Arbejdstilsynet

Executive Order on the Determination of Code Numbers

Danish Working Environment Service

RENT ARBEJDSMILJØ ÅR 2005

Note on the translation

This translation has been carried out for information purposes only and has no legal status.

Executive Order on the Determination of Code Numbers

The following provisions are laid down pursuant to section 49 (1) and section 84 of the Danish Working Environment Act, cf. Consolidated Act No. 646 of 18 December 1985 as amended by Act No. 220 of 22 April 1987, Act No. 380 of 13 June 1990, Act No. 373 of 20 May 1992, Act No. 474 of 24 June 1992 and pursuant to Act No. 177 of 14 April 1993 and pursuant to authority granted in accordance with section 73 of the Act:

Scope

1. This Executive Order shall apply to products which according to section 1, cf. section 4, of Executive Order No. 302 of 13 May 1993 on Work with Code-numbered Products shall be supplied with a code number.

Code numbers

2. Before a product is supplied for work covered by Executive Order No. 302 of 13 May 1993 on Work with Code-numbered Products, the importer, manufacturer or distributor shall determine a code number. The code number of the product shall be determined in accordance with the relevant guidelines laid down in the Annex to this Executive Order.

Danish Working Environment Service, j.no. 1993-30-21

3. The code number of a product shall be stated conspicuously on the packaging or in any other way notified in writing to the recipient. The year of coming into force of the executive order in accordance with which the code number has been determined shall be stated together with the code number. The code number shall be stated in safety data sheets prepared in accordance with sections 16 and 20 of Executive Order No. 540 of 2 September 1982 on Substances and Materials.

4. -(1) For a product where a mixture of several components or the addition of a thinner is prescribed, a code number shall be determined both for the product alone and for the ready-for-use mixture.

(2) In the case where a product is prescribed to be used at a specific temperature, a code number shall be determined both for the product at room temperature and for the product at the prescribed temperature.

5. In addition, where a product contains low-boiling liquids and where the work with the product requires the use of respiratory protective equipment as protection against the inhalation hazard, the packaging or the notice of the code number shall include information that it shall be a supplied-air respirator.

Amendments to annexes, exemption and right of appeal

6. The Director General of the Danish Working Environment Service shall cause amendments to be made to Subannex 1 to this Executive Order as a result of any change in threshold limit values in the list of substances and materials issued by the Danish Working Environment Service.

7. The Director General of the Danish Working Environment Service may for individual occupations, occupational fields or for individual enterprises permit exemptions from section 2 above where this is deemed to be reasonable and without risks to safety and health.

8. Any decision made by the Danish Working Environment Service under this Executive Order may be appealed in accordance with section 81 of the Working Environment Act.

Penalty provisions

9. -(1) Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by the Danish Working Environment Act or any other legislation, anyone who

(1) contravenes sections 2-5 above,

(2) fails to comply with any improvement notice or prohibition notice issued in accordance with the provisions of this Executive Order, or

(3) disregards terms and conditions applicable to authorizations under this Executive Order

shall be punished with a fine.

(2) For any contravention of sections 2-5 above an employer may be held liable to pay a fine even if he has not acted intentionally or negligently. There shall be no alternative sentence in lieu of the fine.

(3) Where an offence is committed by a public limited liability company, a private limited liability company, a cooperative society or similar, liability to pay a fine may be imposed on the company etc. as such. Where the offence is committed by the Danish Government, a municipality or an inter-municipal enterprise covered by section 60 of the Danish Local Administration Act, liability to pay a fine may be imposed on the Danish Government, the municipality or the inter-municipal enterprise.

Commencement and transitional provisions

10. -(1) This Executive Order shall come into operation on 1 September 1993.

(2) At the same time, Executive Order No. 464 of 3 August 1982 issued by the Danish Working Environment Service on the Determination of Code Numbers of Products Covered by the Executive Order on Professional Painting Work issued by the Danish Working Environment Service shall be repealed.

11. However, a product for which a code number has been determined in accordance with section 10 (2) of the said Executive Order may be delivered until 1 September 1994, supplied with such code number (code number without indication of the year of coming into operation of the Code Number Order). However, it is a condition that notice of the code number of the product according to this Executive Order shall be given in some other manner in writing.

The Directorate of the Danish Working Environment Service, 13 May 1993

ERIK ANDERSEN

/Charlotte Skjoldager

Determination of code number

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1. Introduction

The code number of a product represents the minimum safety precautions to be taken in certain work situations.
The code number of a product is determined taking into account all components of the product and it consists of two numbers joined with a hyphen.
The number before the hyphen in the code number represents the safety precautions to be taken against the inhalation of VAPOURS from the volatile substances of the product, including organic solvents.
The number after the hyphen in the code number represents the safety precautions to be taken if there is a risk:

(1) that skin and eyes will come into direct contact with the product, including due to a spray mist;

(2) of inhalation of drops or dust from a spray mist of the product or dust from the product;

(3) unintended ingestion of the product.

