duly authorized by that Party for the purpose of determining whether the ship is in compliance with the Convention, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its sixty-fourth session, the draft 2012 Guidelines for Inspection of Ships under the Hong Kong Convention developed by the Working Group on Ship Recycling,

1. ADOPTS the *2012 Guidelines for the inspection of ships under the Hong Kong Convention*, as set out in the annex to this resolution;
2. INVITES Governments to apply the *2012 Guidelines for the inspection of ships under the Hong Kong Convention* upon the entry into force of the Convention; and
3. REQUESTS the Committee to keep the Guidelines under review.

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## ANNEX

### 2012 GUIDELINES FOR THE INSPECTION OF SHIPS UNDER THE HONG KONG CONVENTION

#### 1 GENERAL

1.1 This document is intended to provide basic guidance for conducting port State control inspections in compliance with the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, (hereafter referred to as "the Convention") and to afford consistency in conducting these inspections, recognizing deficiencies and applying control procedures.

1.2 The regulations of the Convention contain the following compliance provisions:

- .1 an International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials is required for all ships, except ships of less than 500 gross tonnage, ships operating throughout their life only in waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, and existing ships for which both an initial survey and a final survey are conducted at the same time, in which case the International Ready for Recycling Certificate is issued after the survey;
- .2 Administrations may establish appropriate alternative measures to demonstrate compliance by ships of less than 500 gross tonnage and/or ships operating throughout their life only in waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly; and
- .3 an International Ready for Recycling Certificate is required for all ships of 500 gross tonnage or above being taken out of service and before the recycling of the ship has started.

1.3 Article 8 of the Convention provides for control procedures to be followed by a State party with regard to foreign ships visiting its ports. The *Procedures for Port State Control, 2011*, adopted through Assembly resolution A.1052(27), apply in addition to these guidelines.

#### 2 INSPECTIONS OF SHIPS REQUIRED TO CARRY AN INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE ON INVENTORY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR INTERNATIONAL READY FOR RECYCLING CERTIFICATE

##### 2.1 Initial inspections

2.1.1 After boarding and having been introduced to the master or responsible ship's officer, the port State control officer (PSCO) should verify that there is on board the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials (regulation 11.1)<sup>1</sup> or the International Ready for Recycling Certificate (regulation 11.11), both supplemented by the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, and examine reports of previous port State control inspections.

2.1.2 The validity of the International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials or

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<sup>1</sup> As required by regulations 5.2 and 11.1, for existing ships, an International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials, accompanied by the verified Inventory of Hazardous Materials, shall be issued not later than five years after the entry into force of the Convention, except for those ships for which both an initial survey and a final survey are conducted at the same time.

International Ready for Recycling Certificate should also be confirmed by verifying that the certificate is properly completed and signed and that the required surveys have been performed, and that the identification/verification number on the Inventory of Hazardous Materials corresponds to that shown on the certificate(s).

2.1.3 If the certificate and the Inventory of Hazardous Materials are valid and appropriate, and the PSCO's general impressions and visual observations on board confirm compliance with the Convention, the PSCO should generally confine the inspection to any reported deficiencies.

2.1.4 If, however, the PSCO's general impressions or observations on board reveal clear grounds (see paragraph 2.1.5) for believing that the condition of the ship, or its structure or equipment, do not correspond substantially with the particulars of the certificate or with the Inventory of Hazardous Materials, the PSCO may proceed to a more detailed inspection.

2.1.5 Clear grounds to conduct a more detailed inspection include:

- .1 evidence that a certificate required by the Convention is missing or clearly invalid;
- .2 evidence that the Inventory of Hazardous Materials required by the Convention is missing or clearly invalid;
- .3 the absence of structure or equipment identified in part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials;
- .4 the absence of an entry in part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials for structure or equipment that the PSCO believes to contain Hazardous Materials listed in appendices 1 and 2 to the Convention<sup>2</sup>; and
- .5 no evidence of implementation of a procedure on board the ship for maintaining part I of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials.

## **2.2 More detailed inspections**

The PSCO should verify that controls of Hazardous Materials listed in appendix 1 to the Convention are effectively implemented, referring to relevant certificates<sup>3</sup> or documents that may specify structure or equipment presumed to contain these Hazardous Materials. The PSCO should note that detailed inspections are limited to confirming whether effective controls of Hazardous Materials listed in appendix 1 to the Convention are in place. Failure to update the Inventory of Hazardous Materials should not therefore constitute a detainable deficiency, but any inconsistencies in the Inventory should be reported to the flag Administration of that ship, and should be redressed at the time of the next survey.

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<sup>2</sup> For this purpose, a reference should be made to the indicative list that identifies any equipment, system and/or area on board that is presumed to contain Hazardous Materials, as noted in section 2.2 of appendix 5 of the *2011 Guidelines for the Development of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials* (resolution MEPC.197(62), as amended).

<sup>3</sup> For example, the International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) Certificate should be referred to for ozone-depleting substances.

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## **2.3 Detainable deficiencies**

2.3.1 In exercising its functions, the PSCO should use professional judgment to determine whether to detain a ship until any noted deficiencies are corrected or to allow it to sail with certain deficiencies that do not pose an unreasonable threat to the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships. In doing so, the PSCO should be guided by the principles and requirements of the Convention.

2.3.2 In order to assist the PSCO in the use of these guidelines, there follows a list of deficiencies which are considered to be of such a serious nature that they may warrant the detention of the ship involved:

- .1 failure to carry a valid International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials, or, if appropriate, a valid International Ready for Recycling Certificate;
- .2 non-compliance with the control measures for Hazardous Materials listed in appendix 1 to the Convention.

## **3 INSPECTIONS OF NON-PARTY SHIPS**

3.1 Ships of non-Parties to the Convention are not entitled to be issued with an International Certificate on Inventory of Hazardous Materials or an International Ready for Recycling Certificate. Therefore the PSCO should ask for documentation that contains the same information as in the above certificates supplemented by the Inventory of Hazardous Materials and take this into account in determining compliance with the relevant requirements of the Convention.

3.2 In all other aspects the PSCO should be guided by the procedures for ships required to carry a certificate.

3.3 The PSCO should ensure that, in accordance with article 3.4 of the Convention, no more favourable treatment is applied to ships of non-Parties to the Convention.

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**ANNEX 8**

**RESOLUTION MEPC.224(64)**

**Adopted on 5 October 2012**

**AMENDMENTS TO THE 2012 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF  
THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

RECALLING ALSO that, at its sixty-second session, the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.203(62), amendments to the annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships in MARPOL Annex VI),

NOTING the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI adopted at its sixty-second session by inclusion of a new chapter 4 for regulations on energy efficiency for ships, will enter into force on 1 January 2013,

NOTING ALSO that regulation 20 (Attained EEDI) of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended, requires that the Energy efficiency Design Index shall be calculated taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

NOTING FURTHER that the 2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships were adopted at its sixty-third session,

RECOGNIZING that the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI requires the adoption of relevant guidelines for smooth and uniform implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its sixty-fourth session, amendments to the 2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships,

1. ADOPTS the amendments to the 2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships, as set out at annex to the present resolution;
2. INVITES Administrations to take the annexed Guidelines into account when developing and enacting national laws which give force to and implement provisions set forth in regulation 20 of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended;
3. REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines related to the Energy efficiency Design Index (EEDI) to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, shipbuilders, ship designers and any other interested groups; and
4. AGREES to keep these Guidelines under review in light of the experience gained.



ANNEX

**AMENDMENTS TO 2012 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE  
ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS**

- 1 Paragraphs 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 are replaced by the following:

**".2 Shaft Generator**

In case where shaft generator(s) are installed,  $P_{PTO(i)}$  is 75 per cent of the rated electrical output power of each shaft generator.

For calculation of the effect of shaft generators two options are available:

**Option 1:**

- .1 The maximum allowable deduction for the calculation of  $\Sigma P_{ME(i)}$  is to be no more than  $P_{AE}$  as defined in paragraph 2.5.6. For this case,  $\Sigma P_{ME(i)}$  is calculated as:

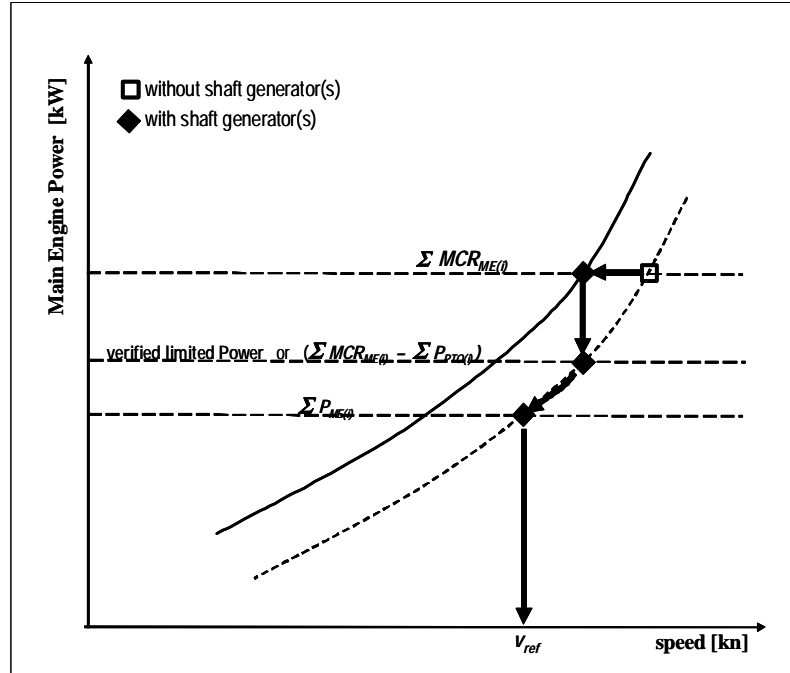
$$\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} = 0.75 \times \left( \sum MCR_{ME(i)} - \sum P_{PTO(i)} \right) \quad \text{with } 0.75 \times \sum P_{PTO(i)} \leq P_{AE}$$

or

**Option 2:**

- .2 Where an engine is installed with a higher rated power output than that which the propulsion system is limited to by verified technical means, then the value of  $\Sigma P_{ME(i)}$  is 75 per cent of that limited power for determining the reference speed,  $v_{ref}$  and for EEDI calculation.

The following figure gives guidance for determination of  $\Sigma P_{ME(i)}$ :



### .3 Shaft motor

In case where shaft motor(s) are installed,  $P_{PTI(i)}$  is 75 per cent of the rated power consumption of each shaft motor divided by the weighted average efficiency of the generator(s), as follows:

$$\sum P_{PTI(i)} = \frac{\sum (0.75 \cdot P_{SM, \max(i)})}{\eta_{Gen}}$$

Where:

$P_{SM, \max(i)}$  is the rated power consumption of each shaft motor

$\eta_{Gen}$  is the weighted average efficiency of the generator(s)

The propulsion power at which  $v_{ref}$  is measured, is:

$$\sum P_{ME(i)} + \sum P_{PTI(i), Shaft}$$

Where:

$$\sum P_{PTI(i), Shaft} = \sum (0.75 \cdot P_{SM, \max(i)} \cdot \eta_{PTI(i)})$$

$\eta_{PTI(i)}$  is the efficiency of each shaft motor installed

Where the total propulsion power as defined above is higher than 75 per cent of the power the propulsion system is limited to by verified technical means, then 75 per cent of the limited power is to be used as the total propulsion power for determining the reference speed,  $v_{ref}$  and for EEDI calculation.

In case of combined PTI/PTO, the normal operational mode at sea will determine which of these to be used in the calculation.

**Note:** The shaft motor's chain efficiency may be taken into consideration to account for the energy losses in the equipment from the switchboard to the shaft motor, if the chain efficiency of the shaft motor is given in a verified document."

2 Paragraphs 2.5.6.1 and 2.5.6.2 are replaced by the following:

"1 For ships with a total propulsion power ( $\sum MCR_{ME(i)} + \frac{\sum P_{PTI(i)}}{0.75}$ ) of 10,000 kW or above,  $P_{AE}$  is defined as:

$$P_{AE (\sum MCR_{ME(i)} \geq 10,000 kW)} = \left( 0.025 \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{ME(i)} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)}}{0.75} \right) \right) + 250$$

.2 For ships with a total propulsion power ( $\sum MCR_{ME(i)} + \frac{\sum P_{PTI(i)}}{0.75}$ ) below 10,000 kW,  $P_{AE}$  is defined as:

$$P_{AE (\sum MCR_{ME(i)} < 10,000 kW)} = \left( 0.05 \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{ME(i)} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)}}{0.75} \right) \right)$$

"

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**ANNEX 12**

**RESOLUTION MEPC.225(64)**

**Adopted on 5 October 2012**

**2012 AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE  
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SHIPS  
CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK (IBC CODE)**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

RECALLING ALSO resolution MEPC.19(22) by which the Committee adopted the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code),

NOTING article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1973 Convention") and article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1978 Protocol") which together specify the amendment procedure of the 1978 Protocol and confer upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL),

CONSIDERING that it is highly desirable for the provisions of the IBC Code, which are mandatory under both MARPOL and the 1974 SOLAS Convention, to remain identical,

HAVING CONSIDERED the proposed amendments to the IBC Code,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2012 amendments to the IBC Code, the text of which is set out at the annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the 2012 amendments to the IBC Code shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 December 2013 unless, prior to that date, not less than one-third of the Parties or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;
3. INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the 2012 amendments to the IBC Code shall enter into force on 1 June 2014 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 16(2)(e) of the 1973 Convention, to transmit to all Parties to MARPOL certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the 2012 amendments to the IBC Code contained in the annex; and
5. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

## ANNEX

The existing text of chapters 17, 18 and 19 of the IBC Code is replaced by the following:

### Chapter 17

#### Summary of minimum requirements

Mixtures of noxious liquid substances presenting pollution hazards only, and which are assessed or provisionally assessed under regulation 6.3 of MARPOL Annex II, may be carried under the requirements of the Code applicable to the appropriate position of the entry in this chapter for Noxious Liquid Substances, not otherwise specified (n.o.s.).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

Product name (column a)	The product name shall be used in the shipping document for any cargo offered for bulk shipments. Any additional name may be included in brackets after the product name. In some cases, the product names are not identical with the names given in previous issues of the Code
UN Number (column b)	Deleted
Pollution Category (column c)	The letter X, Y, Z means the Pollution Category assigned to each product under MARPOL Annex II
Hazards (column d)	"S" means that the product is included in the Code because of its safety hazards; "P" means that the product is included in the Code because of its pollution hazards; and "S/P" means that the product is included in the Code because of both its safety and pollution hazards
Ship type (column e)	1: ship type 1 (2.1.2.1) 2: ship type 2 (2.1.2.2) 3: ship type 3 (2.1.2.3)
Tank type (column f)	1: independent tank (4.1.1) 2: integral tank (4.1.2) G: gravity tank (4.1.3) P: pressure tank (4.1.4)
Tank vents (column g)	Cont.: controlled venting Open: open venting
Tank environmental control (column h)	Inert: inerting (9.1.2.1) Pad: liquid or gas padding (9.1.2.2) Dry: drying (9.1.2.3) Vent: natural or forced ventilation (9.1.2.4) No: no special requirements under this Code
Electrical equipment (column i)	Temperature classes (i') T1 to T6 – indicates no requirements blank no information  Apparatus group (i'') IIA, IIB or IIC: – indicates no requirements blank no information  Flashpoint (i''') Yes: flashpoint exceeding 60°C (10.1.6) No: flashpoint not exceeding 60°C (10.1.6) NF: non-flammable product (10.1.6)

Gauging (column j)	O: open gauging (13.1.1.1) R: restricted gauging (13.1.1.2) C: closed gauging (13.1.1.3)
Vapour detection (column k)	F: flammable vapours T: toxic vapours No: indicates no special requirements under this Code
Fire protection (column l)	A: alcohol-resistant foam or multi-purpose foam B: regular foam; encompasses all foams that are not of an alcohol-resistant type, including fluoro-protein and aqueous-film-forming foam (AFFF) C: water-spray D: dry chemical No: no special requirements under this Code
Materials of construction (column m)	Deleted
Emergency equipment (column n)	Yes: see 14.3.1 No: no special requirements under this Code
Specific and operational requirements (column o)	When specific reference is made to chapters 15 and/or 16, these requirements shall be additional to the requirements in any other column

**Note:** The following pages are numbered according to the database generation.

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Acetic acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Acetic anhydride	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6
Acetochlor	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Acetone cyanohydrin	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	A	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Acetonitrile	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.12, 15.19.6
Acetonitrile (Low purity grade)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Acid oil mixture from soyabean, corn (maize) and sunflower oil refining	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Acrylamide solution (50% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.12.3, 15.13, 15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.1
Acrylic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9, 16.6.1
Acrylonitrile	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Acrylonitrile-Styrene copolymer dispersion in polyether polyol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Adiponitrile	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No		IIB	Yes	R	T	A	No	16.2.9
Alachlor technical (90% or more)	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C9-C11) poly (2.5-9) ethoxylate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C6-C17) (secondary) poly(3-6)ethoxylates	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C6-C17) (secondary) poly(7-12)ethoxylates	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C12-C16) poly(1-6)ethoxylates	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C12-C16) poly(20+)ethoxylates	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C12-C16) poly(7-19)ethoxylates	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C13+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C12+), primary, linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C8-C11), primary, linear and essentially linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C12-C13), primary, linear and essentially linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C14-C18), primary, linear and essentially linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkanes (C6-C9)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Iso- and cyclo-alkanes (C10-C11)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Iso- and cyclo-alkanes (C12+)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
Alkanes(C10-C26), linear and branched, (flashpoint >60°C)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6

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n-Alkanes (C10+)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Alkaryl polyethers (C9-C20)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkenoic acid, polyhydroxy ester borated	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkenyl (C11+) amide	X	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkenyl (C16-C20) succinic anhydride	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Alkyl acrylate-vinylpyridine copolymer in toluene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alkylaryl phosphate mixtures (more than 40% Diphenyl tolyl phosphate, less than 0.02% ortho-isomers)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Alkylated (C4-C9) hindered phenols	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	BD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkylbenzene, alkylindane, alkylindene mixture (each C12-C17)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Alkyl benzene distillation bottoms	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkylbenzene mixtures (containing at least 50% of toluene)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C3-C4) benzenes	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Alkyl (C5-C8) benzenes	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Alkyl(C9+)benzenes	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Alkyl (C11-C17) benzene sulphonic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkylbenzene sulphonic acid, sodium salt solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C12+) dimethylamine	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	BCD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Alkyl dithiocarbamate (C19-C35)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyldithiothiadiazole (C6-C24)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl ester copolymer (C4-C20)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(40% or less/60% or more) polyglucoside solution (55% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(60% or more/40% or less) polyglucoside solution(55% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C7-C9) nitrates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 15.20, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Alkyl(C7-C11)phenol poly(4-12) ethoxylate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Alkyl (C8-C40) phenol sulphide	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Alkyl (C8-C9) phenylamine in aromatic solvents	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Alkyl (C9-C15) phenyl propoxylate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Alkyl (C8-C10) polyglucoside solution (65% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	16.2.6
Alkyl (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(50%/50%) polyglucoside solution (55% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	16.2.6, 16.2.9



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Alkyl (C12-C14) polyglucoside solution (55% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl(C12-C16) propoxyamine ethoxylate	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Alkyl(C10-C20, saturated and unsaturated) phosphite	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Alkyl sulphonic acid ester of phenol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C18+) toluenes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl(C18-C28)toluenesulfonic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl(C18-C28)toluenesulfonic acid, calcium salts, borated	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C18-C28) toluenesulfonic acid, calcium salts, low overbase	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C18-C28) toluenesulphonic acid, calcium salts, high overbase	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Allyl alcohol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Allyl chloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aluminium chloride/Hydrogen chloride solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aluminium sulphate solution	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.19.6
Aminoethyldiethanolamine/Aminoethylethanolamine solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Aminoethyl ethanolamine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	
N-Aminoethylpiperazine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Ammonia aqueous (28% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	ABC	Yes	15.19.6
Ammonium chloride solution (less than 25%) (*)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	
Ammonium hydrogen phosphate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Ammonium lignosulphonate solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Ammonium nitrate solution (93% or less)	Z	S/P	2	1G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.2, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.18, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ammonium polyphosphate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Ammonium sulphate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Ammonium sulphide solution (45% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Ammonium thiosulphate solution (60% or less)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Amyl acetate (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
n-Amyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Amyl alcohol, primary	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	

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sec-Amyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
tert-Amyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
tert-Amyl methyl ether	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Aniline	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	A	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aryl polyolefins (C11-C50)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Aviation alkylates (C8 paraffins and iso-paraffins BPT 95 - 120°C)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	B	No	15.19.6
Barium long chain (C11-C50) alkaryl sulphionate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.12.3, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AB	No	15.12.1, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Benzene sulphonyl chloride	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Benzenetricarboxylic acid, trioctyl ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Benzyl acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Benzyl alcohol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Benzyl chloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	AB	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Bio-fuel blends of Diesel/gas oil and Alkanes (C10-C26), linear and branched with a flashpoint >60°C (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
io-fuel blends of Diesel/gas oil and Alkanes (C10-C26), linear and branched with a flashpoint 60 C ( 25 but 99 by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Bio-fuel blends of Diesel/gas oil and FAME (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Bio-fuel blends of Diesel/gas oil and vegetable oil (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Bio-fuel blends of Gasoline and Ethyl alcohol (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	A	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Brake fluid base mix: Poly(2-8)alkylene (C2-C3) glycols/Polyalkylene (C2-C10) glycols monoalkyl (C1-C4) ethers and their borate esters	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Bromochloromethane	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	
Butene oligomer	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Butyl acetate (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Butyl acrylate (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
tert-Butyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
Butylamine (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Butylbenzene (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Butyl benzyl phthalate	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Butyl butyrate (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Butyl/Decyl/Cetyl/Eicosyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	AD	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2

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Butylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
1,2-Butylene oxide	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.8.1 to 15.8.7, 15.8.12, 15.8.13, 15.8.16, 15.8.17, 15.8.18, 15.8.19, 15.8.21, 15.8.25, 15.8.27, 15.8.29, 15.19.6
n-Butyl ether	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.4.6, 15.12, 15.19.6
Butyl methacrylate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AD	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
n-Butyl propionate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Butyraldehyde (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
Butyric acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	A	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6
gamma-Butyrolactone	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
Calcium alkaryl sulphonate (C11-C50)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Calcium alkyl (C10-C28) salicylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Calcium hydroxide slurry	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Calcium hypochlorite solution (15% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	No	No	No	15.19.6
Calcium hypochlorite solution (more than 15%)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	No	No	No	15.19, 16.2.9
Calcium lignosulphonate solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Calcium long-chain alkyl(C5-C10) phenate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl(C11-C40) phenate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl phenate sulphide (C8-C40)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl salicylate (C13+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl (C18-C28) salicylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Calcium nitrate/Magnesium nitrate/Potassium chloride solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
epsilon-Caprolactam (molten or aqueous solutions)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Carbolic oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	FT	A	No	15.12, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Carbon disulphide	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Pad+ine rt	T6	IIC	No	C	FT	C	Yes	15.3, 15.12, 15.19
Carbon tetrachloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Cashew nut shell oil (untreated)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Castor oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cesium formate solution (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Cetyl/Eicosyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13)	X	P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6

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Chlorinated paraffins (C14-C17) (with 50% chlorine or more, and less than 1% C13 or shorter chains)	X	P	1	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19
Chloroacetic acid (80% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.11.2, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.19, 16.2.9
Chlorobenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19.6
Chloroform	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.19.6
Chlorohydrins (crude)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	A	No	15.12, 15.19
4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
o-Chloronitrobenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4,4- dimethyl-pentan-3-one	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
2- or 3-Chloropropionic acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 16.2.9
Chlorosulphonic acid	Y	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.5, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.19
m-Chlorotoluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19.6
o-Chlorotoluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19.6
p-Chlorotoluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Chlorotoluenes (mixed isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19.6
Choline chloride solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Citric acid (70% or less)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Coal tar	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	No	BD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Coal tar naphtha solvent	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Coal tar pitch (molten)	X	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	No	BD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cocoa butter	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Coconut oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Coconut oil fatty acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Coconut oil fatty acid methyl ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Copper salt of long chain (C17+) alkanolic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Corn Oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cotton seed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Creosote (coal tar)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	T	AD	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cresols (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T1	IIA	Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Cresylic acid, dephenolized	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6

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Cresylic acid, sodium salt solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Crotonaldehyde	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,5,9-Cyclododecatiene	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.13, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Cycloheptane	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Cyclohexanol	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Cyclohexanone	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexanone, Cyclohexanol mixture	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.19.6
1,3-Cyclopentadiene dimer (molten)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cyclopentane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Cyclopentene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
p-Cymene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Decahydronaphthalene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	15.19.6
Decanoic acid	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Decene	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Decyl acrylate	X	S/P	1	2G	Open	No	T3	IIA	Yes	O	No	ACD	No	15.13, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Decyl alcohol (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9(e)
Decyl/Dodecyl/Tetradecyl alcohol mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Decyloxytetrahydrothiophene dioxide	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diacetone alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
Dialkyl (C8-C9) diphenylamines	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Dialkyl (C7-C13) phthalates	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Dialkyl (C9 - C10) phthalates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Dialkyl thiophosphates sodium salts solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dibromomethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.19
Dibutylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ACD	No	15.19.6
Dibutyl hydrogen phosphonate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
2,6-Di-tert-butylphenol	X	P	1	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC D	No	15.19, 16.2.9

