

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

## [<sup>X1</sup>ANNEX XVII

### [<sup>F1</sup>RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE, PLACING ON THE MARKET AND USE OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES, MIXTURES AND ARTICLES]

#### **Editorial Information**

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Regulation \(EC\) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals \(REACH\), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation \(EEC\) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC \(Official Journal of the European Union L 396 of 30 December 2006\).](#)

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals \(REACH\) as regards Annex XVII \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

*Status: Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)*

## Appendix 2

[<sup>F1</sup>Entry 28 — Carcinogens: category 1B (Table 3.1)/category 2 (Table 3.2)]

ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350

Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polyethylene, pyrolysed, light oil fraction; Heat treatment products (The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polyethylene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of 70 to 120 °C.)	648-135-00-X	309-748-5	100801-65-8	J, M
Hydrocarbon oils, arom., mixed with polystyrene, pyrolysed, light oil fraction; Heat treatment products (The oil obtained from the heat treatment of polystyrene with coal tar pitch or aromatic oils. It consists predominantly of benzene and its homologs boiling in a range of approximately 70 to 210 °C.)	648-136-00-5	309-749-0	100801-66-9	J, M
Extract residues (coal), tar oil alkaline,	648-137-00-0	277-567-8	736665-18-6	J, M

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

naphthalene distillation residues; Naphthalene oil extract residue (The residue obtained from chemical oil extracted after the removal of naphthalene by distillation composed primarily of two to four membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic nitrogen bases.)				
[ <sup>F1</sup> Creosote oil, low-boiling distillate; Wash Oil; [The low-boiling distillation fraction obtained from the high temperature carbonization of bituminous coal, which is further refined to remove excess crystalline salts. It consists primarily of creosote oil with some of the normal polynuclear aromatic salts, which are components of coal tar distillate, removed. It is crystal free at approximately 38 °C (100 °F).]	648-138-00-6	274-566-4	70321-80-1	M]
Tar acids, cresylic, sodium	648-139-00-1	272-361-4	68815-21-4	J, M

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

salts, caustic solutions.; Alkaline extract				
Extract oils (coal), tar base; Acid extract (The extract from coal tar oil alkaline extract residue produced by an acidic wash such as aqueous sulfuric acid after distillation to remove naphthalene. Composed primarily of the acid salts of various aromatic nitrogen bases including pyridine, quinoline, and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-140-00-7	266-020-9	65996-86-3	J, M
Tar bases, coal, crude; Crude tar bases (The reaction product obtained by neutralising coal tar base extract oil with an alkaline solution, such as aqueous sodium hydroxide, to obtain the free bases. Composed primarily of such organic bases as acridine, phenanthridine, pyridine, quinoline and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-141-00-2	266-018-8	65996-84-1	J, M

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

Residues (coal), liquid solvent extraction; (A cohesive powder composed of coal mineral matter and undissolved coal remaining after extraction of coal by a liquid solvent.)	648-142-00-8	302-681-2	94114-46-2	M
Coal liquids, liquid solvent extraction solution.; (The product obtained by filtration of coal mineral matter and undissolved coal from coal extract solution produced by digesting coal in a liquid solvent. A black, viscous, highly complex liquid combination composed primarily of aromatic and partly hydrogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic nitrogen compounds, aromatic sulfur compounds, phenolic and other aromatic oxygen compounds and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-143-00-3	302-682-8	94114-47-3	M

*Status: Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)*

Coal liquids, liquid solvent extraction; (The substantially solvent-free product obtained by the distillation of the solvent from filtered coal extract solution produced by digesting coal in a liquid solvent. A black semi-solid, composed primarily of a complex combination of condensed-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic nitrogen compounds, aromatic sulfur compounds, phenolic compounds and other aromatic oxygen compounds, and their alkyl derivatives.)	648-144-00-9	302-683-3	94114-48-4	M
Light oil (coal), coke-oven; Crude benzole (The volatile organic liquid extracted from the gas evolved in the high temperature (greater than 700 °C) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of benzene, toluene, and xylenes. May contain	648-147-00-5	266-012-5	65996-78-3	J