Code numbers of products shall together with safety data sheets and any other relevant information be included in the assessment of the health risks associated with the products. The code numbers do not cover all hazards which may arise if the products are used without any safety precautions being taken.

2. The number before the hyphen in the code number

2.1 Calculation of MAL (Amount of air needed for occupational hygiene)

The number before the hyphen is determined taking into account all volatile substances in the product. The grouping is made on the basis of the MAL which is measured in m³ air per litre of the product. In this way the numbers before the hyphen (00-, 0-, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-) divide the products into seven groups.
The higher the number before the hyphen the greater the need for ventilation and use of respiratory protective equipment.
The MAL is calculated using the following formula:

$$MAL = d \times (\sum_i P(i) \times \text{MAL-factor (i)})\ \text{m}^3 \text{ air per litre of product}$$

where
d is the density of the product measured in kg per litre
x is a multiplication sign
$\sum$ is a summation sign
P(i) is the percentage by weight at which the individual substance is present in the product, and
MAL-factor(i) is the MAL-factor of the individual substance (see sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 of this Annex).

This means that the MAL is calculated as follows:
The percentage by weight P(i) of each of the individual substances is multiplied by the MAL-factor of the relevant substance (MAL-factor (i)).
These quantities are added together ($\sum$), and
the sum thus obtained is multiplied by the density of the product (d).

Acetic acid (Dan. eddikesyre) mixed with water is a substance listed in Subannex 1, which has 2 MAL-factors. For P(i)≥ 5.0 per cent the MAL-factor is 400 m³ air/10 g substance.

Example 1: For a product containing 6.0 per cent acetic acid and 94 per cent water, the MAL-factor is 400 m³ air/10 g substance.

Example 2: For a product containing 4.0 per cent acetic acid and 96 per cent water, the MAL-factor is 0 m³ air/10 g substance.

A MAL-factor of 400 m³ air/10 g substance for P(i) < 5.0 per cent would have required the use of a mask with a gas filter for the use of vinegar.

2.1.1. MAL-factors for substances listed in Subannex 1

For the calculation of the MAL, the MAL-factor of a substance must be taken from Subannex 1 if the substance is listed in this Subannex. The substances are listed by their chemical name or a group designation.
The values of the MAL-factors in Subannex 1 have been determined as indicated below under *a*, *b*, *c* or *d*.

a) For substances with an adopted TLV, the MAL-factor =

$$\frac{k \times 10{,}000}{\text{TLV}}\ \text{m}^3 \text{ air per 10 g of substance (formula a)}$$

where
TLV is the threshold limit value of the substance in mg per m³ according to the Danish Working Environment Service's list of threshold limit values (the TLV list), and
k is a coefficient determined on the basis of the relative evaporation rate of the substance (R) in relation to n-butyl acetate (which is given R = 1). If the relative evaporation rate of the substance has not been determined, the vapour pressure of the substance (p) in mm Hg at 20°C is used instead for the determination of *k*. R and p are, however, only approximately proportional quantities.

k is fixed as indicated in the table below

R (Relative evaporation rate)	p (vapour pressure in mm Hg)	k
15 < R	200 < p	2.0
2 < R ≤ 15	10 < p ≤ 200	1.4
0.3 < R ≤ 2	3 < p ≤ 10	1.0
0.1 < R ≤ 0.3	1 < p ≤ 3	0.7
0.01 < R ≤ 0.1	0.1 < p ≤ 1	0.3
R ≤ 0.01	p ≤ 0.1	0

b) Where no threshold limit value, TLV, has been adopted for a substance, a calculation figure has been used in formula a instead of TLV. This quantity has been determined on the assumption of similarity with the structure and toxicology of similar products.
In Subannex 1 these substances are marked with *.

c) Certain substances possess so special properties, including very low vapour pressure and very low threshold limit values, that calculations on the basis of formula a cannot be used. Therefore, these substances have been included in Subannex 1 with a MAL-factor which has been determined with a view to providing the products with MAL-values which will give them the correct numbers before the hyphen in the code number.
In Subannex 1 these substances are marked with **.

d) For some substances the unambiguous chemical composition is not fully known. However, the Danish Working Environment Service has been in possession of sufficient information to determine a MAL-factor.
In Subannex 1 these substances are marked with ***.