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Dibutyl phthalate	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Dibutyl terephthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dichlorobenzene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	T	ABD	No	15.19.6
3,4-Dichloro-1-butene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12.3, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.19.6
Dichloroethyl ether	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
1,6-Dichlorohexane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AB	No	15.19.6
2,2'-Dichloroisopropyl ether	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ACD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dichloromethane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	T	No	No	15.19.6
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, diethanolamine salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution (70% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1,1-Dichloropropane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.12, 15.19.6
1,2-Dichloropropane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.12, 15.19.6
1,3-Dichloropropene	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AB	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Dichloropropene/Dichloropropane mixtures	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes	R	No	A	No	15.11.2, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dicyclopentadiene, Resin Grade, 81-89%	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Diethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T1	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diethylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.19.6
Diethylaminoethanol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.19.6
2,6-Diethylaniline	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	BCD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diethylbenzene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Diethylene glycol phthalate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Diethylenetriamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, pentasodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Diethyl ether	Z	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.4, 15.14, 15.19

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Di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	AB	No 15.19.6
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	AD	No 15.19.6
Diethyl phthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6
Diethyl sulphate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No				Yes	C	T	A	No 15.19.6
Diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A	X	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diglycidyl ether of bisphenol F	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Diheptyl phthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	AB	No 15.19.6
Di-n-hexyl adipate	X	P	1	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19
Dihexyl phthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	AB	No 15.19.6
Diisobutylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	ACD	No	15.12.3, 15.19.6
Diisobutylene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Diisobutyl ketone	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Diisobutyl phthalate	X	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6
Diisononyl adipate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Diisooctyl phthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	AB	No 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Diisopropanolamine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Diisopropylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.19
Diisopropylbenzene (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6
Diisopropylnaphthalene	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
N,N-Dimethylacetamide	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ACD	No	15.12, 15.17
N,N-Dimethylacetamide solution (40% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No				Yes	R	T	B	No 15.12.1, 15.17
Dimethyl adipate	X	P	2	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dimethylamine solution (45% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ACD	No	15.12, 15.19.6
Dimethylamine solution (greater than 45% but not greater than 55%)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	ACD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dimethylamine solution (greater than 55% but not greater than 65%)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	ACD	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19
N,N-Dimethylcyclohexylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Dimethyl disulphide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	B	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
N,N-Dimethyldodecylamine	X	S/P	1	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	B	No 15.19
Dimethylethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AD	No	15.19.6
Dimethylformamide	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AD	No	15.19.6
Dimethyl glutarate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A	No 15.19.6

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Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AD	No	15.12.1, 15.19.6
Dimethyl octanoic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Dimethyl phthalate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dimethylpolysiloxane	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (molten or solution)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AB	No	16.2.9
Dimethyl succinate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Dinitrotoluene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	A	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 15.21, 16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.4
Dinonyl phthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Diocetyl phthalate	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
1,4-Dioxane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	A	No	15.12, 15.19, 16.2.9
Dipentene	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Diphenyl	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	B	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylamine (molten)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	BD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylamine, reaction product with 2,2,4-Trimethylpentene	Y	S/P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Diphenylamines, alkylated	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenyl/Diphenyl ether mixtures	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	B	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diphenyl ether	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diphenyl ether/Diphenyl phenyl ether mixture	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry	-	-	Yes (a)	C	T(a) (b)D	ABC (b)D	No	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylol propane-epichlorohydrin resins	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Di-n-propylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.12.3, 15.19.6
Dipropylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Dithiocarbamate ester (C7-C35)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ditridecyl adipate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Ditridecyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Diundecyl phthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Dodecane (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	15.19.6
tert-Dodecanethiol	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dodecene (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Dodecyl alcohol	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9



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Dodecylamine/Tetradecylamine mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dodecylbenzene	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Dodecyl diphenyl ether disulphonate solution	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Dodecyl hydroxypropyl sulphide	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Dodecyl methacrylate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.13
Dodecyl/Octadecyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Dodecyl/Pentadecyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Dodecyl phenol	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Dodecyl Xylene	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Drilling brines (containing zinc salts)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Drilling brines, including:calcium bromide solution, calcium chloride solution and sodium chloride solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Epichlorohydrin	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	FT	A	No	16.2.9
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Ethoxylated long chain (C16+) alkyloxyalkylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethoxylated tallow amine (> 95%)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ethyl acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Ethyl acetoacetate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Ethyl acrylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Ethylamine	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	CD	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.19.6
Ethylamine solutions (72% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19
Ethyl amyl ketone	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylbenzene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Ethyl tert-butyl ether	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Ethyl butyrate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylcyclohexane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
N-Ethylcyclohexylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Ethylene chlorohydrin	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethylene cyanohydrin	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		IIB	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6

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Ethylenediamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylene dibromide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethylene dichloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19
Ethylene glycol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol diacetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Ethylene glycol phenyl ether/Diethylene glycol phenyl ether mixture	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Ethylene oxide/Propylene oxide mixture with an ethylene oxide content of not more than 30% by mass	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.8, 15.12, 15.14, 15.19
Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (emulsion)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	No	A	No	15.19.6
2-Ethylhexanoic acid	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T3	IIB	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
2-Ethylhexylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.12, 15.19.6
2-Ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl) propane-1,3-diol (C8-C10) ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ethylidene norbornene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	AD	No	15.12.1, 15.19.6
Ethyl methacrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AD	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
N-Ethylmethylallylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	F	AC	Yes	15.12.3, 15.17, 15.19
Ethyl propionate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethyl toluene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Fatty acid (saturated C13+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acid methyl esters (m)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acids, (C8-C10)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acids, (C12+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acids, (C16+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6

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Fatty acids, essentially linear (C6-C18) 2-ethylhexyl ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
Ferric chloride solutions	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.11, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ferric nitrate/Nitric acid solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.19
Fish oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Fluosilicic acid (20-30%) in water solution	Y	S/P	3	1G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	R	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.19.6
Formaldehyde solutions (45% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Formamide	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Formic acid (85% or less acid)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T(g)	A	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Formic acid (over 85%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT (g)	A	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Formic acid mixture (containing up to 18% propionic acid and up to 25% sodium formate)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T(g)	AC	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Furfural	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
Furfuryl alcohol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Glucitol/glycerol blend propoxylated (containing less than 10% amines)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Glutaraldehyde solutions (50% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Glycerol monooleate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Glycerol propoxylated	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Glycerol, propoxylated and ethoxylated	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Glycerol/sucrose blend propoxylated and ethoxylated	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Glyceryl triacetate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Glycidyl ester of C10 trialkylacetic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Glycine, sodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Glycolic acid solution (70% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Glyoxal solution (40% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Glyoxylic acid solution (50 % or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ACD	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Glyphosate solution (not containing surfactant)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Groundnut oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Heptane (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
n-Heptanoic acid	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Heptanol (all isomers) (d)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6

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Heptene (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Heptyl acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
1-Hexadecylnaphthalene / 1,4-bis(hexadecyl)naphthalene mixture	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Hexamethylenediamine (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
Hexamethylenediamine adipate (50% in water)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Hexamethylenediamine solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Dry	T1	IIB	Yes	C	T	AC (b)D	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Hexamethylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Hexamethyleneimine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.19.6
Hexane (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
1,6-Hexanediol, distillation overheads	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Hexanoic acid	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
Hexanol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
Hexene (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Hexyl acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Hydrochloric acid	Z	S/P	3	1G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	Yes	15.11
Hydrogen peroxide solutions (over 60% but not over 70% by mass)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.5.1, 15.19.6
Hydrogen peroxide solutions (over 8% but not over 60% by mass)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.5.2, 15.18, 15.19.6
2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	A	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
N-(Hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
2-Hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butanoic acid	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Illipe oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Isoamyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Isobutyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Isobutyl formate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Isobutyl methacrylate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Isophorone	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	A	No	15.19.6
Isophoronediamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	16.2.9
Isophorone diisocyanate	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes	C	T	ABD	No	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19.6
Isoprene	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	B	No	15.13, 15.14, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2

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Isopropanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	FT	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Isopropyl acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Isopropylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	CD	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.19
Isopropylamine (70% or less) solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	CD	Yes	15.12, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Isopropylcyclohexane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Isopropyl ether	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.4.6, 15.13.3, 15.19.6
Jatropha oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Lactic acid	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Lactonitrile solution (80% or less)	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ACD	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Lard	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Latex, ammonia (1% or less)- inhibited	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Latex: Carboxylated styrene-Butadiene copolymer; Styrene-Butadiene rubber	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Lauric acid	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ligninsulphonic acid, magnesium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Ligninsulphonic acid, sodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Linseed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Liquid chemical wastes	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.19.6, 20.5.1
Long-chain alkaryl polyether (C11-C20)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Long-chain alkaryl sulphonic acid (C16-C60)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Long-chain alkylphenate/Phenol sulphide mixture	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
L-Lysine solution (60% or less)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Magnesium chloride solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Magnesium long-chain alkaryl sulphonate (C11-C50)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Magnesium long-chain alkyl salicylate (C11+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Maleic anhydride	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	AC (f)	No	16.2.9
Mango kernel oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Mercaptobenzothiazol, sodium salt solution	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Mesityl oxide	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
Metam sodium solution	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Methacrylic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.1

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Methacrylic acid - alkoxypoly (alkylene oxide) methacrylate copolymer, sodium salt aqueous solution (45% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Methacrylic resin in ethylene dichloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.19, 16.2.9
Methacrylonitrile	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
3-Methoxy-1-butanol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
3-Methoxybutyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
N-(2-Methoxy-1-methyl ethyl)-2-ethyl-6-methyl chloroacetanilide	X	P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Methyl acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
Methyl acetoacetate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Methyl acrylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Methyl alcohol	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Methylamine solutions (42% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ACD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Methylamyl acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Methylamyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Methyl amyl ketone	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
N-Methylaniline	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
alpha-Methylbenzyl alcohol with acetophenone (15% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Methylbutenol	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Methyl tert-butyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Methyl butyl ketone	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	15.19.6
Methylbutynol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	
Methyl butyrate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Methylcyclohexane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Methylcyclopentadiene dimer	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	B	No	15.19.6
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	X	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC D	Yes	15.12, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
Methyl diethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
2-Methyl-6-ethyl aniline	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.19.6
Methyl ethyl ketone	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		IIA	Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.19.6
Methyl formate	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.19
2-Methylglutaronitrile with 2-Ethylsuccinonitrile (12% or less)	Z	S	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19

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2-Methyl-2-hydroxy-3-butyne	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Methyl methacrylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	A	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
3-Methyl-3-methoxybutanol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Methyl naphthalene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	AD	No	15.19.6
2-Methyl-1,3-propanediol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
2-Methylpyridine	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	F	A	No	15.12.3, 15.19.6
3-Methylpyridine	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	F	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.19
4-Methylpyridine	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	A	No	15.12.3, 15.19, 16.2.9
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Methyl salicylate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
alpha-Methylstyrene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	FT	AD (j)	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
3-(methylthio)propionaldehyde	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	BC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Molybdenum polysulfide long chain alkyl dithiocarbamide complex	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Morpholine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Motor fuel anti-knock compound (containing lead alkyls)	X	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.6, 15.12, 15.18, 15.19
Myrcene	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Naphthalene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	No	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Naphthalenesulphonic acid-Formaldehyde copolymer, sodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Neodecanoic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Nitrating acid (mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19
Nitric acid (70% and over)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.19
Nitric acid (less than 70%)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.19
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Nitrobenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	AD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
Nitroethane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A(f)	No	15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.4
Nitroethane(80%)/ Nitropropane(20%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A(f)	No	15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Nitroethane, 1-Nitropropane (each 15% or more) mixture	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
o-Nitrophenol (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AD	No	15.12, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1- or 2-Nitropropane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6

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Nitropropane (60%)/Nitroethane (40%) mixture	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	A(f)	No	15.19.6
o- or p-Nitrotoluenes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No		IIB	Yes	C	T	AB	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Nonane (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	BC	No	15.19.6
Nonanoic acid (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Non-edible industrial grade palm oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	No	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Nonene (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Nonyl alcohol (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Nonyl methacrylate monomer	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Nonylphenol	X	P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Nonylphenol poly(4+)ethoxylate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, NF, (1) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST1, Cat. X	X	P	1	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, F, (2) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST1, Cat. X	X	P	1	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, NF, (3) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST2, Cat. X	X	P	2	2G	Open	No	-		Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, F, (4) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST2, Cat. X	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, NF, (5) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST2, Cat. Y	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-		Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(I)
Noxious liquid, F, (6) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST2, Cat. Y	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(I)
Noxious liquid, NF, (7) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Y	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(I)
Noxious liquid, F, (8) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Y	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(I)
Noxious liquid, NF, (9) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Z	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-		Yes	O	No	A	No	
Noxious liquid, F, (10) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Z	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Octane (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Octanoic acid (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Octanol (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Octene (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
n-Octyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Octyl aldehydes	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Octyl decyl adipate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Olefin-Alkyl ester copolymer (molecular weight 2000+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Olefin Mixture (C7-C9) C8 rich, stabilised	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6
Olefin mixtures (C5-C7)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6



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Olefin mixtures (C5-C15)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Olefins (C13+, all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
alpha-Olefins (C6-C18) mixtures	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Oleic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Oleum	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11.2 to 15.11.8, 15.12.1, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Oleylamine	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Olive oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Oxygenated aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Palm acid oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm fatty acid distillate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm kernel acid oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm kernel fatty acid distillate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm kernel oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm kernel olein	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm kernel stearin	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm mid-fraction	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm oil fatty acid methyl ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Palm olein	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Palm stearin	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Paraffin wax	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Paraldehyde	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Paraldehyde-ammonia reaction product	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	A	No	15.12.3, 15.19
Pentachloroethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,3-Pentadiene	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
1,3-Pentadiene (greater than 50%), cyclopentene and isomers, mixtures	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Pentaethylenhexamine	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	B	Yes	15.19
Pentane (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.14, 15.19.6
Pentanoic acid	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
n-Pentanoic acid (64%)/2-Methyl butyric acid (36%) mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T2		Yes	C	No	AD	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.19

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Pentene (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.14, 15.19.6
n-Pentyl propionate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Perchloroethylene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.1, 15.12.2, 15.19.6
Petrolatum	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Phenol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	A	No	15.12, 15.19, 16.2.9
1-Phenyl-1-xylyl ethane	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Phosphate esters, alkyl (C12-C14) amine	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Phosphoric acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.11.1, 15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 16.2.9
Phosphorus, yellow or white	X	S/P	1	1G	Cont	Pad+ (vent or inert)			No (c)	C	No	C	Yes	15.7, 15.19, 16.2.9
Phthalic anhydride (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	No	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
alpha-Pinene	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
beta-Pinene	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Pine oil	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyacrylic acid solution (40% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Polyalkyl (C18-C22) acrylate in xylene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyalkylalkenaminesuccinimide, molybdenum oxysulphide	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl (C1-C6) ether acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Polyalkyl (C10-C20) methacrylate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyalkyl (C10-C18) methacrylate/ethylene-propylene copolymer mixture	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polybutene	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Polybutenyl succinimide	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Poly(2+)cyclic aromatics	X	P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	AD	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyether (molecular weight 1350+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Polyethylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Polyethylene glycol dimethyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Poly(ethylene glycol) methylbutenyl ether (MW>1000)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Polyethylene polyamines	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Polyethylene polyamines (more than 50% C5 -C20 paraffin oil)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9

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Polyferric sulphate solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Poly(iminoethylene)-graft-N-poly(ethyleneoxy) solution (90% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Polyisobutenamine in aliphatic (C10-C14) solvent	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	T3	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Polyisobutenyl anhydride adduct	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Poly(4+)isobutylene	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes (a)	C	T(a)	A	No	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin (molecular weight 300+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine (C17+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine borate (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine polyol	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefinamine (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefinamine in alkyl (C2-C4) benzenes	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefinamine in aromatic solvent	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin aminoester salts (molecular weight 2000+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin anhydride	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin ester (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin phenolic amine (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin phosphorusulphide, barium derivative (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Poly(20)oxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Poly(5+)propylene	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polypropylene glycol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Polysiloxane	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Potassium chloride solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Potassium hydroxide solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Potassium oleate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Potassium thiosulphate (50% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
n-Propanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
2-Propene-1-aminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propenyl-, chloride, homopolymer solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
beta-Propiolactone	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No		IIA	Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6
Propionaldehyde	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	A	Yes	15.17, 15.19.6

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Propionic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6
Propionic anhydride	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	T	A	No	15.19.6
Propionitrile	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
n-Propyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	15.19.6
n-Propyl alcohol	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
n-Propylamine	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.19
Propylbenzene (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	
Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	
Propylene glycol phenyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Propylene oxide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.8, 15.12.1, 15.14, 15.19
Propylene tetramer	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Propylene trimer	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Pyridine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Pyrolysis gasoline (containing benzene)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AB	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Rapeseed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Rapeseed oil (low erucic acid containing less than 4% free fatty acids)	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Rape seed oil fatty acid methyl esters	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Resin oil, distilled	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Rice bran oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Rosin	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Safflower oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Shea butter	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium alkyl (C14-C17) sulphonates (60-65% solution)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium aluminosilicate slurry	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Sodium benzoate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Sodium borohydride (15% or less)/Sodium hydroxide solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium bromide solution (less than 50%) (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	R	No	No	No	15.19.6
Sodium carbonate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Sodium chlorate solution (50% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.9, 15.19.6, 16.2.9

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Sodium dichromate solution (70% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.12.3, 15.19
Sodium hydrogen sulphide (6% or less)/Sodium carbonate (3% or less) solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium hydrogen sulphite solution (45% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Sodium hydrosulphide/Ammonium sulphide solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Sodium hydrosulphide solution (45% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Vent or pad (gas)			NF	R	T	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium hydroxide solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium hypochlorite solution (15% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	R	No	No	No	15.19.6
Sodium methylate 21-30% in methanol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6(only if >28%), 16.2.9
Sodium nitrite solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.12.3.1, 15.12.3.2, 15.19, 16.2.9
Sodium petroleum sulphonate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Sodium poly(4+)acrylate solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Sodium silicate solution	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium sulphide solution (15% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium sulphite solution (25% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium thiocyanate solution (56% or less)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Soyabean oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Styrene monomer	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Sulphohydrocarbon (C3-C88)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sulpholane	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sulphur (molten)	Z	S	3	1G	Open	Vent or pad (gas)	T3		Yes	O	FT	No	No	15.10, 16.2.9
Sulphuric acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.11, 15.16.2, 15.19.6
Sulphuric acid, spent	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.11, 15.16.2, 15.19.6
Sulphurized fat (C14-C20)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Sulphurized polyolefinamide alkene (C28-C250) amine	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	
Sunflower seed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Tall oil, crude	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tall oil, distilled	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tall oil fatty acid (resin acids less than 20%)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Tall oil pitch	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6,16.2.6

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Tallow	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Tallow fatty acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Tetrachloroethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Tetraethylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Tetraethylene pentamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Tetrahydrofuran	Z	S	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.19.6
Tetrahydronaphthalene	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Tetramethylbenzene (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Titanium dioxide slurry	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
Toluene	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Toluenediamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Toluene diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry	T1	IIA	Yes	C	FT	AC (b)D	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
o-Toluidine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	A	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Tributyl phosphate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (molten)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ACD	Yes	15.12.1, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AB	No	15.19, 16.2.9
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.1, 15.19.6
Trichloroethylene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Tricresyl phosphate (containing 1% or more ortho-isomer)	Y	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	C	No	AB	No	15.12.3, 15.19, 16.2.6
Tricresyl phosphate (containing less than 1% ortho-isomer)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tridecane	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6
Tridecanoic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Tridecyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Triethanolamine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.9
Triethylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.19.6
Triethylbenzene	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Triethylenetetramine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6

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Triethyl phosphate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Triethyl phosphite	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AB	No	15.12.1, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Triisopropanolamine	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Triisopropylated phenyl phosphates	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Trimethylacetic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	A	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.5, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Trimethylamine solution (30% or less)	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.14, 15.19, 16.2.9
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Trimethylol propane propoxylated	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol-1-isobutyrate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
1,3,5-Trioxane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	AD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Tripropylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Trixylyl phosphate	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tung oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Turpentine	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Undecanoic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	16.2.6, 16.2.9
1-Undecene	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Undecyl alcohol	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Urea/Ammonium nitrate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Urea/Ammonium nitrate solution (containing less than 1% free ammonia)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	A	No	16.2.9
Urea/Ammonium phosphate solution	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	15.19.6
Urea solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Valeraldehyde (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	A	No	15.4.6, 15.19.6
Vegetable acid oils (m)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Vegetable fatty acid distillates (m)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Vinyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl ethyl ether	Z	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Inert	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	A	Yes	15.4, 15.13, 15.14, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinylidene chloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	B	Yes	15.13, 15.14, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl neodecanoate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyltoluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AB	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2

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Waxes	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
White spirit, low (15-20%) aromatic	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Wood lignin with sodium acetate/oxalate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	
Xylenes	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9 (h)
Xylenes/ethylbenzene (10% or more) mixture	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6
Xylenol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No		IIA	Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Zinc alkaryl dithiophosphate (C7-C16)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Zinc alkenyl carboxamide	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate (C3-C14)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AB	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6



## Chapter 17

- a If the product to be carried contains flammable solvents such that the flashpoint does not exceed 60°C, then special electrical systems and a flammable-vapour detector shall be provided.
- b Although water is suitable for extinguishing open-air fires involving chemicals to which this footnote applies, water shall not be allowed to contaminate closed tanks containing these chemicals because of the risk of hazardous gas generation.
- c Phosphorus, yellow or white is carried above its autoignition temperature and therefore flashpoint is not appropriate. Electrical equipment requirements may be similar to those for substances with a flashpoint above 60°C.
- d Requirements are based on those isomers having a flashpoint of 60°C, or less; some isomers have a flashpoint greater than 60°C, and therefore the requirements based on flammability would not apply to such isomers.
- e Applies to n-decyl alcohol only.
- f Dry chemical shall not be used as fire extinguishing media.
- g Confined spaces shall be tested for both formic acid vapours and carbon monoxide gas, a decomposition product.
- h Applies to p-xylene only.
- i For mixtures containing no other components with safety hazards and where the pollution category is Y or less.
- j Only certain alcohol-resistant foams are effective.
- k Requirements for Ship Type identified in *column e* might be subject to regulation 4.1.3 of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78.
- l Applicable when the melting point is equal to or greater than 0°C.
- m From vegetable oils, animal fats and fish oils specified in the IBC Code.

\* Indicates that with reference to chapter 21 of the IBC Code (paragraph 21.1.3), deviations from the normal assignment criteria used for some carriage requirements have been implemented.

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## **Chapter 18**

### **List of products to which the Code does not apply**

18.1 The following are products, which have been reviewed for their safety and pollution hazards and determined not to present hazards to such an extent as to warrant application of the Code.

18.2 Although the products listed in this chapter fall outside the scope of the Code, the attention of Administrations is drawn to the fact that some safety precautions may be needed for their safe transportation. Accordingly, Administrations shall prescribe appropriate safety requirements.

18.3 Some liquid substances are identified as falling into Pollution Category Z and, therefore, subject to certain requirements of Annex II of MARPOL.

18.4 Liquid mixtures which are assessed or provisionally assessed under regulation 6.3 of MARPOL Annex II as falling into Pollution Category Z or OS, and which do not present safety hazards, may be carried under the appropriate entry in this chapter for "Noxious or Non-Noxious Liquid Substances, not otherwise specified (n.o.s.)".

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

Product name	The product name shall be used in the shipping document for any cargo offered for bulk shipments. Any additional name may be included in brackets after the product name. In some cases, the product names are not identical with the names given in previous issues of the Code.
Pollution Category	The letter Z means the Pollution Category assigned to each product under Annex II of MARPOL. OS means the product was evaluated and found to fall outside Categories X, Y, or Z.

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## Product Name

## Pollution Category

Acetone	Z
Alcoholic beverages, n.o.s.	Z
Apple juice	OS
n-Butyl alcohol	Z
sec-Butyl alcohol	Z
Calcium carbonate slurry	OS
Calcium nitrate solutions (50% or less)	Z
Clay slurry	OS
Coal slurry	OS
Diethylene glycol	Z
Ethyl alcohol	Z
Ethylene carbonate	Z
Glucose solution	OS
Glycerine	Z
Glycerol ethoxylated	OS
Hexamethylenetetramine solutions	Z
Hexylene glycol	Z
Hydrogenated starch hydrolysate	OS
Isopropyl alcohol	Z
Kaolin slurry	OS
Lecithin	OS
Magnesium hydroxide slurry	Z
Maltitol solution	OS
N-Methylglucamine solution (70% or less)	Z
Methyl propyl ketone	Z
Microsilica slurry	OS
Molasses	OS
Noxious liquid, (11) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains .....) Cat. Z	Z
Non noxious liquid, (12) n.o.s. (trade name ....., contains .....) Cat. OS	OS
Orange juice (concentrated)	OS
Orange juice (not concentrated)	OS
Polyaluminium chloride solution	Z
Polyglycerin, sodium salt solution (containing less than 3% sodium hydroxide)	Z
Potassium chloride solution (less than 26%)	OS
Potassium formate solutions	Z
Propylene carbonate	Z
Propylene glycol	Z
Sodium acetate solutions	Z
Sodium bicarbonate solution (less than 10%)	OS
Sodium sulphate solutions	Z
Sorbitol solution	OS
Sulphonated polyacrylate solution	Z
Tetraethyl silicate monomer/oligomer (20% in ethanol)	Z
Triethylene glycol	Z
Vegetable protein solution (hydrolysed)	OS

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**Product Name****Pollution Category**

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Water	OS
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## Chapter 19

### Index of Products Carried in Bulk

19.1 The first column of the Index of Products Carried in Bulk (hereafter referred to as "the Index") provides the so-called Index Name. Where the Index Name is in capitals and in bold, the Index Name is identical to the Product Name in either chapter 17 or chapter 18. The second column listing the relevant Product Name is therefore empty. Where the Index Name is non-bold lower case it reflects a synonym for which the Product Name in either chapter 17 or chapter 18 is given in the second column. The relevant chapter of the IBC Code is reflected in the third column.