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

other minor hydrocarbon constituents.)				
Distillates (coal), liquid solvent extraction, primary; (The liquid product of condensation of vapours emitted during the digestion of coal in a liquid solvent and boiling in the range of approximately 30 to 300 °C. Composed primarily of partly hydrogenated condensed-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic compounds containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C <sub>4</sub> through C <sub>14</sub> .)	648-148-00-0	302-688-0	94114-52-0	J
Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydrocracked; (Distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction	648-149-00-6	302-689-6	94114-53-1	J

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>process and boiling in the range of approximately 30 to 300 °C. Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>4</sub> through C<sub>14</sub>. Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds are also present.)</p>				
<p>Naphtha (coal), solvent extraction, hydrocracked; (Fraction of the distillate obtained by hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 30 to 180 °C. Composed primarily of aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic</p>	648-150-00-1	302-690-1	94114-54-2	J

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes with carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>4</sub> to C<sub>9</sub>. Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing aromatic and hydrogenated aromatic compounds are also present.)</p>				
<p>Gasoline, coal solvent extraction, hydrocracked naphtha; (Motor fuel produced by the reforming of the refined naphtha fraction of the products of hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 30 to 180 °C. Composed primarily of aromatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons, their alkyl derivatives and alkyl hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C<sub>4</sub> through C<sub>9</sub>.)</p>	<p>648-151-00-7</p>	<p>302-691-7</p>	<p>94114-55-3</p>	<p>J</p>

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydrocracked middle; (Distillate obtained from the hydrocracking of coal extract or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 180 to 300 °C. Composed primarily of two-ring aromatic, hydrogenated aromatic and naphthenic compounds, their alkyl derivatives and alkanes having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C <sub>9</sub> through C <sub>14</sub> . Nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen-containing compounds are also present.)	648-152-00-2	302-692-2	94114-56-4	J
Distillates (coal), solvent extraction, hydrocracked hydrogenated middle; (Distillate from the hydrogenation of hydrocracked middle distillate from coal extract	648-153-00-8	302-693-8	94114-57-5	J

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

or solution produced by the liquid solvent extraction or supercritical gas extraction processes and boiling in the range of approximately 180 to 280 °C. Composed primarily of hydrogenated two-ring carbon compounds and their alkyl derivatives having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C <sub>9</sub> through C <sub>14</sub> .)				
Light oil (coal), semi-coking process; Fresh oil (The volatile organic liquid condensed from the gas evolved in the low temperature (less than 700 °C) destructive distillation of coal. Composed primarily of C <sub>6-10</sub> hydrocarbons.)	648-156-00-4	292-635-7	90641-11-5	J
Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent	649-001-00-3	265-102-1	64742-03-6	[F <sup>2</sup> H]
Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent	649-002-00-9	265-103-7	64742-04-7	[F <sup>2</sup> H]
Extracts (petroleum),	649-003-00-4	265-104-2	6472-05-8	[F <sup>2</sup> H]

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

light paraffinic distillate solvent				
Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent	649-004-00-X	265-111-0	64742-11-6	[F <sup>2</sup> H]
Extracts (petroleum), light vacuum gas oil solvent	649-005-00-5	295-341-7	91995-78-7	[F <sup>2</sup> H]
Hydrocarbons C <sub>26-55</sub> , arom.-rich	649-006-00-0	307-753-7	97722-04-8	[F <sup>2</sup> H]
Residues (petroleum), atm. tower; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-008-00-1	265-045-2	64741-45-3	
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the vacuum	649-009-00-7	265-058-3	64741-57-7	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>20</sub> through C<sub>50</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 350 to 600 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>				
<p>Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>15</sub> through C<sub>35</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 260 to 500 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-</p>	<p>649-010-00-2</p>	<p>265-063-0</p>	<p>64741-61-3</p>	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-011-00-8	265-064-6	64741-62-4	
Residues (petroleum), hydrocracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products of a hydrocracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons	649-012-00-3	265-076-1	64741-75-9	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C.)				
Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the product from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of 4- to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-013-00-9	265-081-9	64741-80-6	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons from the distillation of the products from a thermal	649-014-00-4	265-082-4	64741-81-7	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>cracking process. It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>15</sub> through C<sub>36</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 260 to 480 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>				
<p>Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>13</sub> through C<sub>50</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 230 to 600 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-</p>	649-015-00-X	265-162-9	64742-59-2	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Residues (petroleum) hydrodesulphurised atmospheric tower; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating an atmospheric tower residuum with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove organic sulfur compounds. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-016-00-5	265-181-2	64742-78-5	
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised heavy vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from	649-017-00-0	265-189-6	64742-86-5	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>a catalytic hydrodesulphurisation process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>20</sub> through C<sub>50</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 350 to 600 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>				
<p>Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the residual fraction from the distillation of the products of a steam cracking process (including steam cracking to produce ethylene). It consists predominantly of unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C<sub>14</sub> and boiling above approximately 260 °C. This</p>	649-018-00-6	265-193-8	64742-90-1	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
Residues (petroleum), atmospheric; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>11</sub> and boiling above approximately 200 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)	649-019-00-1	269-777-3	68333-22-2	
Clarified oils (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating catalytic cracked clarified oil with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen	649-020-00-7	269-782-0	68333-26-6	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C<sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>				
<p>Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised intermediate catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating intermediate catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>11</sub> through C<sub>30</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 205 to 450 °C.</p>	649-021-00-2	269-783-6	68333-27-7	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