2.1.2. Determination of MAL-factors for substances which are NOT listed in Subannex 1.

For the calculation of MAL, the MAL-factor shall, where the substance is not listed in Subannex 1, be determined as indicated below under *a, b, c, d or e*.

a) Substances listed in the current TLV list with indication of both mg per m³ and ppm

$$\text{MAL-factor} = \frac{2 \times 10{,}000}{\text{TLV}} \text{ m}^3 \text{ air per 10 g of substance}$$

where *k* has been fixed at 2, cf., however, e, and TLV is given in mg/m³.

b) For substances where the TLV is only given in mg per m³, the MAL-factor (i) is fixed at 0 as such substances are not volatile.

c) Substances not listed in the TLV list but which can be classified as dangerous according to the provisions laid down by the Ministry of the Environment in its Classification Order are given a MAL-factor in accordance with Subannex 2 A, "MAL-factor".

d) Substances not listed in the TLV list and which cannot be classified as dangerous according to the provisions of the Classification Order issued by the Ministry of the Environment are given a MAL-factor in accordance with Subannex 2 B, "MAL-factor".

e) The Danish Working Environment Service may determine a MAL-factor for a substance on the basis of the data received on the substance.

2.1.3. Contributions to MAL from impurities

The products may contain impurities coming from raw materials. When calculating the MAL, volatile impurities present in the product at 0.1 per cent or more shall be included unless more stringent requirements are laid down in Subannex 1.
Any raw materials added shall always be included in the calculation of the MAL, even if the content is less than 0.1 per cent. Aqueous binders may, for example, contain ammonia and preservatives.
In some products formaldehyde may be released. When calculating the MAL for the ready-for-use mixture the released formaldehyde shall be included.

2.1.4. Contributions to MAL from the residual monomer content

In products containing polymers or prepolymers there may be residues of monomers. When calculating the MAL, monomers present in the product at 0.1 per cent or more shall be included unless more stringent requirements are laid down in Subannex 1 - however, volatile isocyanates (e.g. TDI, HDI and HMDI) and volatile epoxy compounds (e.g. epichlorohydrin, highly volatile epoxides and cresylglycidylether) present at 0.01 per cent or more shall be included.
If the residual monomer content is known, the contribution of the monomer shall be the percentage by weight at which it is present in the product.
If the residual monomer content is not known, the contribution of the monomer shall be the percentage by weight of the binder stated in Table 1.

Table 1

Polymers with a residual monomer content

	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m^3 air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
Acrylic resin in solvent, incl. copolymers	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	See also the solvent For the residual content of the acrylate, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 3.0 per cent of the binder. For an unknown acrylate, a MAL-factor of 700 shall be used together with a number after the hyphen of -5 for ≥ 1.0 per cent and -3 for ≥ 0.1-1.0 per cent.			
Acrylic resin in aqueous dispersion, incl.copolymerizates	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of the acrylate, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder. For an unknown acrylate, a MAL-factor of 700 shall be used together with a number after the hyphen of -5 for ≥ 1.0 per cent and -3 for ≥ 0.1-1.0 per cent.			
Chlorinated rubber	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of tetrachloromethane, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the tetrachloromethane content is not known, the calculation shall be based on 3.0 per cent of the binder.			
Chlorinated paraffins	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1

	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
	For the residual content of tetrachloromethane, the MAL- factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the tetrachloromethane content is not known, the calculation shall be based on 2.0 per cent of the binder.			
Copolymer, see each polymer.				
Dicyclohexyl methane -4,4'-diisocyanate, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate, prepolymer, see:Isocyanates displaying low volatility, prepolymers				
HDI, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
HMDI, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
Isocyanates, highly volatile,prepolymers	> 0%	0	≥ 1.0 %	-3

	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
	For the residual content of free isocyanates, the MAL-factors and the numbers after the hyphen for these substances shall be used. If the content of free isocyanates is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.5 per cent of the binder.			
Isocyanates displaying low volatility, prepolymers	> 0%	0	≥1.0%	-3
	For the residual content of free isocyanates, the MAL-factors and the numbers after the hyphen for these substances shall be used. If the content of free isocyanates is not known, the calculation shall be based on 2.0 per cent of the binder.			
Isophorone diisocyanate, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
MDI, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates displaying low volatility, prepolymers				
Melamine resin	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of formaldehyde, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of formaldehyde is not known, the calculation shall be based on 1.0 per cent of the binder.			
Neoprene	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1