19.2 Following a review of chapter 19, a column listing UN numbers which was previously included has been removed from the Index. Since UN numbers are only available for a limited number of Index Names and there are inconsistencies between some of the names used in chapter 19 and those linked to UN numbers, it was decided to remove UN number references in order to avoid any confusion.

19.3 The Index has been developed for information purposes only. None of the Index Names indicated in non-bold lower case in the first column shall be used as the Product Name on the shipping document.

19.4 Prefixes forming an integral part of the name are shown in ordinary (roman) type and are taken into account in determining the alphabetical order of entries. These include such prefixes as:

Mono Di Tri Tetra Penta Iso Bis Neo Ortho Cyclo

19.5 Prefixes that are disregarded for purposes of alphabetical order are in italics and include the following:

n-	(normal-)
sec-	(secondary-)
tert-	(tertiary-)
o-	(ortho-)
m-	(meta-)
p-	(para-)
N-	
O-	
S-	
sym-	(symmetrical)
uns-	(unsymmetrical)
dl-	
D-	
L-	
cis-	
trans-	
(E)-	
(Z)-	
alpha-	( $\alpha$ -)
beta-	( $\beta$ -)
gamma-	( $\gamma$ -)
epsilon	( $\epsilon$ -)
omega	( $\omega$ -)

19.6 The Index utilizes a note after the index name for some entries (shown as (a) or (b)) which indicates that the following qualifications apply:

- (a) this Index Name represents a subset of the corresponding Product Name.
- (b) The Product Name corresponding to this Index Name contains a carbon chain length qualification. Since the Index Name should always represent a subset or be an exact synonym of the corresponding Product Name, the carbon chain length characteristics should be checked for any product identified by this Index Name.

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<b>Index Name</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Chapter</b>
Abietic anhydride	ROSIN	17
acedimethylamide	N,N-DIMETHYLACETAMIDE	17
Acetaldehyde cyanohydrin solution (80% or less)	LACTONITRILE SOLUTION (80% OR LESS)	17
Acetaldehyde trimer	PARALDEHYDE	17
<b>ACETIC ACID</b>		17
Acetic acid anhydride	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	17
Acetic acid, ethenyl ester	VINYL ACETATE	17
Acetic acid, methyl ester	METHYL ACETATE	17
Acetic acid, vinyl ester	VINYL ACETATE	17
<b>ACETIC ANHYDRIDE</b>		17
Acetic ester	ETHYL ACETATE	17
Acetic ether	ETHYL ACETATE	17
Acetic oxide	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	17
Acetoacetic acid, methyl ester	METHYL ACETOACETATE	17
Acetoacetic ester	ETHYL ACETOACETATE	17
<b>ACETOCHLOR</b>		17
<b>ACETONE</b>		18
<b>ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN</b>		17
<b>ACETONITRILE</b>		17
<b>ACETONITRILE (LOW PURITY GRADE)</b>		17
Acetyl anhydride	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	17
Acetylene tetrachloride	TETRACHLOROETHANE	17
Acetyl ether	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	17
Acetyl oxide	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	17
<b>ACID OIL MIXTURE FROM SOYABEAN, CORN (MAIZE) AND SUNFLOWER OIL REFINING</b>		17
Acroleic acid	ACRYLIC ACID	17
<b>ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (50% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>ACRYLIC ACID</b>		17
Acrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester	2-HYDROXYETHYL ACRYLATE	17
Acrylic amide solution, 50% or less	ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (50% OR LESS)	17
Acrylic resin monomer	METHYL METHACRYLATE	17
<b>ACRYLONITRILE</b>		17
<b>ACRYLONITRILE-STYRENE COPOLYMER DISPERSION IN POLYETHER POLYOL</b>		17
Adipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	17
<b>ADIPONITRILE</b>		17
<b>ALACHLOR TECHNICAL (90% OR MORE)</b>		17
Alcohol	ETHYL ALCOHOL	18
Alcohol, C10	DECYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Alcohol, C11	UNDECYL ALCOHOL	17
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Alcohol, C7 (a)	HEPTANOL (ALL ISOMERS) (D)	17
Alcohol, C8	OCTANOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Alcohol, C9	NONYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, N.O.S.</b>		18
<b>ALCOHOL (C9-C11) POLY (2.5-9) ETHOXYLATE</b>		17

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ALCOHOL (C6-C17) (SECONDARY) POLY(7-12) ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY(1-6)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY(20+)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY(7-19)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOLS (C13+)		17
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ALCOHOLS (C12-C13), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR		17
ALCOHOLS (C14-C18), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR		17
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ISO- AND CYCLO-ALKANES (C10-C11)		17
ISO- AND CYCLO-ALKANES (C12+)		17
ALKANES(C10-C26), LINEAR AND BRANCHED, (FLASHPOINT >60°C)		17
N-ALKANES (C10+)		17
Alkane(C10-C18)sulfonic acid, phenyl ester (a)	ALKYL SULPHONIC ACID ESTER OF PHENOL	17
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ALKENOIC ACID, POLYHYDROXY ESTER BORATED		17
ALKENYL (C11+) AMIDE		17
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ALKYL ACRYLATE-VINYLPYRIDINE COPOLYMER IN TOLUENE		17
ALKYLARYL PHOSPHATE MIXTURES (MORE THAN 40% DIPHENYL TOLYL PHOSPHATE, LESS THAN 0.02% ORTHO-ISOMERS)		17
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ALKYLBENZENE MIXTURES (CONTAINING AT LEAST 50% OF TOLUENE)		17
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Aminoacetic acid, sodium salt solution	GLYCINE, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
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Aminobenzene	ANILINE	17
1-Aminobutane (a)	BUTYLAMINE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
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<b>AMINOETHYLDIETHANOLAMINE/AMINOETHYL ETHANOLAMINE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>AMINOETHYL ETHANOLAMINE</b>		17
N-(2-aminoethyl)ethylenediamine	DIETHYLENETRIAMINE	17
1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperazine	N-AMINOETHYLPIPERAZINE	17
<b>N-AMINOETHYLPIPERAZINE</b>		17
2-Aminoisobutane (a)	BUTYLAMINE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Aminomethane solutions, 42% or less	METHYLAMINE SOLUTIONS (42% OR LESS)	17
1-Amino-2-methylbenzene	O-TOLUIDINE	17
2-Amino-1-methylbenzene	O-TOLUIDINE	17
<b>2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL</b>		17
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	ISOPHORONEDIAMINE	17
Aminophen	ANILINE	17
1-Aminopropane	N-PROPYLAMINE	17
2-Aminopropane	ISOPROPYLAMINE	17
2-Aminopropane (70% or less) solution	ISOPROPYLAMINE (70% OR LESS) SOLUTION	17
1-Amino-2-propanol	ISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
1-Aminopropan-2-ol	ISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
3-Aminopropan-1-ol	N-PROPANOLAMINE	17
2-Aminotoluene	O-TOLUIDINE	17
o-Aminotoluene	O-TOLUIDINE	17
5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexylmethylamine	ISOPHORONEDIAMINE	17
<b>AMMONIA AQUEOUS (28% OR LESS)</b>		17
Ammonia water, 28% or less	AMMONIA AQUEOUS (28% OR LESS)	17
<b>AMMONIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION (LESS THAN 25%) (*)</b>		17
<b>AMMONIUM HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE SOLUTION</b>		17
Ammonium hydroxide, 28% or less	AMMONIA AQUEOUS (28% OR LESS)	17
<b>AMMONIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE SOLUTIONS</b>		17
<b>AMMONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION (93% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>AMMONIUM POLYPHOSPHATE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>AMMONIUM SULPHATE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>AMMONIUM SULPHIDE SOLUTION (45% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>AMMONIUM THIOSULPHATE SOLUTION (60% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
Amyl acetate, commercial (a)	AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
n-Amyl acetate (a)	AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
sec-Amyl acetate (a)	AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Amylacetic ester (a)	AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Amyl alcohol	N-AMYL ALCOHOL	17
<b>N-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>		17
<b>AMYL ALCOHOL, PRIMARY</b>		17

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Amylcarbinol	<b>HEXANOL</b>	17
Amylene hydrate	<b>TERT-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Amyl ethyl ketone	<b>ETHYL AMYL KETONE</b>	17
<b>TERT-AMYL METHYL ETHER</b>		17
n-Amyl methyl ketone	<b>METHYL AMYL KETONE</b>	17
n-Amyl propionate	<b>N-PENTYL PROPIONATE</b>	17
Anaesthetic ether	<b>DIETHYL ETHER</b>	17
<b>ANILINE</b>		17
Aniline oil	<b>ANILINE</b>	17
Anilinobenzene	<b>DIPHENYLAMINE (MOLTEN)</b>	17
Anthracene oil (coal tar fraction) (a)	<b>COAL TAR</b>	17
Ant oil, artificial	<b>FURFURAL</b>	17
<b>APPLE JUICE</b>		18
Aqua fortis	<b>NITRIC ACID (70% AND OVER)</b>	17
Argilla	<b>KAOLIN SLURRY</b>	18
<b>ARYL POLYOLEFINS (C11-C50)</b>		17
<b>AVIATION ALKYLATES (C8 PARAFFINS AND ISO-PARAFFINS BPT 95 - 120°C)</b>		17
Azacycloheptane	<b>HEXAMETHYLENEIMINE</b>	17
3-Azapentane-1,5-diamine	<b>DIETHYLENETRIAMINE</b>	17
Azepane	<b>HEXAMETHYLENEIMINE</b>	17
Azotic acid	<b>NITRIC ACID (70% AND OVER)</b>	17
<b>BARIUM LONG CHAIN (C11-C50) ALKARYL SULPHONATE</b>		17
Basic calcium alkyl salicylate in approximately 30% mineral oil (b)	<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL SALICYLATE (C13+)</b>	17
Battery acid	<b>SULPHURIC ACID</b>	17
Behenyl alcohol (a)	<b>ALCOHOLS (C13+)</b>	17
Benzenamine	<b>ANILINE</b>	17
1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl ester	<b>DIBUTYL TEREPHTHALATE</b>	17
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	<b>DIETHYL PHTHALATE</b>	17
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diundecyl ester	<b>DIUNDECYL PHTHALATE</b>	17
<b>BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)</b>		17
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<b>BENZENE SULPHONYL CHLORIDE</b>		17
<b>BENZENETRICARBOXYLIC ACID, TRIOCTYL ESTER</b>		17
Benzenol	<b>PHENOL</b>	17
Benzol	<b>BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)</b>	17
Benzole	<b>BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)</b>	17
Benzophenol	<b>PHENOL</b>	17
2-Benzothiazolethiol, sodium salt solution	<b>MERCAPTOBENZOTHIAZOL, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>	17

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(2-Benzothiazolylthio) sodium solution	MERCAPTOBENZOTHAZOL, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
<b>BENZYL ACETATE</b>		17
<b>BENZYL ALCOHOL</b>		17
Benzyl butyl phthalate	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	17
<b>BENZYL CHLORIDE</b>		17
Betaprone	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE	17
Betula oil	METHYL SALICYLATE	17
Biformyl	GLYOXAL SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)	17
<b>BIO-FUEL BLENDS OF DIESEL/GAS OIL AND ALKANES (C10-C26), LINEAR AND BRANCHED WITH A FLASHPOINT &gt;60°C (&gt;25% BUT &lt;99% BY VOLUME)</b>		17
<b>DKQ/HWGN'DNGPF UQHF KGUNII CU'QK'CPF CNMCP GU'E32/E48+'NRP GCT'CPF'DTCPEJ GF Y K/J 'C'HNCUJ RQRP V'Ö82ÄE '*@47' 'DWV'&gt;; ' D[ 'XQNWOG+</b>		17
<b>BIO-FUEL BLENDS OF DIESEL/GAS OIL AND FAME (&gt;25% BUT &lt;99% BY VOLUME)</b>		17
<b>BIO-FUEL BLENDS OF DIESEL/GAS OIL AND VEGETABLE OIL (&gt;25% BUT &lt;99% BY VOLUME)</b>		17
<b>BIO-FUEL BLENDS OF GASOLINE AND ETHYL ALCOHOL (&gt;25% BUT &lt;99% BY VOLUME)</b>		17
Biphenyl	DIPHENYL	17
Bis(methylcyclopentadiene)	METHYLCYCLOPENTADIENE DIMER	17
2,5-Bis(alkyl(C7+)(thio)-1,3,4-thiadiazole	ALKYLDITHIOTHIADIAZOLE (C6-C24)	17
Bis(2-aminoethyl)amine	DIETHYLENETRIAMINE	17
N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl)ethane-1,2-diamine	TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE	17
N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl)ethylenediamine	TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE	17
N,N-Bis(2-(bis(carboxymethyl)amino)ethyl)glycine, pentasodium salt solution	DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID, PENTASODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Bis(2-butoxyethyl) ether	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBUTYL ETHER	17
N,N- Bis(carboxymethyl)glycine trisodium salt solution	NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Bis(chloroethyl) ether	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER	17
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER	17
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	2,2'-DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	17
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	2,2'-DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	17
Bis[2-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]methane	DIGLYCIDYL ETHER OF BISPHENOL F	17
2,2-Bis[4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane	DIGLYCIDYL ETHER OF BISPHENOL A	17
Bis(2-ethoxyethyl) ether	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER	17
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	17
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) hydrogen phosphate	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHOSPHORIC ACID	17
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	DIOCTYL PHTHALATE	17
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine	DIETHANOLAMINE	17
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate solution	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, DIETHANOLAMINE SALT SOLUTION	17
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ether	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	18
Bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amine	DIISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
Bis(6-methylheptyl) phthalate	DIOCTYL PHTHALATE	17

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Blackstrap molasses (a)	MOLASSES	18
Bolus alba	KAOLIN SLURRY	18
<b>BRAKE FLUID BASE MIX: POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE (C2-C3) GLYCOLS/POLYALKYLENE (C2-C10) GLYCOLS MONOALKYL (C1-C4) ETHERS AND THEIR BORATE ESTERS</b>		17
Bran oil	FURFURAL	17
<b>BROMOCHLOROMETHANE</b>		17
Butaldehyde (a)	BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Butanal (a)	BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
n-Butanal (a)	BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
1,3-Butanediol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
Butane-1,3-diol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
1,4-Butanediol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
Butane -1,4-diol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
2,3-Butanediol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
Butane-2,3-diol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
Butanoic acid	BUTYRIC ACID	17
Butanol	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
1-Butanol	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
Butanol-1	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
Butan-1-ol	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
2-Butanol	SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
Butan-2-ol	SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
Butanol acetate (a)	BUTYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Butanol acetate (a)	BUTYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
1,4-Butanolide	GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE	17
Butan-4-olide	GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE	17
n-Butanol	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
sec-Butanol	SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
tert-Butanol	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Butanone	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	17
Butan-2-one	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	17
2-Butenal	CROTONALDEHYDE	17
Butene dimer	OCTENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>BUTENE OLIGOMER</b>		17
1-Butoxybutane	N-BUTYL ETHER	17
2-Butoxyethanol (a)	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHERS	17
2-tert-butoxyethanol (a)	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHERS	17
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL (C1-C6) ETHER ACETATE	17
2-Butoxyethyl acetate	ETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE	17
1-Butoxypropan-2-ol (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
Butyl acetate (a)	BUTYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>BUTYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
n-Butyl acetate (a)	BUTYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17

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<b>BUTYL ACRYLATE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
n-Butyl acrylate (a)	BUTYL ACRYLATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Butyl alcohol	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
<b>N-BUTYL ALCOHOL</b>		18
<b>SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL</b>		18
<b>TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL</b>		17
n-Butyl aldehyde (a)	BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>BUTYLAMINE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
n-Butylamine (a)	BUTYLAMINE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
sec-Butylamine (a)	BUTYLAMINE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
tert-Butylamine (a)	BUTYLAMINE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>BUTYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
tert-Butylbenzene (a)	BUTYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE</b>		17
Butyl butanoate (a)	BUTYL BUTYRATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>BUTYL BUTYRATE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
n-Butyl butyrate (a)	BUTYL BUTYRATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
n-Butylcarbinol	N-AMYL ALCOHOL	17
Butyl carbitol (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Butyl carbitol acetate (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL (C1-C6) ETHER ACETATE	17
Butyl cellosolve acetate	ETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE	17
<b>BUTYL/DECYL/CETYL/EICOSYL METHACRYLATE MIXTURE</b>		17
Butyl/decyl/hexadecyl/icosyl methacrylate mixture (a)	BUTYL/DECYL/CETYL/EICOSYL METHACRYLATE MIXTURE	17
Butyl diglycol acetate (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL (C1-C6) ETHER ACETATE	17
<b>BUTYLENE GLYCOL</b>		17
alpha-Butylene glycol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
beta-Butylene glycol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
1,3-Butylene glycol, 3-methyl ether	3-METHOXY-1-BUTANOL	17
1,3-Butylene glycol, 3-methyl ether, 1-acetate	3-METHOXYBUTYL ACETATE	17
Butylene oxide	TETRAHYDROFURAN	17
<b>1,2-BUTYLENE OXIDE</b>		17
Butyl ethanoate	BUTYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Butyl ether	N-BUTYL ETHER	17
<b>N-BUTYL ETHER</b>		17
Butylethylacetic acid (a)	OCTANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Butylethylene	HEXENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
tert-Butyl ethyl ether	ETHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	17
iso-Butyl ketone	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	17
<b>BUTYL METHACRYLATE</b>		17
tert-Butyl methyl ether	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	17
Butyl methyl ketone	METHYL BUTYL KETONE	17
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<b>BUTYRIC ACID</b>		17
n-Butyric acid	<b>BUTYRIC ACID</b>	17
Butyric alcohol	<b>N-BUTYL ALCOHOL</b>	18
Butyric aldehyde (a)	<b>BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
<b>GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE</b>		17
Cajeputene	<b>DIPENTENE</b>	17
<b>CALCIUM ALKARYL SULPHONATE (C11-C50)</b>		17
Calcium alkyl(longchain) salicylate (overbased) in mineral oil (LOA) (b)	<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL SALICYLATE (C13+)</b>	17
<b>CALCIUM ALKYL (C10-C28) SALICYLATE</b>		17
Calcium bis(O-alkylsalicylate) (b)	<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL SALICYLATE (C13+)</b>	17
Calcium bromide / zinc bromide solution	<b>DRILLING BRINES (CONTAINING ZINC SALTS)</b>	17
<b>CALCIUM CARBONATE SLURRY</b>		18
<b>CALCIUM HYDROXIDE SLURRY</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (15% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (MORE THAN 15%)</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM LIGNOSULPHONATE SOLUTIONS</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL(C5-C10) PHENATE</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL(C11-C40) PHENATE</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL PHENATE SULPHIDE (C8-C40)</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL SALICYLATE (C13+)</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM LONG-CHAIN ALKYL (C18-C28) SALICYLATE</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM NITRATE/MAGNESIUM NITRATE/POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>CALCIUM NITRATE SOLUTIONS (50% OR LESS)</b>		18
Cane molasses (a)	<b>MOLASSES</b>	18
Canola oil	<b>RAPESEED OIL (LOW ERUCIC ACID CONTAINING LESS THAN 4% FREE FATTY ACIDS)</b>	17
Capric acid	<b>DECANOIC ACID</b>	17
Caproic acid	<b>HEXANOIC ACID</b>	17
Caprolactam	<b>EPSILON-CAPROLACTAM (MOLTEN OR AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS)</b>	17
<b>EPSILON-CAPROLACTAM (MOLTEN OR AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS)</b>		17
Caproyl alcohol	<b>HEXANOL</b>	17
Capryl alcohol (a)	<b>OCTANOL (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
Caprylic acid (a)	<b>OCTANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
Caprylyl acetate	<b>N-OCTYL ACETATE</b>	17
Carbamide solution	<b>UREA SOLUTION</b>	17
Carbinol	<b>METHYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Carbitol acetate (a)	<b>POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL (C1-C6) ETHER ACETATE</b>	17

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Carbolic acid	PHENOL	17
<b>CARBOLIC OIL</b>		17
Carbon bisulphide	CARBON DISULPHIDE	17
<b>CARBON DISULPHIDE</b>		17
<b>CARBON TETRACHLORIDE</b>		17
Carbonyldiamide solution	UREA SOLUTION	17
Carbonyldiamine solution	UREA SOLUTION	17
Carboxyethyliminobis(ethylenenitrilo)tetraacetic acid, pentasodium salt solution	DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID, PENTASODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
<b>CASHEW NUT SHELL OIL (UNTREATED)</b>		17
<b>CASTOR OIL</b>		17
Caustic potash solution	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	17
Caustic soda	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	17
Caustic soda solution	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	17
Cellosolve acetate	2-ETHOXYETHYL ACETATE	17
Cesium formate solution	CESIUM FORMATE SOLUTION (*)	17
<b>CESIUM FORMATE SOLUTION (*)</b>		17
<b>CETYL/EICOSYL METHACRYLATE MIXTURE</b>		17
Cetyl / stearyl alcohol (a)	ALCOHOLS (C13+)	17
China clay	KAOLIN SLURRY	18
<b>CHLORINATED PARAFFINS (C10-C13)</b>		17
<b>CHLORINATED PARAFFINS (C14-C17) (WITH 50% CHLORINE OR MORE, AND LESS THAN 1% C13 OR SHORTER CHAINS)</b>		17
<b>CHLOROACETIC ACID (80% OR LESS)</b>		17
alpha-Chloroallyl chloride	1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	17
Chloroallylene	ALLYL CHLORIDE	17
<b>CHLOROBENZENE</b>		17
Chlorobenzol	CHLOROBENZENE	17
Chlorobromomethane	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	17
1-Chloro-2-(beta-chloroethoxy)ethane	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER	17
1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	EPICHLOROHYDRIN	17
2-Chloroethanol	ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	17
2-Chloro-N-ethoxymethyl-6'-ethylacet-o-toluidide	ACETOCHLOR	17
2-Chloro-N-(ethoxymethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)acetamide	ACETOCHLOR	17
2-Chloroethyl alcohol	ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	17
beta-Chloroethyl alcohol	ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	17
Chloroethyl ether	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER	17
2-Chloro-6'-ethyl-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)acet-o-toluidide	N-(2-METHOXY-1-METHYL ETHYL)-2-ETHYL-6-METHYL CHLOROACETANILIDE	17
2-Chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)acetamide	N-(2-METHOXY-1-METHYL ETHYL)-2-ETHYL-6-METHYL CHLOROACETANILIDE	17
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(Chloromethyl)ethylene oxide	EPICHLOROHYDRIN	17
(2-Chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	2,2'-DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	17
2-Chloro-1-methylethyl ether	2,2'-DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	17
Chloromethyloxirane	EPICHLOROHYDRIN	17
<b>4-CHLORO-2-METHYLPHENOXYACETIC ACID, DIMETHYLAMINE SALT SOLUTION</b>		17
1-Chloro-2-nitrobenzene	O-CHLORONITROBENZENE	17
<b>O-CHLORONITROBENZENE</b>		17
<b>1-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-4,4- DIMETHYL-PENTAN-3-ONE</b>		17
2- or 3- Chloropropanoic acid	2- OR 3-CHLOROPROPIONIC ACID	17
3-Chloropropene	ALLYL CHLORIDE	17
<b>2- OR 3-CHLOROPROPIONIC ACID</b>		17
alpha- or beta- Chloropropionic acid	2- OR 3-CHLOROPROPIONIC ACID	17
3-Chloropropylene	ALLYL CHLORIDE	17
alpha-Chloropropylene	ALLYL CHLORIDE	17
Chloropropylene oxide	EPICHLOROHYDRIN	17
<b>CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID</b>		17
Chlorosulphuric acid	CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID	17
3-Chlorotoluene	M-CHLOROTOLUENE	17
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1,4-Diethylene dioxide	1,4-DIOXANE	17
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<b>DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER</b>		17
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Diethylene glycol methyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Diethylene glycol methyl ether acetate (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL (C1-C6) ETHER ACETATE	17
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1,2-Dihydroxypropane	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	18
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Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Disodium carbonate solution	SODIUM CARBONATE SOLUTION	17
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Essence of Myrbane	NITROBENZENE	17
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Ethanedial	GLYOXAL SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)	17
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Ethinyl trichloride	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	17
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<b>S-ETHYL DIPROPYLTHIOCARBAMATE</b>		17
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<b>ETHYLENE CARBONATE</b>		18
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<b>ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN</b>		17
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<b>ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE</b>		17
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Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether (a)	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHERS	17
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<b>GLYOXAL SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>GLYOXYLIC ACID SOLUTION (50 % OR LESS)</b>		17
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<b>GLYPHOSATE SOLUTION (NOT CONTAINING SURFACTANT)</b>		17
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n-Heptylic acid	N-HEPTANOIC ACID	17
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beta-Methylnaphthalene (molten) (a)	METHYL NAPHTHALENE (MOLTEN)	17
(o- and p-) Methylnitrobenzene	O- OR P-NITROTOLUENES	17
8-Methylnonan-1-ol	DECYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Methylolpropane	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
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alpha-Methyl-omega-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)	POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER	17

