29.03 - Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons.

- Saturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons :

2903.11 - - Chloromethane (methyl chloride) and chloroethane (ethyl chloride)

2903.12 - - Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)

2903.13 - - Chloroform (trichloromethane)

2903.14 - - Carbon tetrachloride

2903.15 - - Ethylene dichloride (ISO) (1,2-dichloroethane)

2903.19 - - Other

- Unsaturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons :

2903.21 - - Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)

2903.22 - - Trichloroethylene

2903.23 - - Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)

2903.29 - - Other

- Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons :

2903.31 - - Ethylene dibromide (ISO) (1,2-dibromoethane)

2903.39 - - Other

- Halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens :

2903.71 - - Chlorodifluoromethane

2903.72 - - Dichlorotrifluoroethanes

2903.73 - - Dichlorofluoroethanes

2903.74 - - Chlorodifluoroethanes

2903.75 - - Dichloropentafluoropropanes

2903.76 - - Bromochlorodifluoromethane, bromotrifluoromethane and dibromotetrafluoroethanes

2903.77 - - Other, perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine

2903.78 - - Other perhalogenated derivatives

2903.79 - - Other

- Halogenated derivatives of cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic hydrocarbons :

2903.81 - - 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH (ISO)), including lindane (ISO, INN)

2903.82 - - Aldrin (ISO), chlordane (ISO) and heptachlor (ISO)

2903.83 - - Mirex (ISO)

2903.89 - - Other

- Halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons :

2903.91 - - Chlorobenzene, *o*-dichlorobenzene and *p*-dichlorobenzene

2903.92 - - Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and DDT (ISO) (clofenotane (INN), 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(*p*-chlorophenyl)ethane)

2903.93 - - Pentachlorobenzene (ISO)

2903.94 - - Hexabromobiphenyls

2903.99 - - Other

These are compounds obtained by the substitution in the structural formula of a hydrocarbon of one or more halogen atoms (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine) for an equal number of hydrogen atoms.

(A) SATURATED CHLORINATED DERIVATIVES OF ACYCLIC HYDROCARBONS

(1) **Chloromethane** (methyl chloride). Colourless gas, usually presented liquefied in steel cylinders. Used as a refrigerant, as an anaesthetic and in organic synthesis.

(2) **Dichloromethane** (methylene chloride). A toxic, colourless, volatile liquid; used in organic synthesis.

(3) **Chloroform** (trichloromethane). A colourless volatile liquid, with a characteristic odour; used as an anaesthetic, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

(4) **Carbon tetrachloride.** Colourless liquid; used in fire-extinguishers, and as a solvent for sulphur, oils, fats, varnishes, petroleum, resins, etc.

(5) **Chloroethane** (ethyl chloride). Gaseous, liquefied in special containers; used as an anaesthetic.

(6) **Ethylene dichloride** (ISO) (1,2-dichloroethane). Toxic, colourless liquid; used as a solvent.

(7) **1,2-Dichloropropane** (propylene dichloride). Colourless, stable liquid. Chloroform-like odour. Used in organic synthesis, and as a solvent for fats, oils, waxes, gums and resins.

(8) **Dichlorobutanes**.

This heading **excludes** :

(a) Chloroparaffins if they are mixtures of chlorinated derivatives; solid chloroparaffins having the character of artificial waxes are classified in **heading 34.04**, while liquid chloroparaffins are classified in **heading 38.24**.

(b) Products put up as charges for fire-extinguishers or put up in fire-extinguishing grenades, of **heading 38.13**.

(B) UNSATURATED CHLORINATED DERIVATIVES OF ACYCLIC HYDROCARBONS

(1) **Vinyl chloride** (chloroethylene). Gas with an odour of chloroform; presented in liquid form in steel containers; used for the preparation of poly(vinyl chloride) of heading 39.04.

(2) **Trichloroethylene**. Colourless liquid with an odour of chloroform; solvent for varnishes, oils and fats; used in organic synthesis.

(3) **Tetrachloroethylene** (perchloroethylene); colourless liquid used as a dry-cleaning solvent.

(4) **Vinylidene chloride**.