	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
	For the residual content of chloro-1,3-butadiene, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.5 per cent of the binder.			
Phenolic resin	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of phenol and formaldehyde, the MAL-factors and the numbers after the hyphen for these substances shall be used. If the content of phenol and formaldehyde is not known, the calculation shall be based on 1.0 per cent of the binder for phenol and 0.5 per cent for formaldehyde.			
Polyacrylates	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of acrylate, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder. For an unknown acrylate, a MAL-factor of 700 shall be used together with a number after the hyphen of -5 for ≥1.0 per cent and -3 for ≥ 0.1-1.0 per cent.			
Polyaminoamides, max. 1 per cent of free amine	> 0%	0	≥ 10. 0% ≥ 1.0-10.0%	-3 -2
	See also the relevant amine. If the free amine has a MAL-factor greater than 0, this factor shall be used. If the content of free amine is not known, the calculation of the MAL-value shall be based on 1.0 per cent of the binder. For an unknown amine, a MAL-factor of 750 shall be used together with a number after the hyphen of -5 for ≥ 1.0 per cent.			

	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
Polychloroprene, see Neoprene.				
Polymers, except such as are stated elsewhere in the Table	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of monomers, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder.			
Polymethacrylates	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of acrylate, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder.			
Polystyrene	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of styrene, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 1.0 per cent of the binder.			
Polyurethane	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of isocyanate, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder.			
Polyvinyl acetate	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of vinyl acetate, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder.			
Polyvinyl chloride	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1

	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
	For the residual content of vinyl chloride, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of free monomers is not known, the calculation shall be based on 0.3 per cent of the binder.			
PVA, see Polyvinyl acetate				
PVC, see Polyvinyl chloride				
Styrenated alkyds	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of styrene, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of styrene is not known, the calculation shall be based on 5.0 per cent of the binder.			
TDI, prepolymer, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
Toluene diisocyanates, prepolymers, see: Isocyanates, highly volatile, prepolymers				
Urea resin	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of formaldehyde, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for this substance shall be used. If the content of formaldehyde is not known, the calculation shall be based on 1.0 per cent of the binder.			
Vinyltoluene modified alkyds	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
	For the residual content of vinyltoluenes, the MAL-factor and the number after the hyphen for these substances shall be used. If the content of vinyltoluenes is not known, the calculation shall be based on 5.0 per cent of the binder.			

2.2. *Determination of the number before the hyphen on the basis of MAL*

The number before the hyphen is determined on the basis of the calculated MAL in accordance with the table below.

Calculated MAL (Amount of air needed for occupational hygiene) m³ air per litre of product	Number before the hyphen
0 m³/l ≤ MAL ≤ 30 m³/l	00 -
30 m³/l < MAL ≤ 100 m³/l	0 -
100 m³/l < MAL ≤ 400 m³/l	1 -
400 m³/l < MAL ≤ 800 m³/l	2 -
800 m³/l < MAL ≤ 1,600 m³/l	3 -
1,600 m³/l < MAL ≤ 3,200 m³/l	4 -
3,200 m³/l < MAL	5 -

2.3. *Respiratory protective equipment for use against low-boiling liquids.*

Vapours from low-boiling liquids (substances with a boiling point < 65°C, and a number of other substances) adsorb poorly on coal filters. To provide protection against the inhalation hazard, any respiratory protective equipment shall be supplied-air respirators where the work involves products containing these substances. In addition, any notice of the code number shall include information that a product contains low-boiling liquids and that, if respiratory protective equipment is used, such equipment shall be supplied-air respirators if the following formula is met:
(The formula is revised in accordance with the revision of the Executive Order No. 301 of 13 May 1993 on the Determination of Code Numbers)

$$d \times \sum_i \frac{P(i) \times \text{MAL-faktor}(i)}{F(i)} \geq 1$$

where
d is the density of the product measured in kg/l,
x is a multiplication sign,
$\sum$ is a summation sign,
P(i) is the percentage by weight at which the low-boiling liquid is present in the product,
MAL-factor(i) is the MAL-factor of the low-boiling liquid, and
F(i) is a factor determined for the low-boiling liquid.
Factor F is 200 for ethanol, 1-propanol and 2-propanol,
Factor F is 100 for substances with a boiling point < 65°C and for other substances with poor adsorption on coal filters.
Substances with a boiling point < 65° C are marked with 1) in Subannex 1.
Substances with poor adsorption on coal filters are marked with 2) in Subannex 1.