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4-Methylpentan-2-ol	METHYLAMYL ALCOHOL	17
4-Methyl-2-pentanol acetate	METHYLAMYL ACETATE	17
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	17
4-Methylpentan-2-one	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	17
2-Methylpentene (a)	HEXENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Methylpent-1-ene (a)	HEXENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Methyl-1-pentene (a)	HEXENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
4-Methyl-1-pentene (a)	HEXENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
4-Methyl-3-penten-2-one	MESITYL OXIDE	17
4-Methylpent-3-en-2-one	MESITYL OXIDE	17
4-Methyl-2-pentyl acetate	METHYLAMYL ACETATE	17
Methylpentyl acetates	METHYLAMYL ACETATE	17
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4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine (a)	TOLUENEDIAMINE	17
Methylphenylene diisocyanate	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	17
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4-Methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	17
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2-Methylpropanal (a)	BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>2-METHYL-1,3-PROPANEDIOL</b>		17
2-Methyl-1-propanol	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Methylpropan-1-ol	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Methyl-2-propanol	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Methylprop-2-enenitrile	METHACRYLONITRILE	17
2-Methylpropenoic acid	METHACRYLIC ACID	17
alpha-Methylpropenoic acid	METHACRYLIC ACID	17
2-Methylprop-1-enyl methyl ketone	MESITYL OXIDE	17
2-Methylpropyl acrylate (a)	BUTYL ACRYLATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Methyl-1-propyl alcohol	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Methyl-2-propyl alcohol	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	17
Methylpropylcarbinol	SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Methylpropyl formate	ISOBUTYL FORMATE	17
<b>METHYL PROPYL KETONE</b>		18
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<b>4-METHYLPYRIDINE</b>		17
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1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	17
<b>N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE</b>		17
<b>METHYL SALICYLATE</b>		17
Methylstyrene (all isomers)	VINYLTOLUENE	17
<b>ALPHA-METHYLSTYRENE</b>		17
<b>3-(METHYLTHIO)PROPIONALDEHYDE</b>		17
2-Methyltrimethylene glycol	2-METHYL-1,3-PROPANEDIOL	17
Metolachlor	N-(2-METHOXY-1-METHYL ETHYL)-2-ETHYL-6-METHYL CHLOROACETANILIDE	17
<b>MICROSILICA SLURRY</b>		18
Middle oil	CARBOLIC OIL	17
Milk acid	LACTIC ACID	17
Milk of magnesia	MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE SLURRY	18
Mineral jelly	PETROLATUM	17
Mineral wax	PETROLATUM	17
Mixed aliphatic oxygenated hydrocarbons, primary aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers: mol wt: >200 (a)	OXYGENATED ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE	17
<b>MOLASSES</b>		18
<b>MOLYBDENUM POLYSULFIDE LONG CHAIN ALKYL DITHIOCARBAMIDE COMPLEX</b>		17
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Monochlorobenzol	CHLOROBENZENE	17
Monoethanolamine	ETHANOLAMINE	17
Monoethylamine	ETHYLAMINE	17
Monoethylamine solutions, 72% or less	ETHYLAMINE SOLUTIONS (72% OR LESS)	17
Monoisopropanolamine	ISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
Monoisopropylamine	ISOPROPYLAMINE	17
Monomethylamine solutions, 42% or less	METHYLAMINE SOLUTIONS (42% OR LESS)	17
Monopropylamine	N-PROPYLAMINE	17
Monopropylene glycol	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	18
<b>MORPHOLINE</b>		17
<b>MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUND (CONTAINING LEAD ALKYL)</b>		17
Muriatic acid	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	17
<b>MYRCENE</b>		17
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<b>NAPHTHALENE (MOLTEN)</b>		17
<b>NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID-FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>		17
Naphtha (petroleum), Light Steam-cracked Aromatics (a)	ALKYLBENZENE MIXTURES (CONTAINING AT LEAST 50% OF TOLUENE)	17
Naphtha safety solvent	WHITE SPIRIT, LOW (15-20%) AROMATIC	17
<b>NEODECANOIC ACID</b>		17
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<b>NITRATING ACID (MIXTURE OF SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS)</b>		17
<b>NITRIC ACID (70% AND OVER)</b>		17
<b>NITRIC ACID (LESS THAN 70%)</b>		17
Nitric acid, fuming (a)	NITRIC ACID (70% AND OVER)	17
Nitric acid, red fuming	NITRIC ACID (70% AND OVER)	17
<b>NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>		17
2,2',2''-Nitrilotriethanol	TRIETHANOLAMINE	17
Nitrilo-2,2',2''-triethanol	TRIETHANOLAMINE	17
1,1',1''-Nitrilotripropan-2-ol	TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
1,1',1''-Nitrilotri-2-propanol	TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
<b>NITROBENZENE</b>		17
Nitrobenzol	NITROBENZENE	17
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	O-CHLORONITROBENZENE	17
<b>NITROETHANE</b>		17
<b>NITROETHANE(80%)/ NITROPROPANE(20%)</b>		17
<b>NITROETHANE, 1-NITROPROPANE (EACH 15% OR MORE) MIXTURE</b>		17
ortho-Nitrophenol (molten)	O-NITROPHENOL (MOLTEN)	17
2-Nitrophenol (molten)	O-NITROPHENOL (MOLTEN)	17
<b>O-NITROPHENOL (MOLTEN)</b>		17
<b>1- OR 2-NITROPROPANE</b>		17
<b>NITROPROPANE (60%)/NITROETHANE (40%) MIXTURE</b>		17
2-Nitrotoluene (a)	O- OR P-NITROTOLUENES	17
4-Nitrotoluene (a)	O- OR P-NITROTOLUENES	17
o-Nitrotoluene (a)	O- OR P-NITROTOLUENES	17
p-Nitrotoluene (a)	O- OR P-NITROTOLUENES	17
<b>O- OR P-NITROTOLUENES</b>		17
<b>NONANE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
1-Nonanecarboxylic acid	DECANOIC ACID	17
n-Nonane (a)	NONANE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>NONANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
Nonanols	NONYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>NON-EDIBLE INDUSTRIAL GRADE PALM OIL</b>		17
<b>NONENE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
<b>NONYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
Nonylcarbinol	DECYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
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Nonyl hydride (a)	NONANE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>NONYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER</b>		17
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Nopinen	BETA-PINENE	17
Nopinene	BETA-PINENE	17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, NF, (1) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST1, CAT. X		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, F, (2) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST1, CAT. X		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, NF, (3) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST2, CAT. X		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, F, (4) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST2, CAT. X		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, NF, (5) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST2, CAT. Y		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, F, (6) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST2, CAT. Y		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, NF, (7) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST3, CAT. Y		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, F, (8) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST3, CAT. Y		17
NOXIOUS LIQUID, NF, (9) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) ST3, CAT. Z		17
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NOXIOUS LIQUID, (11) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) CAT. Z		18
NON NOXIOUS LIQUID, (12) N.O.S. (TRADE NAME ....., CONTAINS .....) CAT. OS		18
Octadecan-1-ol	ALCOHOLS (C14-C18), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR	17
1-Octadecanol	ALCOHOLS (C14-C18), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR	17
OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE		17
Octanal (a)	OCTYL ALDEHYDES	17
OCTANE (ALL ISOMERS)		17
OCTANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)		17
OCTANOL (ALL ISOMERS)		17
Octan-1-ol (a)	OCTANOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
OCTENE (ALL ISOMERS)		17
Octic acid (a)	OCTANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Octoic acid (a)	OCTANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Octyl acetate	N-OCTYL ACETATE	17
N-OCTYL ACETATE		17
Octyl acrylate	2-ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE	17
Octyl adipate	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	17
Octyl alcohol (a)	OCTANOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
OCTYL ALDEHYDES		17
Octylcarbinol	NONYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)	17
OCTYL DECYL ADIPATE		17
Octyl decyl phthalate (a)	DIALKYL (C7-C13) PHTHALATES	17
Octylic acid (a)	OCTANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)	17
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Octyl nitrates (all isomers)	ALKYL (C7-C9) NITRATES	17

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Oenanthic acid	N-HEPTANOIC ACID	17
Oenanthylic acid	N-HEPTANOIC ACID	17
Oil of Mirbane	NITROBENZENE	17
Oil of Myrbane	NITROBENZENE	17
Oil of turpentine	TURPENTINE	17
Oil of vitriol	SULPHURIC ACID	17
Oil of wintergreen	METHYL SALICYLATE	17
Oleamine	OLEYLAMINE	17
OLEFIN-ALKYL ESTER COPOLYMER (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 2000+)		17
OLEFIN MIXTURE (C7-C9) C8 RICH, STABILISED		17
OLEFIN MIXTURES (C5-C7)		17
OLEFIN MIXTURES (C5-C15)		17
OLEFINS (C13+, ALL ISOMERS)		17
ALPHA-OLEFINS (C6-C18) MIXTURES		17
OLEIC ACID		17
OLEUM		17
OLEYLAMINE		17
OLIVE OIL		17
ORANGE JUICE (CONCENTRATED)		18
ORANGE JUICE (NOT CONCENTRATED)		18
Orthophosphoric acid	PHOSPHORIC ACID	17
Oxal	GLYOXAL SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)	17
Oxalaldehyde	GLYOXAL SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)	17
3-Oxapentane-1,5-diol	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	18
1,4-Oxazinane	MORPHOLINE	17
2-Oxetanone	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE	17
Oxoacetic acid	GLYOXYLIC ACID SOLUTION (50 % OR LESS)	17
Oxoethanoic acid	GLYOXYLIC ACID SOLUTION (50 % OR LESS)	17
2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	2,2'-DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	17
2,2'-Oxybis(ethyleneoxy)diethanol	TETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL	17
2,2'-Oxybispropane	ISOPROPYL ETHER	17
2,2'-Oxydiethanol	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	18
1,1'-Oxydipropan-2-ol	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	17
OXYGENATED ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE		17
Oxymethylene	FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS (45% OR LESS)	17
PALM ACID OIL		17
PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE		17
PALM KERNEL ACID OIL		17
PALM KERNEL FATTY ACID DISTILLATE		17
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Paraffin	<b>PARAFFIN WAX</b>	17
Paraffin jelly	<b>PETROLATUM</b>	17
Paraffin scale	<b>PARAFFIN WAX</b>	17
n-Paraffins (C10-C20) (a)	<b>N-ALKANES (C10+)</b>	17
<b>PARAFFIN WAX</b>		17
<b>PARALDEHYDE</b>		17
<b>PARALDEHYDE-AMMONIA REACTION PRODUCT</b>		17
Pelargonic acid	<b>NONANOIC ACID (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
Pelargonic alcohol	<b>NONYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
<b>PENTACHLOROETHANE</b>		17
Pentadecanol (a)	<b>ALCOHOLS (C13+)</b>	17
1-Pentadecene	<b>OLEFINS (C13+, ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
Pentadec-1-ene (a)	<b>OLEFINS (C13+, ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
<b>1,3-PENTADIENE</b>		17
Penta-1,3-diene	<b>1,3-PENTADIENE</b>	17
<b>1,3-PENTADIENE (GREATER THAN 50%), CYCLOPENTENE AND ISOMERS, MIXTURES</b>		17
Pentaethylene glycol (a)	<b>POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL</b>	17
<b>PENTAETHYLENEHEXAMINE</b>		17
Pentalin	<b>PENTACHLOROETHANE</b>	17
Pentamethylene	<b>CYCLOPENTANE</b>	17
2,2,4,6,6-Pentamethyl-4-heptanethiol (a)	<b>TERT-DODECANETHIOL</b>	17
Pentanal	<b>VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
Pentane (a)	<b>PENTANE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
<b>PENTANE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
Pentanedial solutions, 50% or less	<b>GLUTARALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS (50% OR LESS)</b>	17
n-Pentane (a)	<b>PENTANE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
<b>PENTANOIC ACID</b>		17
<b>N-PENTANOIC ACID (64%)/2-METHYL BUTYRIC ACID (36%) MIXTURE</b>		17
tert-Pentanoic acid	<b>TRIMETHYLACETIC ACID</b>	17
1-Pentanol	<b>N-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Pentan-1-ol	<b>N-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
2-Pentanol	<b>SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Pentan-2-ol	<b>SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
3-Pentanol	<b>SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Pentan-3-ol	<b>SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
1-Pentanol acetate (a)	<b>AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
n-Pentanol	<b>N-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
sec-Pentanol	<b>SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
tert-Pentanol	<b>TERT-AMYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
2-Pentanone	<b>METHYL PROPYL KETONE</b>	18
Pentan-2-one	<b>METHYL PROPYL KETONE</b>	18

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Pent-1-ene (a)	PENTENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
n-Pentene (a)	PENTENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Pentenenes	PENTENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Pentyl acetate (a)	AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
sec-Pentyl acetate (a)	AMYL ACETATE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Pentyl alcohol	N-AMYL ALCOHOL	17
sec-Pentyl alcohol	SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL	17
tert-Pentyl alcohol	TERT-AMYL ALCOHOL	17
Pentyl propanoate	N-PENTYL PROPIONATE	17
<b>N-PENTYL PROPIONATE</b>		17
<b>PERCHLOROETHYLENE</b>		17
Perchloromethane	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	17
Perhydroazepine	HEXAMETHYLENEIMINE	17
<b>PETROLATUM</b>		17
Petroleum jelly	PETROLATUM	17
Phene	BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)	17
Phenic acid	PHENOL	17
<b>PHENOL</b>		17
2-Phenoxyethanol	ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	17
Phenyl alkane(C10-C21)sulphonate (a)	ALKYL SULPHONIC ACID ESTER OF PHENOL	17
Phenylamine	ANILINE	17
N-Phenylaniline	DIPHENYLAMINE (MOLTEN)	17
N-Phenylbenzenamine	DIPHENYLAMINE (MOLTEN)	17
1-Phenylbutane (a)	BUTYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Phenylbutane (a)	BUTYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Phenyl carbinol	BENZYL ALCOHOL	17
Phenyl 'cellosolve'	ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER	17
Phenyl chloride	CHLOROBENZENE	17
1-Phenyldecane (b)	ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES	17
1-Phenyldodecane	ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES	17
Phenylethane	ETHYLBENZENE	17
Phenyl ether	DIPHENYL ETHER	17
Phenylethylene	STYRENE MONOMER	17
1-(Phenylethyl)xylene	1-PHENYL-1-XYLYL ETHANE	17
Phenyl hydride	BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)	17
Phenyl hydroxide	PHENOL	17
Phenylic acid	PHENOL	17
Phenylmethane	TOLUENE	17
Phenylmethanol	BENZYL ALCOHOL	17
Phenylmethyl acetate	BENZYL ACETATE	17
1-Phenylpropane (a)	PROPYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Phenylpropane (a)	PROPYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2-Phenylpropene	ALPHA-METHYLSTYRENE	17

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Phenylxylylethane	1-PHENYL-1-XYLYL ETHANE	17
<b>1-PHENYL-1-XYLYL ETHANE</b>		17
1-Phenyl-1-(2,5-xylyl)ethane (a)	1-PHENYL-1-XYLYL ETHANE	17
1-Phenyl-1-(3,4-xylyl)ethane (a)	1-PHENYL-1-XYLYL ETHANE	17
<b>PHOSPHATE ESTERS, ALKYL (C12-C14) AMINE</b>		17
L-alpha-Phosphatidyl choline	LECITHIN	18
N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine	GLYPHOSATE SOLUTION (NOT CONTAINING SURFACTANT)	17
<b>PHOSPHORIC ACID</b>		17
<b>PHOSPHORUS, YELLOW OR WHITE</b>		17
Phthalandione (molten)	PTHALIC ANHYDRIDE (MOLTEN)	17
Phthalic acid anhydride (molten)	PTHALIC ANHYDRIDE (MOLTEN)	17
Phthalic acid, diundecyl ester	DIUNDECYL PHTHALATE	17
<b>PTHALIC ANHYDRIDE (MOLTEN)</b>		17
2-Picoline	2-METHYLPYRIDINE	17
3-Picoline	3-METHYLPYRIDINE	17
4-Picoline	4-METHYLPYRIDINE	17
alpha-Picoline	2-METHYLPYRIDINE	17
beta-Picoline	3-METHYLPYRIDINE	17
gamma-Picoline	4-METHYLPYRIDINE	17
Pimelic ketone	CYCLOHEXANONE	17
2-Pinene	ALPHA-PINENE	17
2(10)-Pinene	BETA-PINENE	17
<b>ALPHA-PINENE</b>		17
<b>BETA-PINENE</b>		17
<b>PINE OIL</b>		17
2-Piperazin-1-ylethylamine	N-AMINOETHYLPYPERAZINE	17
Piperylene	1,3-PENTADIENE	17
Piperylene concentrates (Mixed)	1,3-PENTADIENE (GREATER THAN 50%), CYCLOPENTENE AND ISOMERS, MIXTURES	17
Pivalic acid	TRIMETHYLACETIC ACID	17
Poly(oxyethylene)	POLYETHER (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 1350+)	17
Poly(oxyethyleneoxyethyleneoxyphthaloyl)	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL PHTHALATE	17
Poly(sodium carboxylatoethylene)	SODIUM POLY(4+)ACRYLATE SOLUTIONS	17
<b>POLYACRYLIC ACID SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>POLYALKYL (C18-C22) ACRYLATE IN XYLENE</b>		17
<b>POLYALKYLALKENAMINESUCCINIMIDE, MOLYBDENUM OXYSULPHIDE</b>		17
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<b>POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL (C1-C6) ETHER ACETATE</b>		17
Poly (2-8) alkylene (C2-C3) glycols / Polyalkylene (C2-C10) glycol monoalkyl (C1-C4) ethers and their borate esters (a)	<b>BRAKE FLUID BASE MIX: POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE (C2-C3) GLYCOLS/POLYALKYLENE (C2-C10) GLYCOLS MONOALKYL (C1-C4) ETHERS AND THEIR BORATE ESTERS</b>	17
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<b>POLYBUTENE</b>		17
<b>POLYBUTENYL SUCCINIMIDE</b>		17
<b>POLY(2+)CYCLIC AROMATICS</b>		17
<b>POLYETHER (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 1350+)</b>		17
<b>POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL</b>		17
Poly(4-12)ethylene glycol alkyl(C7-C11)phenyl ether	<b>NONYLPHENOL POLY(4+)ETHOXYLATE</b>	17
<b>POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER</b>		17
<b>POLY(ETHYLENE GLYCOL) METHYLBUTENYL ETHER (MW&gt;1000)</b>		17
Polyethylene glycols, mono(p-nonylphenyl) ether (b)	<b>ALKARYL POLYETHERS (C9-C20)</b>	17
Poly(ethylene oxide) (molecular weight 1350+) (a)	<b>POLYETHER (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 1350+)</b>	17
<b>POLYETHYLENE POLYAMINES</b>		17
<b>POLYETHYLENE POLYAMINES (MORE THAN 50% C5 -C20 PARAFFIN OIL)</b>		17
<b>POLYFERRIC SULPHATE SOLUTION</b>		17
Polyglucitol	<b>HYDROGENATED STARCH HYDROLYSATE</b>	18
<b>POLYGLYCERIN, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION (CONTAINING LESS THAN 3% SODIUM HYDROXIDE)</b>		18
Polyglycitol syrup	<b>HYDROGENATED STARCH HYDROLYSATE</b>	18
<b>POLY(IMINOETHYLENE)-GRAFT-N-POLY (ETHYLENEOXY) SOLUTION (90% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>POLYISOBUTENAMINE IN ALIPHATIC (C10-C14) SOLVENT</b>		17
<b>POLYISOBUTENYL ANHYDRIDE ADDUCT</b>		17
Polyisobutylene	<b>POLY(4+)ISOBUTYLENE</b>	17
<b>POLY(4+)ISOBUTYLENE</b>		17
<b>POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYL ISOCYANATE</b>		17
<b>POLYOLEFIN (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 300+)</b>		17
<b>POLYOLEFIN AMIDE ALKENEAMINE (C17+)</b>		17
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<b>POLYOLEFIN ANHYDRIDE</b>		17
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<b>POLYOLEFIN PHENOLIC AMINE (C28-C250)</b>		17
<b>POLYOLEFIN PHOSPHOROSULPHIDE, BARIUM DERIVATIVE (C28-C250)</b>		17
Poly(oxyalkylene)alkenyl ether (MW>1000)	<b>POLY(ETHYLENE GLYCOL) METHYLBUTENYL ETHER (MW&gt;1000)</b>	17
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediy), alpha-(3-methyl-3-butenyl)-, omega-hydroxy-	<b>POLY(ETHYLENE GLYCOL) METHYLBUTENYL ETHER (MW&gt;1000)</b>	17



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Poly(oxypropylene) (molecular weight 1350+) (a)	<b>POLYETHER (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 1350+)</b>	17
poly[(phenyl isocyanate)-alt-formaldehyde] (a)	<b>POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYL ISOCYANATE</b>	17
Poly[(phenyl isocyanate)-co-formaldehyde] (a)	<b>POLYMETHYLENE POLYPHENYL ISOCYANATE</b>	17
Poly[propene oxide]	<b>POLYETHER (MOLECULAR WEIGHT 1350+)</b>	17
Polypropylene	<b>POLY(5+)PROPYLENE</b>	17
<b>POLY(5+)PROPYLENE</b>		17
<b>POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>		17
<b>POLYSILOXANE</b>		17
Potash lye solution	<b>POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</b>	17
Potassium chloride brine (<26%)	<b>POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION (LESS THAN 26%)</b>	18
Potassium chloride drilling brine	<b>POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION</b>	17
<b>POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>POTASSIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION (LESS THAN 26%)</b>		18
<b>POTASSIUM FORMATE SOLUTIONS</b>		18
<b>POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>POTASSIUM OLEATE</b>		17
<b>POTASSIUM THIOSULPHATE (50% OR LESS)</b>		17
Propanal	<b>PROPIONALDEHYDE</b>	17
Propan-1-amine	<b>N-PROPYLAMINE</b>	17
2-Propanamine	<b>ISOPROPYLAMINE</b>	17
1,2-Propanediol	<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	18
Propane-1,2-diol	<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	18
1,2-Propanediol cyclic carbonate	<b>PROPYLENE CARBONATE</b>	18
Propanenitrile	<b>PROPIONITRILE</b>	17
1,2,3-Propanetriol	<b>GLYCERINE</b>	18
Propane-1,2,3-triol	<b>GLYCERINE</b>	18
1,2,3-Propanetriol triacetate	<b>GLYCERYL TRIACETATE</b>	17
Propanoic acid	<b>PROPIONIC ACID</b>	17
Propanoic anhydride	<b>PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE</b>	17
Propanol	<b>N-PROPYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
1-Propanol	<b>N-PROPYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Propan-1-ol	<b>N-PROPYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
2-Propanol	<b>ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL</b>	18
Propan-2-ol	<b>ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL</b>	18
<b>N-PROPANOLAMINE</b>		17
3-Propanolide	<b>BETA-PROPIOLACTONE</b>	17
n-Propanol	<b>N-PROPYL ALCOHOL</b>	17
Propanone	<b>ACETONE</b>	18
2-Propanone	<b>ACETONE</b>	18
Propan-2-one	<b>ACETONE</b>	18
Propanamide solution, 50% or less	<b>ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (50% OR LESS)</b>	17
<b>2-PROPENE-1-AMINIUM, N,N-DIMETHYL-N-2-PROPENYL-, CHLORIDE, HOMOPOLYMER SOLUTION</b>		17
Propanenitrile	<b>ACRYLONITRILE</b>	17