<p>It contains a relatively large proportion of tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>				
<p>Distillates (petroleum), hydrosulphurised heavy catalytic cracked; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treatment of heavy catalytic cracked distillates with hydrogen to convert organic sulfur to hydrogen sulfide which is removed. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>15</sub> through C<sub>35</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 260 to 500 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)</p>	<p>649-022-00-8</p>	<p>269-784-1</p>	<p>68333-28-8</p>	
<p>Fuel oil, residues-straight-run gas oils, high-sulfur; Heavy fuel oil</p>	<p>649-023-00-3</p>	<p>270-674-0</p>	<p>68476-32-4</p>	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

Fuel oil, residual; Heavy fuel oil (The liquid product from various refinery streams, usually residues. The composition is complex and varies with the source of the crude oil.)	649-024-00-9	270-675-6	68476-33-5	
Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue distillation; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the distillation of catalytic reformer fractionator residue. It boils above approximately 399 °C.)	649-025-00-4	270-792-2	68478-13-7	
Residues (petroleum), heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil. It predominantly consists of hydrocarbons having carbon	649-026-00-X	270-796-4	68478-17-1	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>13</sub> and boiling above approximately 230 °C.)				
Residues (petroleum), heavy coker and light vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of heavy coker gas oil and light vacuum gas oil. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C <sub>13</sub> and boiling above approximately 230 °C.)	649-027-00-5	270-983-0	68512-61-8	
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than	649-028-00-0	270-984-6	68512-62-9	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

C <sub>13</sub> and boiling above approximately 230 °C.)				
Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light; Heavy fuel oil (A complex residuum from the distillation of the products from a steam-cracking process. It consists predominantly of aromatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than C <sub>7</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 101 to 555 °C.)	649-029-00-6	271-013-9	68513-69-9	
Fuel oil, No 6; Heavy fuel oil (A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of $197 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ at 37,7 °C to a maximum of $197 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ at 37,7 °C.)	649-030-00-1	271-384-7	68553-00-4	
Residues (petroleum), topping plant, low-sulfur; Heavy fuel oil (A low-sulfur complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the topping plant distillation	649-031-00-7	271-763-7	68607-30-7	

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

of crude oil. It is the residuum after the straight-run gasoline cut, kerosene cut and gas oil cut have been removed.)				
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy atmospheric; Heavy fuel oil (A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C <sub>7</sub> through C <sub>35</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately 121 to 510 °C.)	649-032-00-2	272-184-2	68783-08-4	
Residues (petroleum), coker scrubber, Condensed-ring-arom.-contg.; Heavy fuel oil (A very complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from the distillation of vacuum residuum and the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers	649-033-00-8	272-187-9	68783-13-1	]

---

**Status:** Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350. (See end of Document for details)

---

predominantly greater than C <sub>20</sub> and boiling above approximately 350 °C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt % or more of four- to six-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)				
--	--	--	--	--

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 02/03/2017.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ANNEX XVII Table 3: rows 301 - 350.