3. The number after the hyphen in the code number.

The number after the hyphen is determined taking into account all components which make up the product. Thus the numbers after the hyphen divide the products into 6 groups (-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6). The numbers determine, inter alia, the kind of personal protective equipment that must be used for various types of work. The numbers form part of the Annex on Personal Protective Equipment to the Executive Order on Work with Code-numbered Products. The higher the number after the hyphen, the greater the need for use of safety precautions.
The personal protective equipment covered by the numbers after the hyphen has been chosen to counter the health hazard associated with the products when they come into direct contact with skin, eyes and respiratory passages (also from spray mist) or the health hazard from ingestion. See also page 6. (The health hazard from inhalation of vapours is however connected to the number before the hyphen. This is also the case with vapours arising from a spray mist).
Outside these groups water has been given the number -0.
Below follows a survey describing the nature of risks which have determined the choice of personal protective equipment.

Description of risks in the groups	Number after the hyphen
Water	-0
Products containing components which can present hazards from inhalation of spray mist, dust, etc. There is no known hazard to skin or eyes in connection with non-dirty work but possibly in connection with prolonged or repeated dirty work	-1
Products containing components which can present hazards from ingestion and inhalation of spray mist, dust, etc. There is no known hazard to skin or eyes in connection with non-dirty work but possibly in connection with prolonged or repeated dirty work	-2
Products containing components which can present hazards from contact with skin and eyes and from inhalation of spray mist, dust, etc. The hazard may also be allergy	-3
Products containing components involving a risk of corrosive effects	-4

Description of risks in the groups	Number after the hyphen
Products containing components which cause strong allergic responses when in contact with skin or which are especially harmful to health when in contact with skin and eyes	-5
Products containing components which can be toxic in connection with contact with skin and eyes and in connection with inhalation of spray mist, dust etc. and when ingested in small quantities, or components which may have long-term effects like cancer	-6

3.1. Determination of the number after the hyphen

The number after the hyphen is determined on the basis of contributions from all substances in the product.
Impurities from the raw materials and the residual monomer content shall be included in the same way as other substances. See also sections 2.1.3. and 2.1.4. of this Annex.
A percentage by weight limit is attached to the number after the hyphen.
When determining the number after the hyphen for a product points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall be complied with.

(1) If the product has been classified under the provisions laid down by the Ministry of the Environment as very toxic or toxic, the product shall be placed in group -6.

(2) If a product contains acidic or alkaline components and pH $\leq$ 1 or pH $\geq$ 12, the product shall be placed in at least -3.

(3) If a product contains several components each of which would place the product in a different group, the product shall be placed in the group with the highest number.

(4) If a product contains several components which belong to the same group but with percentages by weight below their respective percentage by weight limit, the product shall be given the number after the hyphen of the group in question if the following formula is met:

$$\sum_i \frac{P(i)}{G(i)} \geq 1 \qquad \text{(formula b)}$$

where
P(i) is the percentage by weight at which the individual substance is present in the product, and G(i) is the percentage by weight limit indicated for the substance

in Subannex 1, Subannex 3A or Subannex 3B.
This means that the calculation is made as follows:
The percentage by weight P(i) for each individual substance is divided by the percentage by weight limit of the substance G(i).
These quantities are added (Σ), and if the resulting sum is greater than or equal to one, the product is given the number of the group concerned. If, on the other hand, the sum is smaller than one, the product is given the number -1.

(5) If the content of a substance is less than the percentage by weight limit, the product shall be placed in group -1.

3.1.1. The number after the hyphen for substances listed in Subannex 1

To determine the number after the hyphen for a product, the contribution of a substance to such number shall be taken from Subannex 1 if the substance is listed in that Subannex. The substances are listed by their chemical name or a group designation. The number after the hyphen for substances in Subannex 1 has been determined on the basis specified under *a*, *b* or *c* below.

a. Substances marked "H" in the TLV list will be placed in group -3 if

(a) they easily penetrate the skin

(b) if a special hazard arises after penetration of the skin, or

(c) there is a risk of allergy.

The other substances marked "H" are placed in group -1.

b. Irritants (Xi) are placed in group -3 if, in the opinion of the Danish Working Environment Service, it is necessary always to use gloves in connection with work with the product. The other Xi-substances are placed in group -1.

c. Substances included in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of carcinogens are placed in group -6.

3.1.2 The number after the hyphen for substances which are NOT included in Subannex 1

Contributions to the number after the hyphen for a substance which is not listed in Subannex 1 shall be determined as indicated below under *a*, *b*, *c* or *d*.

a. Substances which can be classified as dangerous according to the provisions laid down by the Ministry of the Environment in the Classification Order are given a number after the hyphen in accordance with Subannex 3 A, "Number after hyphen".

b. Substances which cannot be classified as dangerous according to the provisions of the Classification Order issued by the Ministry of the Environment and which are included in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of carcinogens are given a number after the hyphen of -6 for concentrations of 0.1 per cent or more.

c. Substances which cannot be classified as dangerous according to the provisions of the Classification Order issued by the Ministry of the Environment and which are not included in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of carcinogens are given a number after the hyphen in accordance with Subannex 3 B, "Number after hyphen".

d. The Danish Working Environment Service may determine the number after the hyphen and the percentage by weight limit for a substance on the basis of data received on the substance.