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Propenoic acid	ACRYLIC ACID	17
2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer solution (40% or less)	POLYACRYLIC ACID SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)	17
1-Propenol-3	ALLYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Propen-1-ol	ALLYL ALCOHOL	17
Prop-2-en-1-ol	ALLYL ALCOHOL	17
Propenyl alcohol	ALLYL ALCOHOL	17
Propiolactone	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE	17
<b>BETA-PROPIOLACTONE</b>		17
<b>PROPIONALDEHYDE</b>		17
<b>PROPIONIC ACID</b>		17
Propionic aldehyde	PROPIONALDEHYDE	17
<b>PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE</b>		17
<b>PROPIONITRILE</b>		17
beta-Propionolactone	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE	17
Propionitrile	PROPIONITRILE	17
Propionyl oxide	PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE	17
1-Propoxypropan-2-ol (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
Propyl acetate	N-PROPYL ACETATE	17
<b>N-PROPYL ACETATE</b>		17
Propyl acetone	METHYL BUTYL KETONE	17
Propyl alcohol	N-PROPYL ALCOHOL	17
2-Propyl alcohol	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	18
<b>N-PROPYL ALCOHOL</b>		17
sec-Propyl alcohol	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	18
Propyl aldehyde	PROPIONALDEHYDE	17
Propylamine	N-PROPYLAMINE	17
<b>N-PROPYLAMINE</b>		17
<b>PROPYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
n-Propylbenzene (a)	PROPYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Propylcarbinol	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	18
Propylene aldehyde	CROTONALDEHYDE	17
2,2'-[Propylenebis(nitrilomethylene)]diphenol in aromatic solvent	ALKYL (C8-C9) PHENYLAMINE IN AROMATIC SOLVENTS	17
<b>PROPYLENE CARBONATE</b>		18
Propylene chloride	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	17
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alpha, alpha'- (Propylenedinitrilo)di-o-cresol in aromatic solvent	ALKYL (C8-C9) PHENYLAMINE IN AROMATIC SOLVENTS	17
Propylene epoxide	PROPYLENE OXIDE	17
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>		18
1,2-Propylene glycol	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	18
Propylene glycol n-butyl ether (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
Propylene glycol ethyl ether (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
Propylene glycol methyl ether (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER ACETATE</b>		17
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Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER</b>		17
Propylene glycol propyl ether (a)	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL ETHER	17
Propylene glycol trimer	TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	17
1,2-Propylene glycol trimer	TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	17
<b>PROPYLENE OXIDE</b>		17
<b>PROPYLENE TETRAMER</b>		17
<b>PROPYLENE TRIMER</b>		17
Propylethylene (a)	PENTENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Propyl methyl ketone	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	18
N-Propyl-1-propanamine	DI-N-PROPYLAMINE	17
Pseudobutylene glycol	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
Pseudocumene	TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Pseudopinen	BETA-PINENE	17
Psuedopinene	BETA-PINENE	17
Pygas	PYROLYSIS GASOLINE (CONTAINING BENZENE)	17
<b>PYRIDINE</b>		17
Pyroacetic acid	ACETONE	18
Pyroacetic ether	ACETONE	18
<b>PYROLYSIS GASOLINE (CONTAINING BENZENE)</b>		17
Pyrolysis gasoline (steam-cracked naphtha)	BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)	17
Pyrolysis gasoline, containing 10% or more benzene	BENZENE AND MIXTURES HAVING 10% BENZENE OR MORE (I)	17
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<b>RAPSEED OIL (LOW ERUCIC ACID CONTAINING LESS THAN 4% FREE FATTY ACIDS)</b>		17
<b>RAPE SEED OIL FATTY ACID METHYL ESTERS</b>		17
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<b>RICE BRAN OIL</b>		17
<b>ROSIN</b>		17
<b>SAFFLOWER OIL</b>		17
Saturated fatty acid (C13 and above) (a)	FATTY ACID (SATURATED C13+)	17
<b>SHEA BUTTER</b>		17
Sludge acid	SULPHURIC ACID, SPENT	17
Soda ash solution	SODIUM CARBONATE SOLUTION	17
Soda lye solution	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	17
<b>SODIUM ACETATE SOLUTIONS</b>		18
Sodium acid sulphite solution (45% or less)	SODIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE SOLUTION (45% OR LESS)	17
Sodium alkylbenzene sulphonate solution	ALKYLBENZENE SULPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
<b>SODIUM ALKYL (C14-C17) SULPHONATES (60-65% SOLUTION)</b>		17
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Sodium 1,3-benzothiazole-2-thiolate solution	MERCAPTOBENZOTHAZOL, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Sodium 1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl sulphide solution	MERCAPTOBENZOTHAZOL, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
<b>SODIUM BICARBONATE SOLUTION (LESS THAN 10%)</b>		18
Sodium bichromate solution (70% or less)	<b>SODIUM DICHROMATE SOLUTION (70% OR LESS)</b>	17
Sodium bisulphide solution (45% or less)	<b>SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE SOLUTION (45% OR LESS)</b>	17
<b>SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE (15% OR LESS)/SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>SODIUM BROMIDE SOLUTION (LESS THAN 50%) (*)</b>		17
<b>SODIUM CARBONATE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>SODIUM CHLORATE SOLUTION (50% OR LESS)</b>		17
Sodium cresylate solution	<b>CRESYLIC ACID, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>	17
<b>SODIUM DICHROMATE SOLUTION (70% OR LESS)</b>		17
Sodium glycinate solution	GLYCINE, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Sodium hydrate solution	<b>SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</b>	17
<b>SODIUM HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (6% OR LESS)/SODIUM CARBONATE (3% OR LESS) SOLUTION</b>		17
Sodium hydrogensulphide solution (45% or less)	<b>SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE SOLUTION (45% OR LESS)</b>	17
<b>SODIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE SOLUTION (45% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE/AMMONIUM SULPHIDE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE SOLUTION (45% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (15% OR LESS)</b>		17
Sodium lignosulphonate	<b>LIGNINSULPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>	17
Sodium methanolate	<b>SODIUM METHYLATE 21-30% IN METHANOL</b>	17
Sodium methoxide	<b>SODIUM METHYLATE 21-30% IN METHANOL</b>	17
<b>SODIUM METHYLATE 21-30% IN METHANOL</b>		17
Sodium methylcarbamodithioate	<b>METAM SODIUM SOLUTION</b>	17
Sodium N-methyldithiocarbamate	<b>METAM SODIUM SOLUTION</b>	17
Sodium methyldithiocarbamate solution	<b>METAM SODIUM SOLUTION</b>	17
<b>SODIUM NITRITE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>SODIUM PETROLEUM SULFONATE</b>		17
<b>SODIUM POLY(4+)ACRYLATE SOLUTIONS</b>		17
Sodium rhodanate solution (56% or less)	<b>SODIUM THIOCYANATE SOLUTION (56% OR LESS)</b>	17
Sodium rhodanide solution (56% or less)	<b>SODIUM THIOCYANATE SOLUTION (56% OR LESS)</b>	17
Sodium salt of sulphonated naphthalene - formaldehyde condensate	<b>NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID-FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>	17
<b>SODIUM SILICATE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>SODIUM SULPHATE SOLUTIONS</b>		18
<b>SODIUM SULPHIDE SOLUTION (15% OR LESS)</b>		17
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Sodium sulphocyanide solution (56% or less)	<b>SODIUM THIOCYANATE SOLUTION (56% OR LESS)</b>	17
Sodium tetrahydroborate (15% or less) / sodium hydroxide solution	<b>SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE (15% OR LESS)/SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION</b>	17
<b>SODIUM THIOCYANATE SOLUTION (56% OR LESS)</b>		17
Sodium tolyl oxides solution	<b>CRESYLIC ACID, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION</b>	17
'D-D Soil fumigant'	<b>DICHLOROPROPENE/DICHLOROPROPANE MIXTURES</b>	17
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<b>SORBITOL SOLUTION</b>		18
d-Sorbitol solution	<b>SORBITOL SOLUTION</b>	18
<b>SOYABEAN OIL</b>		17
Spirit of turpentine	<b>TURPENTINE</b>	17
Spirits of wine	<b>ETHYL ALCOHOL</b>	18
Stoddard solvent	<b>WHITE SPIRIT, LOW (15-20%) AROMATIC</b>	17
<b>STYRENE MONOMER</b>		17
Styrol	<b>STYRENE MONOMER</b>	17
Suberane	<b>CYCLOHEPTANE</b>	17
Sulfonic acid, alkane(C10-C21) phenyl ester (a)	<b>ALKYL SULPHONIC ACID ESTER OF PHENOL</b>	17
<b>SULPHOHYDROCARBON (C3-C88)</b>		17
<b>SULPHOLANE</b>		17
<b>SULPHONATED POLYACRYLATE SOLUTION</b>		18
<b>SULPHUR (MOLTEN)</b>		17
<b>SULPHURIC ACID</b>		17
Sulphuric acid, fuming	<b>OLEUM</b>	17
<b>SULPHURIC ACID, SPENT</b>		17
Sulphuric chlorohydrin	<b>CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID</b>	17
Sulphuric ether	<b>DIETHYL ETHER</b>	17
<b>SULPHURIZED FAT (C14-C20)</b>		17
<b>SULPHURIZED POLYOLEFINAMIDE ALKENE (C28-C250) AMINE</b>		17
<b>SUNFLOWER SEED OIL</b>		17
Sweet-birch oil	<b>METHYL SALICYLATE</b>	17
sym-Dichloroethane	<b>ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE</b>	17
sym-Dichloroethyl ether	<b>DICHLOROETHYL ETHER</b>	17
sym-Diisopropylacetone	<b>DIISOBUTYL KETONE</b>	17
sym-Dimethylethylene glycol	<b>BUTYLENE GLYCOL</b>	17
sym-Tetrachloroethane	<b>TETRACHLOROETHANE</b>	17
sym-Trioxane	<b>1,3,5-TRIOXANE</b>	17
<b>TALL OIL, CRUDE</b>		17
<b>TALL OIL, DISTILLED</b>		17
<b>TALL OIL FATTY ACID (RESIN ACIDS LESS THAN 20%)</b>		17
<b>TALL OIL PITCH</b>		17
<b>TALLOW</b>		17
<b>TALLOW FATTY ACID</b>		17
Tar acids (cresols)	<b>CRESOLS (ALL ISOMERS)</b>	17
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3,6,9,12-Tetraazatetradecane-1,14-diamine	PENTAETHYLENEHEXAMINE	17
1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo[3.3.1.1 <sup>3,7</sup> ]decane	HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE SOLUTIONS	18
<b>TETRACHLOROETHANE</b>		17
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	TETRACHLOROETHANE	17
Tetrachloroethylene	PERCHLOROETHYLENE	17
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylene	PERCHLOROETHYLENE	17
Tetrachloromethane	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	17
Tetradecan-1-ol	ALCOHOLS (C14-C18), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR	17
1-Tetradecanol	ALCOHOLS (C14-C18), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR	17
Tetradecene (a)	OLEFINS (C13+, ALL ISOMERS)	17
Tetradecylbenzene	ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES	17
<b>TETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL</b>		17
<b>TETRAETHYLENE PENTAMINE</b>		17
Tetraethyllead	MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUND (CONTAINING LEAD ALKYLs)	17
Tetraethylplumbane	MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUND (CONTAINING LEAD ALKYLs)	17
<b>TETRAETHYL SILICATE MONOMER/OLIGOMER (20% IN ETHANOL)</b>		18
3a,4,7,7a-Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-4,7-methano-1H-indene	METHYLCYCLOPENTADIENE DIMER	17
<b>TETRAHYDROFURAN</b>		17
<b>TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALENE</b>		17
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronaphthalene	TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	17
Tetrahydro-1,4-oxazine	MORPHOLINE	17
2H-Tetrahydro-1,4-oxazine	MORPHOLINE	17
Tetrahydro-2H-1,4-oxazine	MORPHOLINE	17
Tetrahydrothiophene-1-dioxide	SULPHOLANE	17
Tetrahydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide	SULPHOLANE	17
Tetralin	TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	17
<b>TETRAMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene (a)	TETRAMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene (a)	TETRAMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene (a)	TETRAMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Tetramethylene cyanide	ADIPONITRILE	17
Tetramethylene dicyanide	ADIPONITRILE	17
Tetramethylene glycol (a)	BUTYLENE GLYCOL	17
Tetramethylene oxide	TETRAHYDROFURAN	17
Tetramethylenesulphone	SULPHOLANE	17
Tetramethyllead	MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUND (CONTAINING LEAD ALKYLs)	17
Tetrapropylbenzene	ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES	17
Tetrapropylenebenzene	DODECYLBENZENE	17
Teteryl formate	ISOBUTYL FORMATE	17
4-thiapentanal	3-(METHYLTHIO)PROPIONALDEHYDE	17

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Thiophan sulphone	SULPHOLANE	17
Thiosulphuric acid, dipotassium salt (50% or less)	POTASSIUM THIOSULPHATE (50% OR LESS)	17
Titanium(IV) oxide slurry	TITANIUM DIOXIDE SLURRY	17
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE SLURRY</b>		17
<b>TOLUENE</b>		17
<b>TOLUENEDIAMINE</b>		17
2,4-Toluenediamine (a)	TOLUENEDIAMINE	17
2,6-Toluenediamine (a)	TOLUENEDIAMINE	17
<b>TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE</b>		17
2-Toluidine	O-TOLUIDINE	17
<b>O-TOLUIDINE</b>		17
Toluol	TOLUENE	17
o-Tolylamine	O-TOLUIDINE	17
2,4-Tolylenediamine (a)	TOLUENEDIAMINE	17
2,6-Tolylenediamine (a)	TOLUENEDIAMINE	17
Tolylenediisocyanate	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	17
2,4-Tolylene diisocyanate	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	17
m-Tolylene diisocyanate	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	17
Toxilic anhydride	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	17
Treacle (a)	MOLASSES	18
Triacetin	GLYOXAL SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)	17
3,6,9-Triazaundecamethylenediamine	TETRAETHYLENE PENTAMINE	17
3,6,9-Triazaundecane-1,11-diamine	TETRAETHYLENE PENTAMINE	17
<b>TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE</b>		17
<b>1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE (MOLTEN)</b>		17
<b>1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE</b>		17
<b>1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE</b>		17
<b>1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE</b>		17
beta-Trichloroethane	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	17
Trichloroethene	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	17
<b>TRICHLOROETHYLENE</b>		17
Trichloromethane	CHLOROFORM	17
<b>1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE</b>		17
<b>1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE</b>		17
<b>TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (CONTAINING 1% OR MORE ORTHO-ISOMER)</b>		17
<b>TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 1% ORTHO-ISOMER)</b>		17
<b>TRIDECANE</b>		17
<b>TRIDECANOIC ACID</b>		17
Tridecanol (a)	ALCOHOLS (C13+)	17
Tridecene (a)	OLEFINS (C13+, ALL ISOMERS)	17
Tridecoic acid	TRIDECANOIC ACID	17
<b>TRIDECYL ACETATE</b>		17
Tridecyl alcohol (a)	ALCOHOLS (C13+)	17
Tridecylbenzene	ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES	17
Tridecylic acid	TRIDECANOIC ACID	17

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Tridecylic acid (a)	FATTY ACID (SATURATED C13+)	17
Tri(dimethylphenyl) phosphate (all isomers)	TRIXYL PHOSPHATE	17
<b>TRIETHANOLAMINE</b>		17
<b>TRIETHYLAMINE</b>		17
<b>TRIETHYLBENZENE</b>		17
<b>TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL</b>		18
Triethylene glycol butyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Triethylene glycol ethyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Triethylene glycol methyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
<b>TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE</b>		17
<b>TRIETHYL PHOSPHATE</b>		17
<b>TRIETHYL PHOSPHITE</b>		17
Triformol	1,3,5-TRIOXANE	17
Triglycol	TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL	18
Trihydroxypropane	GLYCERINE	18
Trihydroxytriethylamine	TRIETHANOLAMINE	17
<b>TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE</b>		17
<b>TRIISOPROPYLATED PHENYL PHOSPHATES</b>		17
<b>TRIMETHYLACETIC ACID</b>		17
<b>TRIMETHYLAMINE SOLUTION (30% OR LESS)</b>		17
<b>TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene (a)	TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (a)	TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (a)	TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene	ALPHA-PINENE	17
Trimethylcarbinol	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	17
1,1,3-Trimethyl-3-cyclohexene-5-one	ISOPHORONE	17
3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohex-2-enone	ISOPHORONE	17
3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohex-2-en-one	ISOPHORONE	17
<b>TRIMETHYLOL PROPANE PROPOXYLATED</b>		17
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (a)	OCTANE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE</b>		17
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane-1,3-diol diisobutyrate	2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE	17
<b>2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL-1-ISOBUTYRATE</b>		17
2,4,4-Trimethylpentene-1	DIISOBUTYLENE	17
2,4,4-Trimethylpent-1-ene	DIISOBUTYLENE	17
2,4,4-Trimethylpentene-2	DIISOBUTYLENE	17
2,4,4-Trimethylpent-2-ene	DIISOBUTYLENE	17
2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,5-trioxane	PARALDEHYDE	17
2,4,6-Trimethyl-s-trioxane	PARALDEHYDE	17
Trioxan	1,3,5-TRIOXANE	17
<b>1,3,5-TRIOXANE</b>		17



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5,8,11-Trioxapentadecane	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBUTYL ETHER	17
3,6,9-Trioxaundecane	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER	17
Trioxymethylene	1,3,5-TRIOXANE	17
Tripropylene	PROPYLENE TRIMER	17
<b>TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>		17
Tripropylene glycol methyl ether (a)	POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER	17
Tris(dimethylphenyl) phosphate (all isomers)	TRIXYLYL PHOSPHATE	17
Tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amine	TRIETHANOLAMINE	17
2,4-D-tris(2-hydroxy-2-methylethyl)ammonium	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT SOLUTION	17
Tris(2-hydroxypropyl)amine	TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
Tris(2-hydroxy-1-propyl)amine	TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE	17
Tris(2-hydroxypropyl)ammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate solution	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT SOLUTION	17
Trisodium 2-[carboxylatomethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)amino] ethyliminodi(acetate) solution	N-(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Trisodium N-(carboxymethyl)-N'-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-ethylenediglycine solution	N-(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Trisodium N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine-N,N',N'-triacetate solution	N-(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate solution	NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION	17
Tritolyl phosphate, containing less than 1% ortho- isomer	TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 1% ORTHO-ISOMER)	17
Tritolyl phosphate, containing 1% or more ortho- isomer	TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (CONTAINING 1% OR MORE ORTHO-ISOMER)	17
Trixylenyl phosphate	TRIXYLYL PHOSPHATE	17
<b>TRIXYLYL PHOSPHATE</b>		17
<b>TUNG OIL</b>		17
<b>TURPENTINE</b>		17
Turpentine oil	TURPENTINE	17
Turps	TURPENTINE	17
Type A Zeolite slurry (a)	SODIUM ALUMINOSILICATE SLURRY	17
1-Undecanecarboxylic acid	LAURIC ACID	17
N-Undecane (a)	N-ALKANES (C10+)	17
<b>UNDECANOIC ACID</b>		17
Undecan-1-ol	UNDECYL ALCOHOL	17
<b>1-UNDECENE</b>		17
Undec-1-ene	1-UNDECENE	17
<b>UNDECYL ALCOHOL</b>		17
Undecylbenzene	ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES	17
Undecylic acid	UNDECANOIC ACID	17
n-Undecylic acid	UNDECANOIC ACID	17
uns-Trimethylbenzene (a)	TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
unsym-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	17
<b>UREA/AMMONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>UREA/AMMONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION (CONTAINING LESS THAN 1% FREE AMMONIA)</b>		17
<b>UREA/AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE SOLUTION</b>		17
<b>UREA SOLUTION</b>		17

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Valeral	VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
<b>VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)</b>		17
n-Valeraldehyde	VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Valerianic acid	PENTANOIC ACID	17
Valeric acid	PENTANOIC ACID	17
n-Valeric acid	PENTANOIC ACID	17
Valeric aldehyde	VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)	17
Valerone	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	17
<b>VEGETABLE ACID OILS (M)</b>		17
<b>VEGETABLE FATTY ACID DISTILLATES (M)</b>		17
<b>VEGETABLE PROTEIN SOLUTION (HYDROLYSED)</b>		18
Vinegar acid	ACETIC ACID	17
Vinegar naphtha	ETHYL ACETATE	17
<b>VINYL ACETATE</b>		17
Vinylbenzene	STYRENE MONOMER	17
Vinylcarbinol	ALLYL ALCOHOL	17
Vinyl cyanide	ACRYLONITRILE	17
vinyl ethanoate	VINYL ACETATE	17
<b>VINYL ETHYL ETHER</b>		17
Vinylformic acid	ACRYLIC ACID	17
<b>VINYLDENE CHLORIDE</b>		17
<b>VINYL NEODECANOATE</b>		17
<b>VINYLTOLUENE</b>		17
Vinytoluene (all isomers)	VINYLTOLUENE	17
Vinyl trichloride	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	17
Vitriol brown oil	SULPHURIC ACID	17
<b>WATER</b>		18
Water glass solutions	SODIUM SILICATE SOLUTION	17
<b>WAXES</b>		17
White bole	KAOLIN SLURRY	18
White caustic solution	SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION	17
<b>WHITE SPIRIT, LOW (15-20%) AROMATIC</b>		17
White tar	NAPHTHALENE (MOLTEN)	17
Wine (a)	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, N.O.S.	18
Wintergreen oil	METHYL SALICYLATE	17
Wood alcohol	METHYL ALCOHOL	17
<b>WOOD LIGNIN WITH SODIUM ACETATE/OXALATE</b>		17
Wood naphtha	METHYL ALCOHOL	17
Wood spirit	METHYL ALCOHOL	17
<b>XYLENES</b>		17
<b>XYLENES/ETHYLBENZENE (10% OR MORE) MIXTURE</b>		17
<b>XYLENOL</b>		17
Xylenol (all isomers)	XYLENOL	17
2,3-Xylenol (a)	XYLENOL	17
2,4-Xylenol (a)	XYLENOL	17

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2,5-Xylenol (a)	<b>XYLENOL</b>	17
2,6-Xylenol (a)	<b>XYLENOL</b>	17
3,4-Xylenol (a)	<b>XYLENOL</b>	17
3,5-Xylenol (a)	<b>XYLENOL</b>	17
Xylols	<b>XYLENES</b>	17
<b>ZINC ALKARYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE (C7-C16)</b>		17
<b>ZINC ALKENYL CARBOXAMIDE</b>		17
<b>ZINC ALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE (C3-C14)</b>		17
Zinc bromide drilling brine	<b>DRILLING BRINES (CONTAINING ZINC SALTS)</b>	17
z-Octadec-9-enamine	<b>OLEYLAMINE</b>	17
(Z)-Octadec-9-enoic acid	<b>OLEIC ACID</b>	17
Z-Octadec-9-enoic acid	<b>OLEIC ACID</b>	17
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine	<b>OLEYLAMINE</b>	17

**ANNEX 15**

**RESOLUTION MEPC.226(64)**

**Adopted on 5 October 2012**

**DESIGNATION OF THE SABA BANK  
AS A PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

BEING AWARE of the ecological, socio-economic and scientific attributes of the Saba Bank in the North-eastern Caribbean area of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as well as its vulnerability to damage by international shipping activities and the steps taken by the Netherlands to address that vulnerability,

NOTING the *Revised guidelines for the identification and designation of particularly sensitive sea areas* adopted by resolution A.982(24) (PSSA Guidelines) and the Revised Guidance Document for Submission of PSSA Proposals to IMO set forth in MEPC.1/Circ.510,

HAVING CONSIDERED the proposal made by the Government of the Netherlands that the Saba Bank be designated as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area,

HAVING AGREED that the criteria for the identification and designation of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area provided in resolution A.982(24) are fulfilled for the Saba Bank,

HAVING NOTED that the Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation, at its fifty-eighth session, approved the recommendation on the establishment of An Area To Be Avoided (ATBA) for ships 300 gross tonnage and above and a mandatory No Anchoring Area for all ships as Associated Protective Measures (APMs) for the Saba Bank as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area aiming at improving the safety of navigation and the protection of the marine environment,

1. DESIGNATES the Saba Bank described in annex 1 as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, pending the final adoption by the Maritime Safety Committee of the associated protective measures for the PSSA as set out in annex 2 of document NAV 58/14;

2. INVITES Member Governments to recognize the ecological, socio-economic, and scientific attributes of the area, set forth in annex 2, as well as its vulnerability to damage by international shipping activities, as described in annex 3; and

3. FURTHER INVITES Member Governments to note the associated protective measures established to address the area's vulnerability, the details of which are contained in annex 4, which is expected to enter into force following final adoption on a date to be circulated by the Organization to all Member Government, and request ships flying their flag that they act in accordance with such measures.