(C) FLUORINATED, BROMINATED OR IODINATED DERIVATIVES OF ACYCLIC HYDROCARBONS

(1) **Bromomethane** (methyl bromide). Gaseous, liquefied in special containers; used in fire-extinguishers and as a refrigerant.

(2) **Bromoethane** (ethyl bromide). Colourless liquid with an odour similar to that of chloroform; used in organic synthesis.

(3) **Bromoform**. Colourless liquid with a characteristic odour; used as a sedative.

(4) **Allyl bromide**.

(5) **Iodomethane** (methyl iodide) and **iodoethane** (ethyl iodide). Liquids, used in organic synthesis.

(6) **Di-iodomethane** (methylene iodide).

(7) **Iodoform**. Yellow powder or yellow crystals with a characteristic odour; used in medicine as an antiseptic.

(8) **Allyl iodide** (3-iodopropene).

This heading **excludes** products put up as charges for fire-extinguishers or put up in fire-extinguishing grenades, of **heading 38.13**.

(D) HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES OF ACYCLIC HYDROCARBONS CONTAINING TWO OR MORE DIFFERENT HALOGENS

Trade in **chlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotrifluoroethanes, dichlorofluoroethanes, chlorodifluoroethanes, dichloropentafluoropropanes, bromochlorodifluoromethane, bromotrifluoromethane, dibromotetrafluoroethanes, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethanes, dichlorotetrafluoroethanes** and **chloropentafluoroethane** is controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

This heading **excludes** products put up as charges for fire-extinguishers or put up in fire-extinguishing grenades, of **heading 38.13**.

(E) HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES OF CYCLANIC, CYCLENIC OR CYCLOTERPENIC HYDROCARBONS

(1) **1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane** (HCH (ISO)), including lindane (ISO, INN). White or yellowish powder or flakes; a very strong insecticide.

(2) **Halogenated derivatives of cyclopropane or cyclobutane**.

(3) **Octachlorotetrahydro-4,7-endomethyleneindane**, also a very strong insecticide.

(4) **Halogenated derivatives of "cage" structure hydrocarbons**, such as dodecachloropentacyclo [$5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{3,9}.0^{5,8}$] decane.

(5) **Halogenated derivatives of cycloterpenes**, such as chlorocamphene, bornyl chloride.

(F) HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

(1) **Chlorobenzene**. Inflammable liquid with a slightly aromatic odour; used in organic synthesis and also as a solvent for varnishes, resins and bitumens.

(2) *o*-**Dichlorobenzene**. Colourless liquid.

(3) *m*-**Dichlorobenzene**. Colourless liquid.

(4) *p*-**Dichlorobenzene**. White crystals, used mainly as an insecticide, an air freshener or as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes.

(5) **Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and pentachlorobenzene (ISO)**. White needles insoluble in water.

(6) **DDT (ISO)** (clofenotane (INN), 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane or dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)*. Colourless crystals or white to slightly off-white powder. Insecticide.

(7) **Benzyl chloride**. Colourless liquid with an agreeable odour, highly lachrymatory; used in organic synthesis.

(8) **Monochloronaphthalenes**, α (mobile liquid) or β (volatile crystals). They have an odour of naphthalene; used in organic synthesis, as plasticisers, etc.

(9) **1,4-Dichloronaphthalene**, brilliant colourless crystals, and **octachloronaphthalene**, brilliant yellowish crystals, used as insecticides.

Liquid polychloronaphthalenes are classified in this heading if they are **not** mixtures; but those in the solid state which are mixtures having the character of artificial waxes are **excluded** (**heading 34.04**).

(10) **Bromostyrene**.

(11) **Hexabromobiphenyls***. Typical examples are : 2.2'.4.4'.5.5'-hexabromobiphenyl* and 3.3'.4.4'.5.5'-hexabromobiphenyl. Colourless to off-white solids.

This heading **excludes** mixtures of isomers of hexabromobiphenyls (**heading 38.24**). This heading also **excludes** polychlorobiphenyls which are mixtures of chlorinated derivatives; those in the solid form having the character of artificial waxes fall in **heading 34.04**, and liquid polychlorobiphenyls are classified in **heading 38.24**.