4. Determination of the code number of a product

The code number of a product is determined by combining the numbers before and after the hyphen.

5. Determination of the code number of a ready-for-use mixture

A supplier who provides information about certain mixture proportions for components, addition of thinner, etc. shall also indicate the code number of the ready-for-use mixture.
Attention is drawn to the fact:

That the number before the hyphen will often be higher if a product is thinned with organic solvents,
That in the case of a cleaning agent to which water is added, the ready-for-use mixture will usually have a lower number after the hyphen than the cleaning agent in the unmixed state,
That in certain multi-component systems after mixing of the components there will be less monomers left partly because of dilution of the components and partly because of reaction between the components. This may result in a code number which is lower for the final mixture than for the individual components,
That in certain multi-component systems the mixing will result in the release of volatile components which may lead to a higher code number for the final mixture than for the individual components.

6. Determination of code numbers for products with a high prescribed temperature

A supplier shall state both the code number at room temperature and the code number at the prescribed temperature for products used at a temperature higher than the room

temperature.
For products where the ingredients of the vapours and smoke emitted are known, the MAL-factors and the numbers after the hyphen for the individual components shall be used.
For products used at approx 40°C(e.g. products for hot spraying, products for painting warm radiators) the number before the hyphen in the code number at room temperature shall be increased by one.
For products where the ingredients of the vapours and smoke emitted are not known and where during heating there is a loss of weight of not more than 0.5 per cent, the code number at the prescribed temperature shall be at least 2-.

7. Example of determination of code numbers for three products and for a ready-for-use mixture

7.1. Example 1 of a product: "A" alkyd paint, semi-gloss

7.1.1. Specification of recipe for "A" alkyd paint, semi-gloss, with relevant data to be used for determination of the code number

Components	P(i) (% by weight)	MAL-factor (i)	P (i) x MAL-factor (i)	G(i) (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
Alkyds (solids) etc. Δ)	41.7	0	0	-	-1
Calcium carbonate ΔΔ)	5.0	0	0	-	-1
Titanium dioxide ΔΔ)	12.0	0	0	-	-1
Chromate from lead chromate pigment Δ)	1.1	0	0	0.1%/1%	-3/-6
Lead from siccative Δ)	0.2	0	0	0.25%/10%	-3/-6
Butylglycol Δ)	5.0	25	125	10%	-3
White spirit Δ)	30.0	14	420	-	-1
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C_9 Δ)	5.0	58	290	-	-1
Sum	100.0		835 = Σ_iP(i) x MAL-factor(i)		

Δ) Listed in Subannex 1,

ΔΔ) Not listed in Subannex 1; no TLV adopted; cannot be classified as dangerous under the provisions laid down by the Ministry of the Environment; has a vapour pressure below 0.1 mm Hg.

The density of product "A": d = 1.2 kg per litre.

7.1.2. Determination of the number before the hyphen in the code number of product "A"

The MAL-factors for all the volatile components of the product are found in Subannex 1.
The MAL is calculated by multiplying the density of the product (d) by the sum of P(i) x MAL-factor(i).

$$\begin{aligned} MAL &= d \times \Sigma_i P(i) \times \text{MAL-factor(i)} \\ &= 1.2 \times 835 \\ &= 1{,}002 \text{ m}^3 \text{ air needed per litre of product.} \end{aligned}$$

It will be seen from the division into groups in section 2.2. of this Annex that the product belongs to the group where the MAL covers a range from 800 m³ up to 1,600 m³ air needed per litre of the product.
The number before the hyphen is thus 3-.

7.1.3. Determination of the number after the hyphen in the code number of product "A".

The components in respect of which the number determined after the hyphen is greater than 1 are found in Subannex 1. The other components belong to group -1 according to Subannex 3 B.
The provisions of section 3 of this Annex are used to determine the number after the hyphen for product "A".
Butylglycol belongs to group -3. The percentage by weight of butylglycol is, however, lower than the percentage by weight limit.
The lead content of product "A" is 0.2 per cent lead from siccative, which is less than the percentage by weight limit of 0.25% for lead.
The chromate content of product "A" is 1.1 per cent from chromate from lead chromate pigment, which is greater than the percentage by weight limit of 1.0 per cent for chromate.
The number after the hyphen is thus -6.

7.1.4. Code number of product "A", alkyd paint, semi-gloss

The code number of "A" will thus be 3-6.