\* \* \*

ANNEX 1

**DESCRIPTION OF THE SABA BANK PSSA**

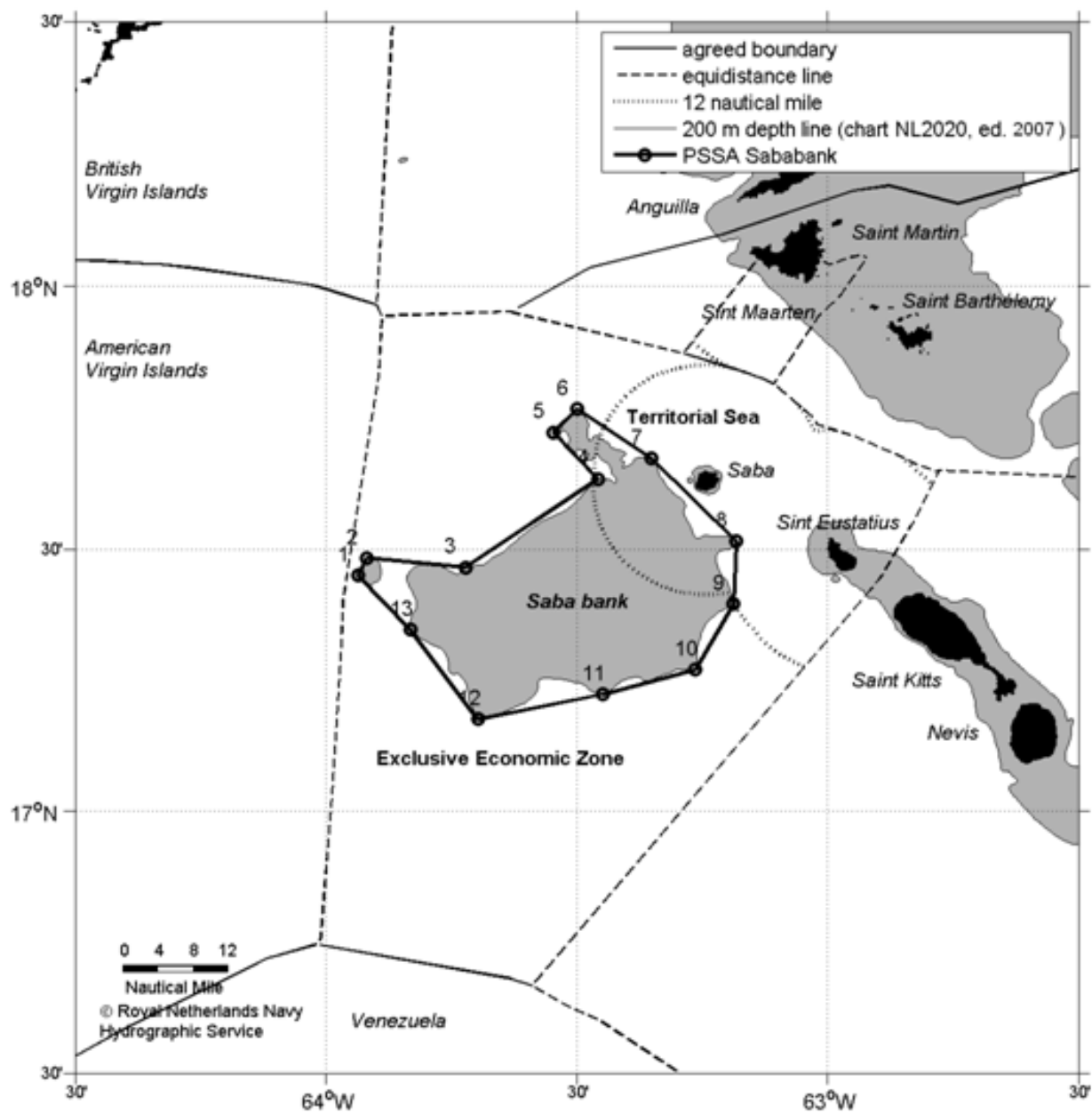
In order to avoid the risk of pollution and damage to this unique, fragile and pristine coral reef ecosystem, and the risks to the artisanal fisheries of the area, mariners should exercise extreme care when navigating in the area bounded by a line connecting the following geographical position, which is designated as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area:

1.	17° 27'.06 N	063° 56'.14 W
2.	17° 29'.00 N	063° 55'.09 W
3.	17° 27'.94 N	063° 43'.32 W
4.	17° 38'.03 N	063° 27'.41 W
5.	17° 43'.35 N	063° 32'.74 W
6.	17° 45'.98 N	063° 29'.98 W
7.	17° 40'.34 N	063° 21'.10 W
8.	17° 30'.88 N	063° 10'.92 W
9.	17° 23'.80 N	063° 11'.25 W
10.	17° 16'.27 N	063° 15'.85 W
11.	17° 13'.44 N	063° 26'.89 W
12.	17° 10'.55 N	063° 41'.81 W
13.	17° 20'.85 N	063° 49'.89 W

(Reference Chart: Netherlands Nautical Chart no. 2020, Edition November 2007

**Note:** This chart is based on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84))

# CHARTLET



\* \* \*

## ANNEX 2

### ECOLOGICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC, AND SCIENTIFIC ATTRIBUTES OF THE SABA BANK PSSA

#### *Ecological criteria*

#### **1 Uniqueness or rarity**

1.1 The reefs of the Saba Bank are far removed from land and as a consequence there is an absence of land-based influences such as elevated levels of sedimentation due to increased erosion, high nutrient concentrations caused by pollution from agricultural run-off and wastewater disposal, or sedimentation from coastal construction activities. Worldwide, reefs are in decline, from just such impacts originating from land. This unique position of the Saba Bank reefs, provide a potentially greater resilience to changes in the environmental conditions, such as climate change, and it is a relatively untouched centre for recruitment and recuperation for the coastal reefs in the region.

1.2 The coral reefs of the Saba Bank, characterized by high coral cover of around 70 per cent in some places, have been determined to be among the four healthiest of the Caribbean, based on the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA) health index, which is a compilation of many variables, including coral cover, fish populations, presence of diseases, types and cover of algae on the reef, and ratio of living coral versus dead coral<sup>1</sup>.

1.3 Because of its location and prevailing currents in the area, the Saba Bank is a source of larval recruitment for corals and coral reef associated organisms, including important fishery species such as conch (*Strombus gigas*), and lobster (*Panulirus argus*) for the entire region.

1.4 A two-week study, carried out in January 2006 by Conservation International, the former Netherlands Antilles government and the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History, to investigate the biodiversity of the Saba Bank, found that the Saba Bank has the largest diversity of algae in the Caribbean. A diverse algae community is a critical food source for the herbivores on the Bank and provides shelters and habitats for fish and other invertebrate species.

1.5 Further studies, conducted in 2007, found two new species of gorgonian corals, a deep and shallow water species. Since the gorgonians of the Caribbean are a well-known group of corals with only a limited number of species, the discovery of a new species in the shallowest parts of the Bank is very unique.

1.6 The Saba Bank is home to a number of species on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, such as the humpback whale, sperm whale, green turtle and the hawksbill turtle, yellow fin grouper, snowy grouper, Nassau grouper, queen triggerfish, yellow mouth grouper, bull shark, and tiger shark.

#### **2 Critical habitat**

2.1 The Saba Bank is a critical habitat for at least two species of sea turtles. Large areas covered in algae and areas rich in sponges provide foraging grounds for green sea turtles and

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<sup>1</sup> (Kramer, P.A. (2003) Synthesis of coral reef health indicators for the western Atlantic: Results of the AGRRA program (1997-2000). Atoll Res. Bull.(496), 1-57).

hawksbill sea turtles respectively. Such feeding grounds are declining. Both of these species of turtles are listed on IUCN Red List of threatened species. The hawksbill is listed as critically endangered and the green sea turtle is listed as endangered. In addition the Saba Bank provides critical habitat for coral species, many fish and invertebrate species, and for whales and dolphins. There are currently over 360 species of fish that have been documented on the Saba Bank and this list continues to grow.

### **3 Dependency**

3.1 The Saba Bank is formed and sustained by the growth of the corals and coral reefs on it. As such, these organisms provide habitat, food and shelter for all animals and plants living on the Bank. The high diversity of the area is maintained by the numerous feedback mechanisms characteristic for these kinds of ecosystems. As a self-sustaining ecosystem, it is highly productive and also forms an attractive feeding and nursery ground for many migratory species. The Saba Bank is the main nursery ground for fish species that are hatched in the area. The fishery on the Bank is dependent on these nursery ground facilities and derives considerable income from them. The Saba Bank is also a source of lobster and conch larvae for the whole region down-current of the Bank.

### **4 Representativeness**

4.1 As a submerged atoll with highly developed reefs the Saba Bank is uniquely representative of coral reef growth processes in relatively deep water in the Caribbean, providing typical examples of deep reef structure and deep reef growth forms. The shallower parts of the Bank are representative of various high energy hard bottom habitats, while the deeper sandy areas provide calmer lagoon-like habitats.

### **5 Diversity**

5.1 The reefs and other habitats of the Saba Bank have only recently been surveyed for species such as fish, gorgonians and invertebrates. Due to the vastness of the Bank these lists are far from complete. Nevertheless, during the preliminary coral surveys 38 hard coral species were found. Similarly, the Saba Bank is rich in gorgonians, sponges, and fish species. Discovery of new species on the Saba Bank are still made, as demonstrated by a 2006 research expedition which yielded over 200 fish species not previously known to exist in the area, and over 100 species of algae, many of which were previously unknown to science.

5.2 Renowned algae experts Mark and Diane Littler, consider the Saba Bank to have the highest diversity in the Caribbean with respect to marine algae. A 2007 research expedition also found two new species of soft coral. One of the new species was found in deep water (70 m), and the other was found to be common in shallow water (20 m). Since the gorgonians of the Caribbean are a well-known group of corals with only a limited number of species, the discovery of a new species in the shallowest parts of the Saba Bank was unexpected and indicative of the Bank's high diversity.

5.3 Further contributing to its diversity, the ecosystem of the Saba Bank contains a wide variety of habitats. For example, within the coral reefs of the Saba Bank, the percentage of coral cover varies widely, creating a series of interconnected but distinct types of coral reef habitats, or zones (e.g. fore reef, reef crest, back reef, patch reefs and lagoon). As a result of this zoning, the coral reefs of the Saba Bank contain a variety of environmental niches and resources that support a diverse array of species.



## **6 Productivity**

6.1 As an actively growing atoll, the Saba Bank is quite productive for marine life. In many places, the corals form hills and ridges up to 20 feet high, growing fast enough to outpace destructive processes in this hurricane-prone region. The Saba Bank's productivity is also exemplified by its support of the Saba fisheries, a comparatively major economic sector which accounts up to 7 per cent of the island's GDP.

## **7 Spawning and breeding grounds**

7.1 Spawning aggregations of at least three species of fish are known from the Saba Bank. These species are the red hind, the queen triggerfish as well as squirrelfish. There is a worldwide general recognition that such spawning aggregations must be afforded protection. The Island Government has closed a critical red hind spawning area to fishing during the months of December to February in order to protect this important aggregation.

## **8 Naturalness**

8.1 The Saba Bank is relatively isolated from land-based sources that generally cause the degradation of coral reefs. The Bank is close to the small island of Saba and separated from other islands by deep water. Biological surveys so far all describe the pristine conditions of the coral reefs of the Saba Bank.

## **9 Integrity**

9.1 The Saba Bank ecosystem contains a wide variety of interconnected habitats. The diversity of habitat types enables the survival and coexistence of high numbers of marine species.

## **10 Fragility**

10.1 Coral reefs are highly complex and diverse marine ecosystems which are very sensitive to any alteration of the environmental conditions. Due to a combination of anthropogenic and natural causes Caribbean Reefs are in decline and many of them, in this area, show decades of decrease in coral cover. The Saba Bank is relatively free from land-based sources of pollution, overfishing, and sedimentation, however, due to its high level structural complexity and biodiversity, the Saba Bank's resilience to natural disturbances is low and this Bank could be seriously affected by the anchoring of merchant vessels, especially by tankers.

10.2 Coral reefs require a delicate balance across a range of environmental conditions in order to be healthy. The existence of a coral ecosystem may be threatened by changes to even one of those environmental conditions. Corals derive a substantial portion of their nutrition from symbiotic algae (*zooxanthellae*) within their tissues. Because algae require light for photosynthesis, clear and clean water conditions are necessary for growth and well-being. The introduction of sediments increases turbidity and retards growth rates. The introduction of pollutants can be toxic to numerous parts of the ecosystem. The isolation of the Saba Bank allows protection from invasive species, which can be transferred by ships. Non-native species can displace native species and seriously disrupt and imbalance the natural ecosystem.

10.3 The physical structure of the reef is provided by calcium carbonate, which forms the rock framework or reef "skeleton". This calcium carbonate is deposited at a rate of about one centimetre per year by the living coral animals (*polyps*). These polyps exist in a thin layer at the surface of the reef rock. The Saba Bank coral reef system has taken

thousands of years to build. If optimal conditions for regeneration exist, it would take substantial time (decades) for a damaged area of the reef to recover and fully return to its original condition.

10.4 The impact of activities like anchoring and the passage of merchant ships indisputably threatens the ecosystem of the Saba Bank. The anchors of merchant ships, and in particular the heavy anchor chains, destroy acres of coral reef as the ships swing on their anchors, waiting to load or unload at the large oil terminal of St. Eustatius only 25 miles east of the Saba Bank, or just waiting for their next voyage. Regeneration of such damage will take decades, even under good conditions. Moreover, shipping traffic brings potential destruction from groundings, collisions, and pollution from operational and accidental discharges. Secondary, and cumulative damage, may occur when dislocated coral fragments caused by anchoring are tossed against healthy coral by wave action, currents and violent storms. Based on information collected from 2007 till 2009, the average number of days a ship is anchored increased from 4.5 to 7.8 days.

10.5 The Saba Bank is also vulnerable to so-called ghost traps. Ghost traps are lobster or fish traps lost by fishermen. Merchant ships crossing the Saba Bank do not notice the little buoys marking the locations of the traps and run over them. The buoys are lost or destroyed in the process, and the traps become ghost traps. This has a serious impact on the local fish stocks.

## **11 Bio-geographic importance**

11.1 The Saba Bank has been discovered to be an atoll only recently. Its richness in terms of biodiversity is only just emerging. It is by far the largest atoll in the Caribbean, being four times the size of the next largest atoll and, as such, a unique bio-geographic object in the Caribbean.

### ***Social, cultural and economic criteria***

## **12 Social or economic dependency**

12.1 In 2000, a year-long survey of the Saba fishery concluded that the fishery on the Saba Bank is of relatively major social and economic importance to Saba. The fishery sector generates US\$1.2 million annually, or about 7 per cent of the island's GDP, and employs 8 per cent of the economically active population. The main target species of the fishery is the lobster, which accounts for 90 per cent of the catches. A management plan for sustainable fishery on the Saba Bank is in preparation and will be implemented in 2011.

12.2 The lobster fishery (lobster traps) is completely dependent on the availability of suitable habitat on the Saba Bank, (i.e. coral reefs and associated habitats which require a healthy marine environment). The destruction of the coral reefs has a devastating impact on the people and the economy of the island of Saba.

12.3 Although as yet unrealized, the extensive, healthy coral reefs on the Saba Bank and the discovery of a wreck constitutes a potential for the development of dive tourism industry, which could help the economy of the island of Saba. Especially in view of the worldwide decline of coral reefs, and the fact that the Saba Bank reefs are among the healthiest of the region, the chances are considerable that this as yet untapped potential will be developed. Consequently the conservation of a healthy marine environment on the Saba Bank is of paramount importance.

### **13 Human dependency**

13.1 The inhabitants of the island of Saba, as well as St. Eustatius, have been fishing in their small boats on the Saba Bank for generations, with written documentation going back as far as 1907.

#### ***Scientific and educational criteria***

### **14 Research**

14.1 As one of the few atolls in the Caribbean, and as an area with coral reefs that are still among the most untouched in the Caribbean, the Saba Bank is an important area for scientific research, although that potential is just beginning to be realized. In 2006, the Dutch research ship HMS **Snellius** conducted a detailed bathymetric study of a large part of the Bank. In cooperation with Conservation International, a very detailed bathymetric map of the Bank was compiled from the state of the art sonar data of the **Snellius**. This detailed information has been the basis for a six-month study to further investigate and classify the diverse habitat types which comprise the Saba Bank, and forms a very important resource for further research on the Bank.

14.2 This area is of high scientific interest and offers unparalleled opportunity for research. Given the fact that the Saba Bank has been relatively unexplored by scientists and is not impacted from pollution from the surrounding islands, it provides one of the few areas in the Caribbean where researchers can conduct large-scale comparisons between human-impacted marine ecosystems and unimpacted marine ecosystems.

14.3 As mentioned in paragraph 3.1.5, further evidence of the importance of this area for research was given in 2006 and again in 2007, when an international team of biologists made discoveries on the Saba Bank of two species of coral new to science and 20 new algae species that had never been described before. The researchers also recorded over 150 new fish species records for the Saba Bank, including some very rare species found only once or twice elsewhere in the Caribbean. These scientific discoveries suggest that much research remains to be done to fully understand and appreciate this complex ecosystem.

14.4 Ongoing research and monitoring of the marine ecosystems in the Saba Bank will continue to provide significant insights, not only for the Island of Saba but for the marine ecosystems around the Caribbean.

14.5 Saba Bank is one of the few marine regions on earth where monitoring and research activities can be conducted in the virtual absence of land-based human habitation and activities. It thus provides ideal baseline conditions with regard to biota and environmental characteristics because it did not have any impacts from land based sources and is thus in a natural or near-natural condition.

### **15 Baseline for Monitoring studies**

15.1 In past years, some preliminary monitoring of the reefs of the Saba Bank took place. An Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment survey was completed in 1999, documenting coral cover and health, algal composition, and fish populations on three reef sites. In 2007, another AGRRA survey was completed to add to the data of the previous survey. The Saba Bank was classified as being one of the healthiest reefs in the Caribbean and, as such, forms an almost perfect baseline for comparison with other reefs in the Caribbean.

## **16 Education**

16.1 Because baselines of human perception are bound to shift as more and more reefs become degraded, reefs like the ones found on the Saba Bank are an example of well-functioning and healthy reefs. Because the Saba Bank is in such a good condition it offers ample opportunity for education.

\* \* \*

## ANNEX 3

### VULNERABILITY TO DAMAGE BY INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING ACTIVITIES

#### *Vessel traffic characteristics*

#### **1 Operational factors**

1.1 In addition to merchant shipping traffic, there is also a lot of traffic consisting of small artisanal fishing boats crossing the Saba Bank. In addition, some recreational traffic of sailing yachts is common in the area. Occasionally, live-aboard dive vessels operate in the area, and vessels of the Coastguard of the Netherlands in the Caribbean patrol this area. Currently there are no vessels or rigs conducting the exploration or development of oil, gas or minerals in this area.

#### **2 Vessel Types**

2.1 There is a wide variety of vessels operating in this area. The main bulk of traffic consists of tankers of various sizes coming from or going to the St. Eustatius Oil Terminal, 25 miles east of the Saba Bank. In addition, various dry cargo ships, as well as cruise ships, cross the Saba Bank. Smaller vessels include artisanal fishing boats and recreational yachts. Almost all of the merchant ships are trading on international voyages. Domestic traffic is limited to artisanal fishing, almost all less than 12 metres, and Coastguard vessels.

#### **3 Traffic characteristics**

3.1 Ship traffic is heavy in the area around the Saba Bank. Apart from the fishing boats, there are many cargo ships, tankers and cruise ships passing through the area. In 1995, St. Eustatius Oil Terminals doubled its capacity to 11 million barrels and the number of visiting ships was estimated to be at least 100 a month. The port is one of the busiest tanker ports in the region. As from February 2008, the capacity has been 14 million barrels per year. It is estimated that about 200 tankers and cargo ships pass over the Saba Bank annually. An extension of the terminal is foreseen in 2011.

3.2 Ships use the Saba Bank area mostly for passage only, but the fishermen on the Saba Bank report witnessing tank rinsing, oil spills, and the emptying of sewage tanks, and frequent sightings of anchoring on the Bank. All these activities have a severe impact on the environmental conditions of the Saba Bank, because they increase the intensity of traffic.

3.3 Some ships do not simply pass, but anchor on the Saba Bank, while waiting to load at Statia Terminals. Anchoring ships are both tankers and cargo ships with a draught of up to 12 m. Larger tankers avoid the Saba Bank because their draught when loaded is between 12 and 20 m, which is too deep for the shallow areas of the Bank. Tankers have been seen anchoring on the Bank for a few hours to many weeks. A six-month survey of the Saba Bank in 2007, recorded a total of 21 ships anchoring on the Bank for a total of 94 anchoring days, ranging from 1 to 17 days a ship (based on visual observation). This is an under estimation since only about half of the Saba Bank can be monitored visually from the island of Saba. As of December 2007, an Automatic Identification System (AIS) monitoring system was put in place to more accurately monitor ship movements and anchoring (coverage 50 per cent of Saba Bank).

#### **4 Harmful substances carried**

4.1 The majority of ships crossing the Saba Bank consists of tankers carrying crude oil on their way to or from the St. Eustatius Oil Terminal.

#### ***Natural factors***

#### **5 Hydrographical**

5.1 Coral reef ridge – the more than 50 km long shallow ridge on the east and south-east sides of the Saba Bank constitutes a navigational hazard for ships with a draught more than 12 metres.

5.2 The water depth of the proposed PSSA varies from 12 m on its eastern and south-eastern edges where the bottom drops steeply to depths in excess of 500 metres, to 20-30 metres on its southern and south-western side where the bottom also falls steeply to great depths, to about 50 metres on the north-western side where the slope is more gradual.

5.3 The bottom topography of the Saba Bank includes everything from spectacular coral reefs to fine sand bottoms. Within this spectrum some of the more important bottom types are: highly diverse algae meadows, coarse rubble fields, hard limestone substrate with evidence of past "karst" formations, and carbonate sand bottoms of varying degrees of coarseness.

#### **6 Meteorological**

6.1 The Saba Bank is located in the tropics without clear wet or dry seasons. However, the Saba Bank is located in the Caribbean hurricane belt and during the hurricane season from June to November, the Bank is regularly exposed to a hurricane or a tropical storm. The area is within the trade wind zone with almost constant year-long eastern to north-eastern winds, except for the months of August to October when windless periods sometimes occur.

#### **7 Oceanographic**

7.1 The Saba Bank is situated in an area where surface ocean currents predominantly run east to west, although deviations both towards the north and to the south are known and even reversed currents are known to occur. It is unknown whether upwelling occurs along the eastern to south-eastern edges.

#### **8 Other helpful information**

8.1 Ship grounding and collisions on the Saba Bank did not occur yet, but could cause great damage to the Bank coral reefs. The grounding of large tankers or engine failure appears to be a genuine danger, because the prevailing winds and currents would carry the tanker rapidly from St. Eustatius towards the Saba Bank.

8.2 The heavy ship traffic on the Saba Bank also poses a danger to the small (average < 12 m length) artisanal fishing boats, which run the risk of being run over by large tankers. This risk has already caused the fishermen to avoid these traditional fishing grounds, causing a noticeable decrease of their catches.

8.3 Surveys carried out since 2007 show that anchoring on the Saba Bank has increased from an average of 4.5 days per ship till 7.8 days. The number of ships observed anchoring was 21, 20, and 24 respectively in 2007, 2008, and 2009. However, the surveys only cover about 40-60 per cent of the Bank. Most ships only anchor for a couple of days, but some may stay for as much as a month (see table 1).

**Table 1: Anchoring and ship traffic on the Saba Bank in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010**

YEAR	ANCHORING Ships	TOTAL Days	AVERAGE Day/ship	RANGE Day/ship	PASSING Ships
2007 <sup>2</sup>	21	94	4.5	1-17	
2008 <sup>3</sup>	20	60	3.0	1-11	54
2009 <sup>4</sup>	24	187	7.8	1-33	29
2010 <sup>5</sup>	20	68	3	1-14	

\* \* \*

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<sup>2</sup> Monitoring was mostly visual and not continuously during the year; figures indicate the minimum.  
<sup>3</sup> On the basis of AIS covering 40-60 per cent of the Saba Bank.  
<sup>4</sup> On the basis of AIS covering 40-60 per cent of the Saba Bank.  
<sup>5</sup> On the basis of AIS covering 40-60 per cent of the Saba Bank.

#### ANNEX 4

### DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA TO BE AVOIDED FOR SHIPS 300 GT AND ABOVE AND MANDATORY NO ANCHORING AREA FOR ALL SHIPS

An area to be avoided by ships of 300 GT and above and a mandatory no anchoring area for all ships is established in the area designated as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area and bounded by a line connecting the following geographical positions:

(Reference Chart: Netherlands 2020, Edition November 2007

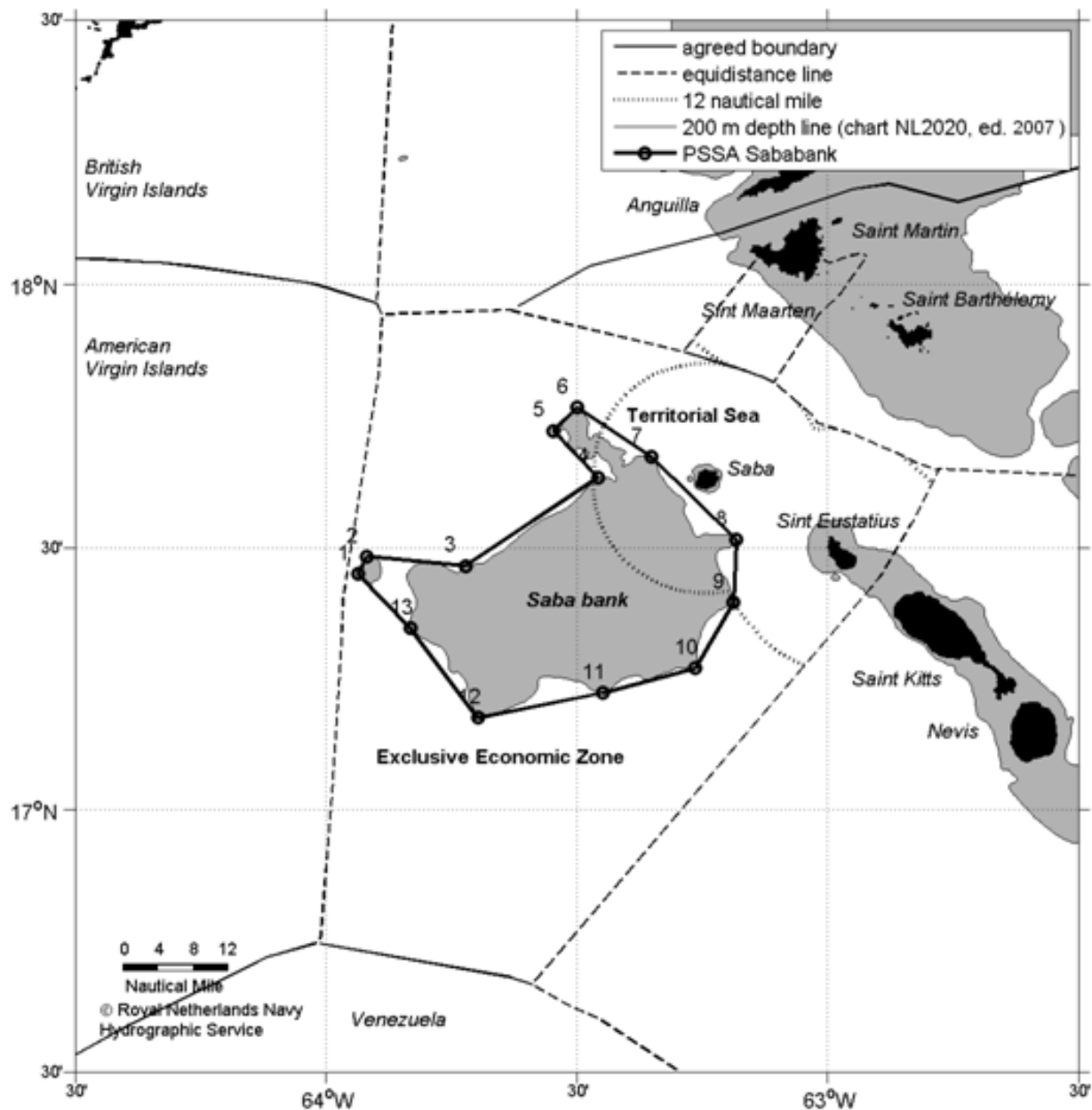
**Note:** This chart is based on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84))

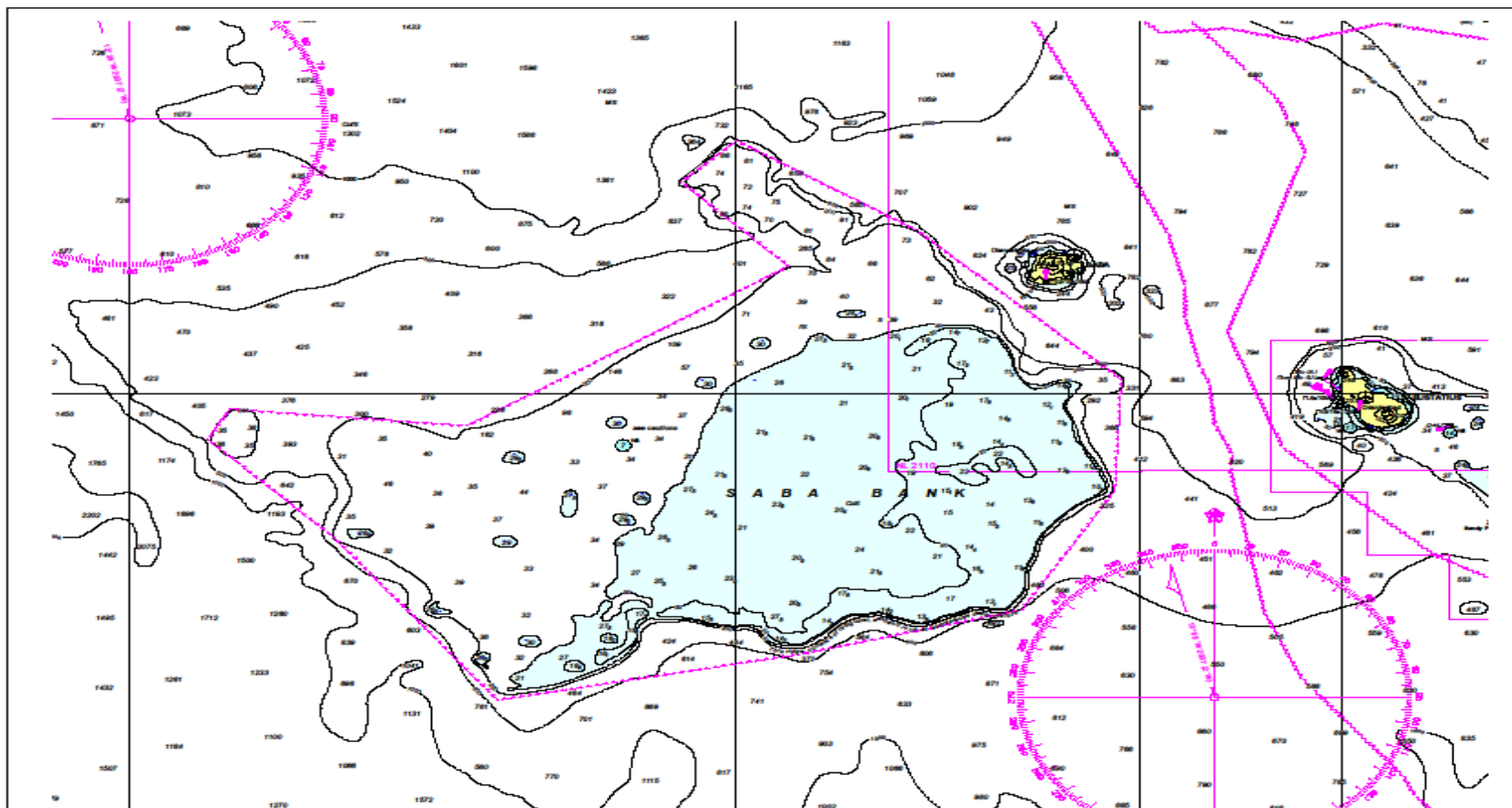
1.	17° 27'.06 N	063° 56'.14 W
2.	17° 29'.00 N	063° 55'.09 W
3.	17° 27'.94 N	063° 43'.32 W
4.	17° 38'.03 N	063° 27'.41 W
5.	17° 43'.35 N	063° 32'.74 W
6.	17° 45'.98 N	063° 29'.98 W
7.	17° 40'.34 N	063° 21'.10 W
8.	17° 30'.88 N	063° 10'.92 W
9.	17° 23'.80 N	063° 11'.25 W
10.	17° 16'.27 N	063° 15'.85 W
11.	17° 13'.44 N	063° 26'.89 W
12.	17° 10'.55 N	063° 41'.81 W
13.	17° 20'.85 N	063° 49'.89 W



## CHARTLET

### CHARTLETS OF THE MANDATORY NO ANCHORING AREA AND AREA TO BE AVOIDED





Map is an extract from:  
Netherlands Nautical Chart no. 2020, Edition November 2007  
Scale: 1:300,000  
This chart is based on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84)  
Royal Netherlands Navy Hydrographic Service

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**ANNEX 22**

**RESOLUTION MEPC.227(64)**

**Adopted on 5 October 2012**

**2012 GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFLUENT STANDARDS  
AND PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

NOTING resolution MEPC.159(55) by which the Committee adopted, at its fifty-fifth session, the *Revised Guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants* (the Revised Guidelines) and invited Governments to apply the Revised Guidelines when approving sewage treatment plants and provide the Organization with information on experience gained with their application, in particular, on successful testing of equipment against the standards contained in the Revised Guidelines,

NOTING ALSO resolution MEPC.200(62) by which the Committee adopted, at its sixty-second session, amendments to MARPOL Annex IV concerning Special Area provisions and the designation of the Baltic Sea as a special area, which are expected to enter into force on 1 January 2013,

NOTING FURTHER the provisions of regulations 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV, in which reference is made to the above-mentioned Revised Guidelines,

RECOGNIZING that the Revised Guidelines should be amended in order that current trends for the protection of the marine environment, the need to address particular oceanographical and ecological conditions of the special area designated, and developments in the design and effectiveness of commercially available sewage treatment plants be reflected; and the proliferation of differing unilateral more stringent standards that might be imposed worldwide be avoided,

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment, at its fifty-sixth session,

1. ADOPTS the *2012 Guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants*, the text of which is set out in the annex to this resolution;

2. INVITES governments to:

- .1 implement the 2012 Guidelines and apply them on or after 1 January 2016;  
and
- .2 provide the Organization with information on experience gained with the application of the 2012 Guidelines;

3. ALSO INVITES Governments to issue an appropriate "Certificate of type approval for sewage treatment plants" as referred to in paragraph 5.4.2 and the annex of the 2012 Guidelines and to recognize certificates issued under the authority of other Governments as having the same validity as certificates issued by them;
4. SUPERSEDES the *Revised Guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants*, adopted by resolution MEPC.159(55).

ANNEX

**2012 GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFLUENT STANDARDS  
AND PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS**

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6	Renewal and additional surveys
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ANNEX

Form of Certificate of Type Approval for Sewage Treatment Plants and appendix

## **2012 GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFLUENT STANDARDS AND PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

1.1.1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) adopted resolution MEPC.2(VI), *Recommendation on International Effluent Standards and Guidelines for Performance Tests for Sewage Treatment Plants in 1976*. MEPC 55 in October 2006 adopted, by resolution MEPC.159(55), the *Revised Guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants*, which superseded resolution MEPC.2(VI).

1.1.2 MEPC 62 adopted resolution MEPC.200(62) amending MARPOL by designating the Baltic Sea as a special area under Annex IV and prohibiting the discharge of sewage effluent from passenger ships operating in special areas, unless a passenger ship has in operation an approved sewage treatment plant implementing effluent standards and performance tests defined in the *2012 Guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants* (the Guidelines).

#### **1.2 Application**

1.2.1 These Guidelines amend the *Revised guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants*, adopted by resolution MEPC.159(55), by including the standards of section 4.2 that only apply to passenger ships which operate in MARPOL Annex IV special areas and which intend to discharge treated sewage effluent into the sea.

1.2.2 The requirements of these Guidelines, with the exception of the requirements in section 4.2, will apply to sewage treatment plants installed on or after 1 January 2016 on:

- .1 ships, other than passenger ships, in all areas; and
- .2 passenger ships outside MARPOL Annex IV special areas.

1.2.3 The requirements of these Guidelines, including those in section 4.2, will apply to sewage treatment plants installed on:

- .1 new passenger ships when operating in a MARPOL Annex IV special area and intending to discharge treated sewage effluent into the sea on or after 1 January 2016; and
- .2 existing passenger ships when operating in a MARPOL Annex IV special area and intending to discharge treated sewage effluent into the sea on or after 1 January 2018.

1.2.4 Sewage treatment plants installed prior to 1 January 2016 and on or after 1 January 2010, on ships other than passenger ships operating in MARPOL Annex IV special areas and intending to discharge treated sewage effluent into the sea, should comply with resolution MEPC.159(55).

1.2.5 Sewage treatment plants installed prior to 1 January 2010 on ships other than passenger ships operating in MARPOL Annex IV special areas and intending to discharge treated sewage effluent into the sea, should comply with resolution MEPC.2(VI).

### 1.3 Purpose

1.3.1 These Guidelines and specifications address the design, installation, performance and testing of sewage treatment plants required by regulations 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV.

1.3.2 The purpose of these Guidelines and specifications is:

- .1 to provide a uniform interpretation of the requirements of regulations 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV;
- .2 to assist Administrations in determining appropriate design, construction and operational testing and performance parameters for sewage treatment plants when such equipment is fitted in ships flying the flag of their State; and
- .3 to provide guidance for installation requirements.

## 2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 *Annex IV* – the revised Annex IV of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols (MARPOL), as amended by resolutions MEPC.115(51) and MEPC.200(62).

2.2 *Convention* – the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols (MARPOL).

2.3 Dilution ( $Q_d$ ) – is dilution water, grey water, process water, and/or seawater introduced to the sewage treatment plant after the influent sample point and after the influent flow measurement device, see figure 1.

2.4 *Effluent* ( $Q_e$ ) – treated wastewater produced by the sewage treatment plant, see figure 1.

2.5 Flush water – transport medium used to carry sewage or other wastes from toilets or urinals to the treatment system.

2.6 *Geometric mean* – the  $n$ th root of the product of  $n$  numbers.

2.7 *Grey water* – is drainage from dishwater, galley sink, shower, laundry, bath and washbasin drains and does not include drainage from toilets, urinals, hospitals, and animal spaces, as defined in regulation 1.3 of MARPOL Annex IV and does not include drainage from cargo spaces.

2.8 *Hydraulic loading* – system design flow rate of waste water ( $Q_i$ ) into the sewage treatment plant.

2.9 *Influent* ( $Q_i$ ) – Liquid containing sewage, grey water or other liquid streams, to be processed by the treatment plant, see figure 1.

2.10 *Sample point* – A point for manual collection of a representative sample of influent and effluent without opening tanks, voids or vents, see figure 1.

2.11 *Testing on board* – testing, for the purpose of type approval, carried out on a sewage treatment plant installed on a ship.

2.12 *Testing ashore* – testing ashore, for the purpose of type approval, carried out on a sewage treatment plant.

2.13 *Thermotolerant coliforms* – the group of coliform bacteria which produce gas from lactose in 48 hours at 44.5°C. These organisms are sometimes referred to as "faecal coliforms"; however, the term "thermotolerant coliforms" is now accepted as more appropriate, since not all of these organisms are of faecal origin.

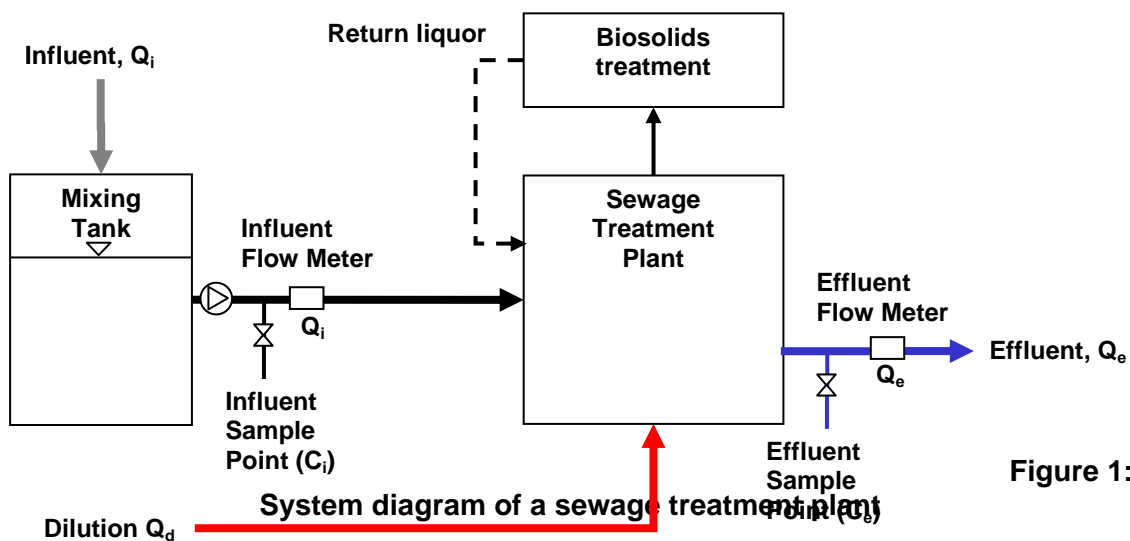


Figure 1:

### 3 GENERAL

3.1 An approved sewage treatment plant should meet the technical specifications in section 4 and the tests outlined in these Guidelines. However, section 4.2 on nitrogen and phosphorous removal applies to passenger ships operating within a special area intending to discharge treated sewage effluent into the sea. It should also be noted that, when ships are operating approved sewage treatment plants, MARPOL Annex IV also provides that the effluent shall not produce visible floating solids or cause discolouration of the surrounding water.

3.2 In meeting the effluent standards in section 4, an approved sewage treatment plant should not rely solely on dilution of wastewater. Where amounts of dilution are deemed essential to a treatment process, the effluent standards in section 4 having concentration limits (mg/l) should be adjusted proportionally using dilution compensation factor  $Q_i/Q_e$  to take account of dilution  $Q_d$ . In addition, for effluent standards in section 4 having a percentage reduction, the geometric mean of the daily percentage reduction values should be calculated using the accumulated flow  $Q_i$  and  $Q_e$  over each 24-hour test day, in terms of l/day, multiplied by the geometric mean of the corresponding concentration  $C_i$  and  $C_e$  for the same 24-hour test day, in terms of mg/l.

The overall percentage reduction over the entire test period  $n$  is:



$$PR = \sqrt[n]{PR_1 \cdot PR_2 \cdots PR_n} \cdot 100 ,$$

where  $PR_n$  is the daily removal value:

$$PR_n = \frac{\left( \frac{(Q_i)_n \cdot \sqrt[s]{(C_i)_1 \cdot (C_i)_2 \cdots (C_i)_s}}{1000} \right)_n - \left( \frac{(Q_e)_n \cdot \sqrt[s]{(C_e)_1 \cdot (C_e)_2 \cdots (C_e)_s}}{1000} \right)_n}{\left( \frac{(Q_i)_n \cdot \sqrt[s]{(C_i)_1 \cdot (C_i)_2 \cdots (C_i)_s}}{1000} \right)_n}$$

where:

$n$  represents the test day number; and

$s$  represents the sample number collected on test day  $n$

3.3 It is acknowledged that the performance of sewage treatment plants may vary considerably when the system is tested ashore under simulated shipboard conditions or on board a ship under actual operating conditions. Where testing ashore demonstrates that a system complies with the standards, but subsequent onboard testing does not meet the standards, the Administration should determine the reason and take it into account when deciding whether to type approve the plant.

3.4 It is recognized that Administrations may wish to modify the specific details outlined in these Guidelines to take account of very large, very small or unique sewage treatment plants.

## 4 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

4.1 For the purpose of regulations 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV, a sewage treatment plant should meet the following effluent standards when tested for its Certificate of Type Approval by the Administration:

### .1 Thermotolerant Coliform Standard

The geometric mean of the thermotolerant coliform count of the samples of effluent taken during the test period should not exceed 100 thermotolerant coliforms/100 ml as determined by membrane filter, multiple tube fermentation or an equivalent analytical procedure.

### .2 Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Standard

- .1 The geometric mean of the total suspended solids content of the samples of effluent taken during the test period should not exceed 35 Qi/Qe mg/l.

- .2 Where the sewage treatment plant is tested on board ship, the maximum total suspended solids content of the samples of effluent taken during the test period may be adjusted to take account of the total suspended solid content of the flushing water. In allowing this adjustment in maximum TSS, Administrations should ensure sufficient tests of TSS are taken of the flushing water throughout the testing period to establish an accurate geometric mean to be used as the adjustment figure (defined as  $x$ ). In no cases should the maximum allowed TSS be greater than  $(35 \text{ plus } x) \text{ Qi/Qe mg/l}$ .

Method of testing should be by:

- .1 filtration of representative sample through a  $0.45 \mu\text{m}$  filter membrane, drying at  $105^\circ\text{C}$  and weighing; or
  - .2 centrifuging of a representative sample (for at least five minutes with mean acceleration of  $2,800\text{--}3,200 \text{ g}$ ), drying at least  $105^\circ\text{C}$  and weighing; or
  - .3 other internationally accepted equivalent test standard.
- .3 Biochemical oxygen demand without nitrification and chemical oxygen demand

Administrations should ensure the sewage treatment plant is designed to reduce both soluble and insoluble organic substances to meet the requirement that, the geometric mean of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand without nitrification ( $\text{BOD}_5$  without nitrification) of the samples of effluent taken during the test period does not exceed  $25 \text{ Qi/Qe mg/l}$  and the chemical oxygen demand (COD) does not exceed  $125 \text{ Qi/Qe mg/l}$ . The test method standard should be ISO 5815 1:2003 for  $\text{BOD}_5$  without nitrification and ISO 15705:2002 for COD, or other internationally accepted equivalent test standards.

- .4 pH

The pH of the samples of effluent taken during the test period should be between 6 and 8.5.

- .5 Zero or non-detected values

For thermotolerant coliforms zero values should be replaced with a value of 1 thermotolerant coliform/100 ml to allow the calculation of the geometric mean. For total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand without nitrification and chemical oxygen demand values below the limit of detection should be replaced with one half the limit of detection to allow the calculation of the geometric mean.

4.2 For the purpose of regulation 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV, a sewage treatment plant installed on a passenger ship intending to discharge sewage effluent in special areas should additionally meet the following effluent standards when tested for its Certificate of Type Approval by the Administration:

.1 Nitrogen and phosphorus removal standard

The geometric mean of the total nitrogen and phosphorus content of the samples of effluent taken during the test period should not exceed:

.1 total nitrogen<sup>1</sup>: 20 Qi/Qe mg/l or at least 70 per cent reduction<sup>2</sup>;

.2 total phosphorus: 1.0 Qi/Qe mg/l or at least 80 per cent reduction<sup>3</sup>.

.2 Method of testing should be:

.1 ISO 29441:2010 for total nitrogen; and

.2 ISO 6878:2004 for total phosphorus; or

.3 other internationally accepted equivalent test standard.

4.3 Where the sewage treatment plant has been tested ashore, the initial survey should include installation and commissioning of the sewage treatment plant.

4.4 A review of the Nitrogen and Phosphorus removal standard set forth in paragraph 4.2.1 of the Guidelines should be undertaken by the Committee at its sixty-seventh session (second part of year 2014) to determine that the required removal standards for Nitrogen and Phosphorus are met by type approved sewage treatment plants, or such systems in development, taking into account the results of on board and ashore testing in accordance with section 5 of the 2012 Guidelines. In order to accomplish this, the Committee decided to establish a review group at MEPC 67.

4.5 The Committee, based on the information provided by the review group, should decide whether it is possible for ships to comply with the standard in paragraph 4.2.1 with the dates set out in paragraph 1.2.3. If a decision is taken that it is not possible or practicable for ships to comply, then the Guidelines should be amended accordingly.

## 5 TESTING CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Testing of the operational performance of a sewage treatment plant should be conducted in accordance with the following subparagraphs. Unless otherwise noted, the subparagraphs apply to testing both on board and ashore.

### 5.2 Raw sewage quality

5.2.1 Sewage treatment plants tested ashore – the influent should be fresh sewage consisting of faecal matter, urine, toilet paper and flush water to which, for testing purposes primary sewage sludge has been added as necessary to attain a minimum total suspended solids concentration appropriate for the number of persons and hydraulic loading for which the sewage treatment plant will be certified. The testing should take into account the type of system (for example, vacuum or gravity toilets) and any water or grey water that may be

---

<sup>1</sup> Total nitrogen means the sum of total Kjeldahl nitrogen (organic and ammoniacal nitrogen) nitrate-nitrogen and nitrite-nitrogen.

<sup>2</sup> Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.

<sup>3</sup> Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.

added for flushing to the sewage before treatment. In any case the influent concentration of total suspended solids should be no less than 500 mg/l.

5.2.2 Sewage treatment plants tested on board – the influent may consist of the sewage generated under normal operational conditions. In any case the average influent concentration of total suspended solids should be not less than 500 mg/l.

5.2.3 Influent should be assessed without the contribution of any return liquors, wash water, or recirculates, etc., generated from the sewage treatment plant.

### **5.3 Duration and timing of test**

The duration of the test period should be a minimum of 10 days and should be timed to capture normal operational conditions, taking into account the type of system and the number of persons and hydraulic loading for which the sewage treatment plant will be type approved. Noting that the systems need a period of stabilization, the test should commence after steady-state conditions have been reached by the sewage treatment plant under test.

### **5.4 Loading factors**

5.4.1 During the test period, the sewage treatment plant should be tested under conditions of minimum, average and maximum volumetric loadings:

- .1 for testing ashore, these loadings should be as laid down in the manufacturer's specifications. Figure 2 shows suggested timings for sampling each loading factor; and
- .2 for testing on board, minimum loading should represent that generated by the number of persons on the ship when it is alongside in port, and average and maximum loadings should represent those generated by the number of persons on the ship at sea and should take account of meal times and watch rotations.

5.4.2 The Administration should undertake to assess the capability of the sewage treatment plant to produce an effluent in accordance with the standards prescribed by section 4 following minimum, average and maximum volumetric loadings. The range of conditions under which the effluent standards were met should be recorded on the Certificate of Type Approval. The form of the Certificate of Type Approval and appendix is set out in the annex to these Guidelines.

### **5.5 Sampling methods and frequency**

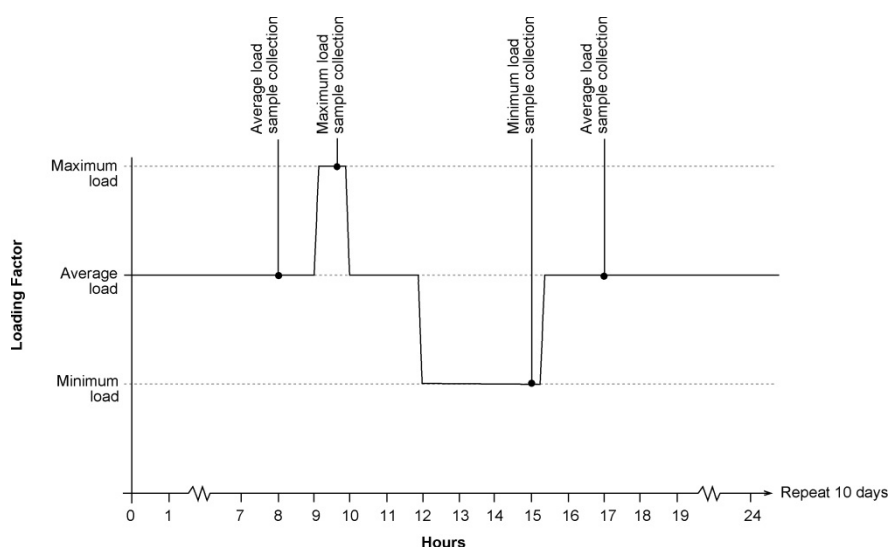
5.5.1 Administrations should ensure that the sewage treatment plant is installed in a manner which facilitates the collection of samples, see figure 1. Sampling should be carried out in a manner and at a frequency which is representative of the effluent quality. Figure 2 provides a suggested frequency for sampling, however, the frequency should take account of the residence time of the influent in the sewage treatment plant. A minimum of 40 effluent samples should be collected to allow a statistical analysis of the testing data (e.g. geometric mean, maximum, minimum and variance).

5.5.2 Influent sample point should be upstream of any return liquors, wash water, or recirculates generated from the sewage treatment plant. Where such a sample point is not readily available on ships, the flows and concentrations of these return liquors, wash water, or

recirculates generated from the sewage treatment plant should be measured, so that the load can be taken away from the load of influent.

5.5.3 An influent sample should be taken and analysed for every effluent sample taken and the results recorded to ensure compliance with section 4. If possible, additional influent and effluent samples should be taken to allow for a margin of error. Samples should be appropriately preserved prior to analysis particularly if there is to be a significant delay between collection and analysis or during times of high ambient temperature.