7.2. Example of a ready-for-use mixture: "A" alkyd paint, semi-gloss, thinned with "B" thinner

7.2.1. Instruction for thinning of the product

The supplier specifies:
Ready-for-use mixture for spraying
5 parts of "A" to be thinned with 1 part of "B".

Thinning may cause the code number of the ready-for-use mixture to be different from the code number of product "A"; therefore, the code number shall also be determined for the ready-for-use mixture.

7.2.2. Determination of the number before the hyphen in the code number of the ready-for-use mixture

Thinner "B" consists of 100 per cent xylenes. According to Subannex 1, xylenes have a MAL-factor of 46 and a density (d) of 0.9.
The MAL for thinner "B" is then calculated as follows:

MAL (thinner "B") = d x (P(i) x MAL-factor(i)=
0.9 x 100 x 46 = 4,140 m³ air per litre of product.

MAL (product "A") = 1,002 m³ air per litre of product.

For the ready-for-use mixture consisting of five parts of product "A" and one part of thinner "B":

$$MAL = \frac{5 \times 1{,}002 + 1 \times 4{,}140}{6} =$$

1,525 m³ air needed per litre of product.

It will be seen from the division into groups in section 2.2. of this Annex that the ready-for-use mixture belongs to the group where the MAL covers a range from 800 m³ to 1,600 m³ air needed per litre of the product.
The number before the hyphen is thus 3-.

7.2.3. Determination of the number after the hyphen in the code number of the ready-for-use mixture

The percentage by weight of chromate (from lead chromate) will be lower in the ready-for-use mixture than for product "A" because it has been thinned with "B".
5 litres of "A" weigh 5 x 1.2 kg = 6 kg and contain 1.1 per cent chromate x 6 kg = 0.066 kg chromate.
1 litre of "B" weighs 1 x 0.9 kg = 0.9 kg
6 litres of ready-for-use mixture weigh 6.9 kg and contain 0.066 kg chromate.
The percentage by weight P(i) of chromate in the ready-for-use mixture is calculated as:

$$P(i) = \frac{0.066 \times 100}{6.9} \text{ per cent} = 0.96 \text{ per cent chromate.}$$

The percentage by weight limit G(i) and the number after the hyphen for chromate are 0.1 per cent/1.0 per cent and -3/-6 respectively.
Similarly, the percentage by weight of lead (from siccative) will be lower than in the ready-for-use mixture.
5 litres of "A" contain 0.2 per cent lead x 6 kg = 0.012 kg lead.
The percentage by weight P(i) of lead in the ready-for-use mixture is calculated as:

$$P(i) = \frac{0.012 \times 100}{6.9} \text{ per cent} = 0.17 \text{ per cent lead.}$$

The percentage by weight limit G(i) and the number after the hyphen for lead are 0.25 per cent/10.0 per cent and -3/6 respectively.
Since both lead chromate and lead (from siccative) are placed in -6, formula b in section 3 of this Annex must be applied:

$$\Sigma_i \frac{P(i)}{G(i)} = \frac{0.96}{1.0} + \frac{0.17}{10.0} = 0.96 + 0.02 = 0.98$$

The number after the hyphen is thus -3.

7.2.4. Code number of ready-for-use mixture

The code number of the ready-for-use mixture is thus 3-3.

7.3. Example 2 of a product: "D" wood protection agent

7.3.1. Specification of recipe for "D" wood protection agent with relevant data to be used for determination of the code number

Components	P(i) (% by weight)	MAL-factor (i)	P (i) x MAL-factor (i)	G(i) (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
Alkyds (solids) etc.Δ)	28.0	0	0	-	-1
White spirit Δ)	70.0	14	980	-	-1
Tributyltin oxide Δ)	0.5	0	0	0.7/2.5	-3/-6
Dichlofluanid Δ)	1.5	0	0	3	-3
Sum	100.0		980		

Δ) Listed in Subannex 1

The density (d) of product "D": d = 0.87 kg per litre.

7.3.2. Determination of the number before the hyphen in the code number of product "D"

MAL = d x P(i) x MAL-factor(i) = 0.87 x 980 = 853 m³ air needed per litre of product.

It will be seen from the division into groups in section 2.2. of this Annex that the product belongs to the group where the MAL covers a range from 800 m³ to 1,600 m³ air needed per litre of product.
The number before the hyphen is thus 3-.

7.3.3. Determination of the number after the hyphen in the code number of product "D"

The product has two components, tributyltin oxide and dichlofluanid, which are placed in group -3. Thus formula b in section 3 of this Annex shall be applied:

$$\sum_i \frac{P(i)}{G(i)} = \frac{0.5}{0.7} + \frac{1.5}{3} = 0.7 + 0.5 = 1.2$$

As this sum is greater than 1, the product shall be placed in group -3.