5.5.4 Any disinfectant residual in samples should be neutralized when the sample is collected to prevent unrealistic bacteria kill or chemical oxidation of organic matter by the disinfectant brought about by artificially extended contact times. Chlorine (if used) concentration and pH should be measured prior to neutralization.



**Figure 2: Suggested hydraulic loading factors and sampling frequency for testing sewage treatment plants. May be modified as necessary to take account of characteristics of individual sewage treatment plants**

## 5.6 Analytical testing of effluent

The Administration should give consideration to the recording of other parameters in addition to those required (thermotolerant coliforms, total suspended solids, BOD<sub>5</sub> without nitrification, COD, pH and residual chlorine) with a view to future technological development. These parameters include total solids, volatile solids, settleable solids, volatile suspended solids, turbidity, total organic carbon, total coliforms and faecal streptococci.

## 5.7 Disinfectant residual

The potential adverse environmental effects of many disinfectant residuals and by-products, such as those associated with the use of chlorine or its compounds, are well recognized. It is, therefore, recommended that Administrations encourage the use of ozone, ultraviolet irradiation or any other disinfectants which minimize adverse environmental effects, whilst pursuing the thermotolerant coliform standard. When chlorine is used as a disinfectant, the Administration should be satisfied that the best technical practice is used to keep the disinfectant residual in the effluent below 0.5 mg/l.

## **5.8      Scaling considerations**

Only full-scale marine sewage treatment plants should be accepted for testing purposes. The Administration may certify a range of the manufacturer's equipment sizes employing the same principles and technology, but due consideration should be given to limitations on performance which might arise from scaling up or scaling down. In the case of very large, very small or unique sewage treatment plants, certification may be based on results of prototype tests. Where possible, confirmatory tests should be performed on the final installation of such sewage treatment plants.

## **5.9      Environmental testing of the sewage treatment plant**

5.9.1 The Administration should ensure that the sewage treatment plant can operate under conditions of tilt consistent with internationally acceptable shipboard practice up to 22.5° in any plane from the normal operating position.

5.9.2 Tests for certification should be carried out over the range of salinity and the range of temperatures for ambient air and flush water specified by the manufacturer, and the Administration should be satisfied that such specifications are adequate for the conditions under which the equipment must operate.

5.9.3 Control and sensor components should be subjected to environmental testing to verify their suitability for marine use. The Test Specifications section in part 3 of the annex to the Revised Guidelines and Specifications for Pollution Prevention Equipment for Machinery Space Bilges of Ships (resolution MEPC.107(49)) provides guidance in this respect.

5.9.4 Any limitation on the conditions of operation should be recorded on the certificate.

5.9.5 The Administration should also consider requiring the manufacturer to include in the operating and maintenance manuals, a list of chemicals and materials suitable for use in the operation of the sewage treatment plant.

## **5.10    Other considerations**

5.10.1 The type and model of the sewage treatment plant and the name of the manufacturer should be noted by means of a durable label firmly affixed directly to the sewage treatment plant. This label should include the date of manufacture and any operational or installation limits considered necessary by the manufacturer or the Administration.

5.10.2 Administrations should examine the manufacturer's installation, operating and maintenance manuals for adequacy and completeness. The ship should have on board at all times a manual detailing the operational and maintenance procedures for the sewage treatment plant, including safety information about the chemicals and materials actually used in the operation of the sewage treatment plant.

5.10.3 Qualifications of testing facilities should be carefully examined by the Administration as a prerequisite to their participation in the testing programme. Every attempt should be made to assure uniformity among the various facilities.

## **6 RENEWAL AND ADDITIONAL SURVEYS**

Administrations should endeavour to ensure, when conducting renewal or additional surveys in accordance with regulations 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 of MARPOL Annex IV, that the sewage treatment plant continues to perform in accordance with the conditions outlined in regulation 4.1.1 of MARPOL Annex IV.

## **7 FAMILIARIZATION OF SHIP PERSONNEL IN THE USE OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT**

Recognizing that the appropriate regulations relating to familiarization are contained within the Ships Safety Management Systems under the International Safety Management Code, Administrations are reminded that ship staff training should include familiarization in the operation and maintenance of the sewage treatment plant.

## **8 MAINTENANCE**

Routine maintenance of the system should be clearly defined by the manufacturer in the associated operating and maintenance manuals. All routine and repair maintenance should be recorded.

ANNEX

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF TYPE APPROVAL  
FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS AND APPENDIX

BADGE  
OR  
CIPHER

NAME OF ADMINISTRATION

**CERTIFICATE OF TYPE APPROVAL  
FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS**

This is to certify that the sewage treatment plant, type .....,  
having a designed hydraulic loading of ..... cubic metres per day, ( $m^3/day$ ), an organic  
loading of ..... kg per day biochemical oxygen demand without nitrification ( $BOD_5$  without  
nitrification) and of the design shown on drawings Nos. ....  
manufactured by .....  
has been examined and satisfactorily tested in accordance with the International Maritime  
Organization resolution MEPC.227(64) to meet the operational requirements referred to in  
regulations 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV of the International Convention for the  
Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols  
(as amended by resolutions MEPC.115(51) and MEPC.200(62)).

The tests on the sewage treatment plant were carried out  
ashore at\* .....  
on board at\* .....  
and completed on .....

The sewage treatment plant was tested and produced an effluent which, on analysis,  
produces:

- .1 a geometric mean of no more than 100 thermotolerant coliforms/100 ml;
- .2 a geometric mean of total suspended solids of 35 Qi/Qe mg/l if tested ashore or the  
maximum total suspended solids not exceeding (35 plus x) Qi/Qe mg/l for the  
ambient water used for flushing purposes if tested on board;
- .3 a geometric mean of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand without nitrification  
( $BOD_5$  without nitrification) of no more than 25 Qi/Qe mg/l;
- .4 a geometric mean of chemical oxygen demand (COD) of no more than  
125 Qi/Qe mg/l;
- .5 pH between 6 and 8.5;
- .6 a geometric mean of total nitrogen of no more than 20 Qi/Qe mg/l or at least 70 per  
cent reduction; and
- .7 a geometric mean of total phosphorus of no more than 1.0 Qi/Qe mg/l or at least  
80 per cent reduction\*\*.

The Administration confirms that the sewage treatment plant can operate at angles of  
inclination of  $22.5^\circ$  in any plane from the normal operating position.

Details of the tests and the results obtained are shown on the appendix to this Certificate.

---

\* Delete as appropriate.

\*\* Delete for ships other than passenger ships intending to discharge sewage effluent in Special Areas.



A plate or durable label containing data of the manufacturer's name, type and serial numbers, hydraulic loading and date of manufacture should be fitted on each sewage treatment plant.

A copy of this certificate should be carried on board any ship equipped with the above described sewage treatment plant.

Official stamp

Signed

.....

Administration of .....

Dated this ..... day of..... 20.....

**APPENDIX TO  
CERTIFICATE OF TYPE APPROVAL FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS**

BADGE OR CIPHER
-----------------------

Test results and details of tests conducted on samples from the sewage treatment plant in accordance with resolution MEPC.227(64):

Sewage treatment plant, Type .....  
Manufactured by .....  
Organization conducting the test .....  
Designed hydraulic loading ..... m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Designed organic loading ..... kg/day BOD

Number of effluent samples tested .....  
Number of influent samples tested .....  
Total suspended solids influent quality ..... mg/l  
Total nitrogen influent quality ..... mg/l as nitrogen\*  
Total phosphorus influent quality ..... mg/l as phosphorus\*

BOD<sub>5</sub> without nitrification influent quality ..... mg/l  
Maximum hydraulic loading ..... m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Minimum hydraulic loading ..... m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Average hydraulic loading (Q<sub>i</sub>) ..... m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Effluent flow (Q<sub>e</sub>) ..... m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Dilution compensation factor (Q<sub>i</sub>/Q<sub>e</sub>) .....  
Geometric mean of total suspended solids ..... mg/l  
Geometric mean of the thermotolerant coliform count ..... coliforms/100 ml  
Geometric mean of BOD<sub>5</sub> without nitrification ..... mg/l  
Geometric mean of COD ..... mg/l  
Geometric mean of total nitrogen ..... mg/l\* or %\*  
Geometric mean of total phosphorus ..... mg/l\* or %\*  
Maximum pH: .....  
Minimum pH: .....  
Type of disinfectant used .....  
If Chlorine - residual Chlorine:  
    Maximum ..... mg/l  
    Minimum ..... mg/l  
    Geometric Mean ..... mg/l

Was the sewage treatment plant tested with:

Fresh water flushing?	Yes/No*
Salt water flushing?	Yes/No*
Fresh and salt water flushing?	Yes/No*
Grey water added?	Yes – proportion: /No*

Was the sewage treatment plant tested against the environmental conditions specified in section 5.9 of resolution MEPC.227(64):

---

\* Delete as appropriate.

Temperature ..... Yes/No\*  
Humidity ..... Yes/No\*  
Inclination ..... Yes/No\*  
Vibration ..... Yes/No\*  
Reliability of Electrical and Electronic Equipment ..... Yes/No\*

Limitations and the conditions of operation are imposed:

Salinity .....  
Temperature .....  
Humidity .....  
Inclination .....  
Vibration .....

Results of other parameters tested .....

Official stamp ..... Signed  
.....

Administration of .....

Dated this ..... day of..... 20.....

---

\* Delete as appropriate.

\*\*\*

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MEPC.1/Circ.795  
12 October 2012

**UNIFIED INTERPRETATIONS TO MARPOL ANNEX VI**

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its sixty-fourth session (1 to 5 October 2012), approved Unified Interpretations to MARPOL Annex VI (MEPC 64/23, paragraphs 4.25 and 4.112.5).

2 The Unified Interpretations, as approved by the Committee, are set out in the annex hereto.

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## ANNEX

### UNIFIED INTERPRETATIONS TO MARPOL ANNEX VI

#### Regulation 2

##### *Definitions*

Regulation 2.23 reads as follows:

- "23      *New ships* means a ship:
- .1          for which building contract is placed on or after 1 January 2013; or
  - .2          in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2013; or
  - .3          the delivery of which is on or after 1 July 2015."

##### ***Interpretation:***

For application of the definition "new ships" specified in regulation 2.23 of MARPOL Annex VI to each Phase specified in table 1 of regulation 21 of MARPOL Annex VI, it should be interpreted as follows:

- .1          the date specified in regulation 2.23.1 of MARPOL Annex VI should be replaced with the start date of each Phase;
- .2          the date specified in regulation 2.23.2 of MARPOL Annex VI should be replaced with the date six months after the start date of each Phase; and
- .3          the date specified in regulation 2.23.3 of MARPOL Annex VI, should for Phase 1, 2 and 3 be replaced with the date 48 months after the start date of each Phase.

With the above interpretations, the required EEDI of each Phase is applied to the following new ship which falls into one of the categories defined in regulations 2.25 to 2.31 of MARPOL Annex VI and to which chapter 4 of MARPOL Annex VI is applicable.

(a)      The required EEDI of Phase 0 is applied to the following new ship:

- .1          for which the building contract is placed in Phase 0, and the delivery is before 1 January 2019; or
  - .2          the building contract of which is placed before Phase 0, and the delivery is on or after 1 July 2015 and before 1 January 2019; or
- in the absence of a building contract,
- .3          the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2013 and before 1 July 2015, and the delivery is before 1 January 2019; or

- .4 the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction before 1 July 2013, and the delivery is on or after 1 July 2015 and before 1 January 2019.
- (b) The required EEDI of Phase 1 is applied to the following new ship:
- .1 for which the building contract is placed in Phase 1, and the delivery is before 1 January 2024; or
  - .2 the building contract of which is placed before Phase 1, and the delivery is on or after 1 January 2019 and before 1 January 2024; or
- in the absence of a building contract,
- .3 the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2015 and before 1 July 2020, and the delivery is before 1 January 2024; or
  - .4 the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction before 1 July 2015, and the delivery is on or after 1 January 2019 and before 1 January 2024.
- (c) The required EEDI of Phase 2 is applied to the following new ship:
- .1 for which the building contract is placed in Phase 2, and the delivery is before 1 January 2029; or
  - .2 the building contract of which is placed before Phase 2, and the delivery is on or after 1 January 2024 and before 1 January 2029; or
- in the absence of a building contract,
- .3 the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2020 and before 1 July 2025, and the delivery is before 1 January 2029; or
  - .4 the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction before 1 July 2020, and the delivery is on or after 1 January 2024 and before 1 January 2029.
- (d) The required EEDI of Phase 3 is applied to the following new ship:
- .1 for which the building contract is placed in Phase 3; or
  - .2 in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2025; or
  - .3 the delivery of which is on or after 1 January 2029.

Regulation 2.24 reads as follows:

- "24 *Major Conversion* means in relation to chapter 4 of this Annex a conversion of a ship:
- .1 which substantially alters the dimensions, carrying capacity or engine power of the ship; or

- .2 which changes the type of the ship; or
- .3 the intent of which in the opinion of the Administration is substantially to prolong the life of the ship; or
- .4 which otherwise so alters the ship that, if it were a new ship, it would become subject to relevant provisions of the present Convention not applicable to it as an existing ship; or
- .5 which substantially alters the energy efficiency of the ship and includes any modifications that could cause the ship to exceed the applicable required EEDI as set out in regulation 21 of this Annex."

**Interpretation:**

1 For regulation 2.24.1 of MARPOL Annex VI, any substantial change in hull dimensions and/or capacity (e.g. change of length between perpendiculars ( $L_{PP}$ ) or change of assigned freeboard) should be considered a major conversion. Any substantial increase of total engine power for propulsion (e.g. 5 per cent or more) should be considered a major conversion. In any case, it is the Administration's authority to evaluate and decide whether an alteration should be considered as major conversion, consistent with chapter 4 of MARPOL Annex VI.

2 Notwithstanding paragraph 1, for regulation 2.24.5 of MARPOL Annex VI, the effect on attained EEDI as a result of any change of ship's parameters, particularly any increase in total engine power for propulsion, should be investigated. In any case, it is the Administration's authority to evaluate and decide whether an alteration should be considered as major conversion, consistent with chapter 4 of MARPOL Annex VI.

3 A company may, at any time, voluntarily request re-certification of EEDI with IEE Certificate reissuance on the basis of any new improvements to the ship efficiency that are not considered to be major conversion.

4 In regulation 2.24.4 of MARPOL Annex VI, terms "new ship" and "existing ship" should be understood as they are used in MARPOL Annex I regulation 1.9.1.4, rather than as the defined terms in regulations 2.22 and 2.23.

5 The term "a ship" referred to in regulation 5.4.2 of MARPOL Annex VI is interpreted as "new ship."

Regulation 2.30 reads as follows:

"30 *Refrigerated cargo carrier* means a ship designed exclusively for the carriage of refrigerated cargoes in holds."

**Interpretation:**

Ships dedicated to the carriage of fruit juice in refrigerated cargo tanks should be categorized as refrigerated cargo carrier.



## **Regulation 5**

### *Surveys*

Regulation 5.4.4 reads as follows:

- "4 For existing ships, the verification of the requirement to have a SEEMP on board according to regulation 22 shall take place at the first intermediate or renewal survey identified in paragraph 1 of this regulation, whichever is the first, on or after 1 January 2013."

## **Regulation 6**

### *Issue or endorsement of a Certificates*

Regulation 6.4 reads as follows:

- "4 An International Energy Efficiency Certificate for the ship shall be issued after a survey in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5.4 of this Annex to any ship of 400 gross tonnage and above before that ship may engage in voyages to ports or offshore terminals under the jurisdiction of other Parties."

## **Regulation 22**

### *Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*

Regulation 22.1 reads as follows:

- "1 Each ship shall keep on board a ship specific Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). This may form part of the ship's Safety Management System (SMS)."

### ***Interpretation:***

- 1 The International Energy Efficiency Certificate (IEEC) shall be issued for both new and existing ships to which chapter 4 of MARPOL Annex VI applies.
- 2 The SEEMP required by regulation 22.1 of MARPOL Annex VI is not required to be placed on board an existing ship to which this regulation applies until such time as the verification survey specified in regulation 5.4.4 of MARPOL Annex VI is carried out.
- 3 For existing ships, a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) required in accordance with regulation 22 shall be verified on board according to regulation 5.4.4, and an IEEC shall be issued, not later than the first intermediate or renewal MARPOL Annex VI chapter 2 survey, whichever is the sooner, on or after 1 January 2013, i.e. a survey connected to an intermediate/renewal survey of the IAPP Certificate.
- 4 The intermediate or renewal survey referenced in 2 relates solely to the timing for the verification of the SEEMP on board, i.e. these IAPPC survey windows will also become the IEEC initial survey date for existing ships. The SEEMP is however a survey item solely under the new MARPOL Annex VI, chapter 4, and is not a survey item relating to IAPPC surveys.
- 5 In the event that the SEEMP is not found on board during the first intermediate/renewal survey of the IAPP Certificate on or after 1 January 2013, then the RO should seek the advice of the Administration concerning the issuance of an IEEC and be

guided accordingly. However, the validity of the IAPP Certificate is not impacted by the lack of a SEEMP as the SEEMP is a survey item solely under the new MARPOL Annex VI, chapter 4, and not under the IAPPC surveys.

6 With respect to ships required to keep on board a SEEMP, such ships exclude platforms (including FPSOs and FSUs) and drilling rigs, regardless of their propulsion.

7 SEEMP should be established in a working language or languages understood by ship's personnel.

## Regulation 8

### *Form of Certificates*

Regulation 8.1 reads as follows:

"1 The International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate shall be drawn up in a form corresponding to the model given in appendix I to this Annex and shall be at least in English, French or Spanish. If an official language of the issuing country is also used, this shall prevail in case of a dispute or discrepancy."

## Appendix 1

### *Form of International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) Certificate (Regulation 8)*

Section 2.3 of supplement to International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate reads as follows:

#### 2.3 Sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) and particulate matter (regulation 14)

2.3.1 When the ship operates outside of an Emission Control Area specified in regulation 14.3, the ship uses:

- .1 fuel oil with a sulphur content as documented by bunker delivery notes that does not exceed the limit value of:
  - 4.50% m/m (not applicable on or after 1 January 2012); or ☐
  - 3.50% m/m (not applicable on or after 1 January 2020); or ☐
  - 0.50% m/m, and/or ..... ☐
- .2 an equivalent arrangement approved in accordance with regulation 4.1 as listed in 2.6 that is at least as effective in terms of SO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions as compared to using a fuel oil with a sulphur content limit value of:
  - 4.50% m/m (not applicable on or after 1 January 2012); or ☐
  - 3.50% m/m (not applicable on or after 1 January 2020); or ☐
  - 0.50% m/m ..... ☐

2.3.2 When the ship operates inside an Emission Control Area specified in regulation 14.3, the ship uses:

- .1 fuel oil with a sulphur content as documented by bunker delivery notes that does not exceed the limit value of:
  - 1.00% m/m (not applicable on or after 1 January 2015); or ☐
  - 0.10% m/m, and/or ..... ☐
- .2 an equivalent arrangement approved in accordance with regulation 4.1 as listed in 2.6 that is at least as effective in terms of SO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions as compared to using a fuel oil with a sulphur content limit value of:
  - 1.00% m/m (not applicable on or after 1 January 2015); or ☐
  - 0.10% m/m ..... ☐

***Interpretation:***

Section 2.3 of the supplement ("as documented by bunker delivery notes") allows for an "x" to be entered in advance of the dates indicated in all of the relevant check boxes recognizing that the bunker delivery notes, required to be retained on board for a minimum period of three years, provide the subsequent means to check that a ship is actually operating in a manner consistent with the intent as given in section 2.3.

**Regulation 16.9**

*Shipboard incineration*

Regulation 16.9 reads as follows:

For incinerators installed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 6.1 of this regulation the combustion chamber gas outlet temperature shall be monitored at all times the unit is in operation. Where that incinerator is of the continuous-feed type, waste shall not be fed into the unit when the combustion chamber gas outlet temperature is below 850°C. Where that incinerator is of the batch-loaded type, the unit shall be designed so that the combustion chamber gas outlet temperature shall reach 600°C within five minutes after start-up and will thereafter stabilize at a temperature not less than 850°C.

***Interpretation:***

For application of this regulation the term "waste shall not be fed into the unit" should be interpreted as follows:

The introduction of sludge oil, generated during normal operation of a ship, into a continuous-feed type incinerator during the warm-up process at combustion chamber temperatures above 500°C\* in order to achieve the normal operation combustion chamber temperature of 850°C is allowed. The combustion chamber flue gas outlet temperature should reach 850°C within the period of time specified in the manufacturer's operations manual but should not be more than five minutes.

---

\* For the introduction of sludge oil into the incinerator, two conditions need to be fulfilled to secure smokeless and complete combustion:

- .1 the combustion chamber flue gas outlet temperature has to be above 850°C as required by regulation 16.9 of MARPOL Annex VI to ensure smokeless combustion; and
- .2 the combustion chamber temperature (material temperature of the fire brickwork) has to be above 500°C to ensure a sufficient evaporation of the burnable components of the sludge oil.

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Circular letter No.3315  
15 October 2012

To: All IMO Members  
Parties to the MARPOL Convention which are not members of IMO

Subject: **Amendments to MARPOL and the Condition Assessment Scheme**

1 MEPC 64 (1 to 5 October 2012) considered and approved the following draft amendments with a view to adoption at MEPC 65 (13 to 17 May 2013):

- .1 draft amendments to MARPOL Annexes I and II (to make the RO Code mandatory);
- .2 draft amendments to Form A and Form B of Supplements to the IOPP Certificate under MARPOL Annex I; and
- .3 draft amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (resolution MEPC.94(46), as amended).

2 The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith, in accordance with article 16(2)(a) of the MARPOL Convention, the text of the draft amendments referred to above, given in the annex, with a view to their consideration for adoption at MEPC 65 in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the said Convention.

\*\*\*



## **ANNEX**

### **DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973**

#### **ANNEX 1**

#### **Draft Amendments to MARPOL Annexes I and II (to make the RO Code mandatory)**

##### **Amendments to MARPOL Annex I**

###### **Regulation 6**

The existing text of last sentence of subparagraph 3.1 is replaced by the following:

"Such organizations shall be authorized by the Administration in accordance with the provisions of the present annex and with the Code for recognized organizations (RO Code) adopted by the Organization by resolution [MEPC...], provided that:

- .1 the provisions of part I and part II of the RO Code are mandatory and shall be fully complied with;
- .2 the related guidance contained in part III of the RO Code should be taken into account to the greatest degree possible in order to achieve a more uniform implementation of the RO Code;
- .3 amendments to part I and part II of the RO Code shall be adopted, brought into force and take effect in accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the present Convention concerning the amendment procedures applicable to this annex; and
- .4 part III of the RO Code is non-mandatory and shall be amended by the Marine Environment Protection Committee and the Maritime Safety Committee in accordance with their rules of procedure provided that any amendments adopted by the MSC and the MEPC will be identical and will come into effect at the same time."

##### **Amendments to MARPOL Annex II**

###### **Regulation 8**

The existing text of subparagraph 2.2 is replaced by the following:

"Organizations referred to in paragraph 2.1 of this regulation shall be authorized by the Administration in accordance with the provisions of the present annex and with the Code for recognized organizations (RO Code) adopted by the Organization by resolution [MEPC...], provided that:

- .1 the provisions of part I and part II of the RO Code are mandatory and shall be fully complied with;

- .2 the related guidance contained in part III of the RO Code should be taken into account to the greatest degree possible in order to achieve a more uniform implementation of the RO Code;
- .3 amendments to part I and part II of the RO Code shall be adopted, brought into force and take effect in accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the present Convention concerning the amendment procedures applicable to this annex; and
- .4 part III of the RO Code is non-mandatory and shall be amended by the Marine Environment Protection Committee and the Maritime Safety Committee in accordance with their rules of procedure provided that any amendments adopted by the MSC and the MEPC will be identical and will come into effect at the same time."

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ANNEX 2

**DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO FORM A AND FORM B OF SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE IOPP CERTIFICATE UNDER MARPOL ANNEX I**

**1 Amendments to the Supplement to the IOPP Certificate (Form A)**

The existing paragraph 3.2.1 is replaced by the following:

"3.2.1 Incinerator for oil residues (sludge).....☐"

**2 Amendments to the Supplement to the IOPP Certificate (Form B)**

The existing paragraph 3.2.1 is replaced by the following:

"3.2.1 Incinerator for oil residues (sludge).....☐"

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ANNEX 3

**DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONDITION ASSESSMENT SCHEME  
(RESOLUTION MEPC.94(46), AS AMENDED)**

1 After paragraph 1.5, the following new paragraph is inserted:

"1.6 The Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, adopted the International Code on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers, 2011 (2011 ESP Code) (resolution A.1049(27)) and the Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session, adopted, by resolution MSC.[...(90)], amendments to SOLAS regulation XI-1/2, replacing "resolution A.744(18)" with "the 2011 ESP Code" and thereby making the Code mandatory. Therefore, the references to "resolution A.744(18)" in the CAS are replaced by references to "the 2011 ESP Code (resolution A.1049(27))"."

2 In paragraphs 3.10, 6.2.1.3, 6.2.2.9, 7.3.1, 7.3.4, 7.3.7 and 8, the reference to "resolution A.744(18), as amended" is replaced by a reference to "the 2011 ESP Code".

3 In appendix 2, in the section "Inspections by the Company", the reference to "resolution A.744(18), as amended" is replaced by a reference to "the 2011 ESP Code".

4 In appendix 3, in section 8, the reference to "resolution A.744(18), as amended" is replaced by a reference to "the 2011 ESP Code".

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