7.3.4. The code number of product "D" wood protection agent

The code number of "D" wood protection agent will thus be 3-3.

7.4. Example 3 of a product: "E" acrylic latex paint, semi-gloss.

The example is revised in accordance with the revision of the Executive Order No. 301 of 13 May 1993 on the Determination of Code Numbers.

7.4.1. Specification of recipe for "E" acrylic latex paint, semi-gloss, with relevant data to be used for determination of the code number

Components	P(i) (% by weight)	MAL-factor (i)	P (i) x MAL-factor (i)	G(i) (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen
Acrylic copolymer, Δ) in aqueous dispersion residual monomer, unknown acrylate Δ)	46.8	0	0	-	-1
0.3% of 46.8	0.14	700	98	≥ 1.0%	-5
				≥ 0.2-1.0%	-3
propylene glycol Δ)	8.6	0	0	-	-1
titanium dioxide Δ Δ)	23.6	0	0	-	-1
ammonia Δ)	0.025	≥ 0.2% 1,100	1	≥ 35.0%	-4
		< 0.2% 50		≥ 5.0-35.0%	-3
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one Δ)	0.1	0	0	≥ 1.0%	-3
1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia-adamantane chloride Δ) Δ Δ Δ)		≥ 0.2% 35,000	306	≥ 10.0%	-6
				≥ 2.0-10.0%	-5
	0.18	< 0.2% 1,700		≥ 0.2-2.0%	-3
water Δ)	16.2	0	0	-	-0
defoaming agent etc. Δ Δ)	4.4	0	0	-	-1
Sum	100.0		405 = Σ P(i) x MAL-factor(i)		

Δ) Listed in Subannex 1,

Δ Δ) Not listed in Subannex 1; no TLV adopted; cannot be classified as dangerous according to the provisions laid down by the Ministry of the Environment; has a vapour pressure below 0.1 mm Hg.

Δ Δ Δ) Formaldehyde adsorbs poorly on coal filters.

The density of product "E": d = 1.2 kg per litre.

7.4.2. Determination of the number before the hyphen in the code number of product "E"

MAL = d x $\sum_i$ P(i) x MAL-factor(i) = 1.2 x 405 = 486 m³ air needed per litre of product.

It will be seen from the division into groups in section 2.2. of this Annex that the product belongs to the group where the MAL covers a range from 400 m³ to 800 m³ air needed per litre of product.
The number before the hyphen is thus 2-.
The product gives off formaldehyde, which adsorbs poorly on coal filters. Thus the formula in section 2.3. of this Annex shall be applied:

$$1.2 \times \frac{0.18 \times 1{,}700}{100} = \frac{367}{100} = 3.7$$

This sum is greater than 1, and it must be stated that product "E" contains low-boiling liquids.

7.4.3. Determination of the number after the hyphen in the code number of product "E"

The product has four components, acrylate, ammonia, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one and 1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia-adamantane chloride, which are placed in group -3. Thus formula b in section 3 of this Annex shall be applied:

$$\sum_i \frac{P(i)}{G(i)} = \frac{0.14}{0.2} + \frac{0.025}{5.0} + \frac{0.1}{1.0} + \frac{0.18}{0.2} = 0.7 + 0.005 + 0.1 + 0.9 = 1.7$$

As this sum is greater than 1, the product shall be placed in group -3.

7.4.4. The code number of product "E", acrylic latex paint, semi-gloss

The code number of "E", acrylic latex paint, semi-gloss, will thus be 2 -3.

At the same time, it must be stated that product "E" contains low-boiling liquids.

Note on the translation of Subannex 1

Subannex 1 has not been translated into English except for the table headings and notes. The chemical names of substances are often similar in English and Danish.

However the chemical names of common substances such as acetic acid (Dan. eddikesyre) differ from the English names.

For guidance on these matters please contact your Danish subcontractor or the Danish Working Environment Service.

Table headings to Subannex 1.

Chemical names for substances	MAL-factor		Number after hyphen	
	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air/10g substance)	Content (% by weight limit)	Number after hyphen

Notes to Subannex 1

1) Substances with a boiling point < 65°C, see section 2.3. of the Annex.

2) Substances whose vapours adsorb poorly on coal filters, see section 2.3. of the Annex.

A / means that the substance is new on the list of substances.

A # means that the MAL-factor, the number after the hyphen or the % by weight limit has been changed in relation to the 1982 list of substances.

A * means that the substance does not have a threshold limit value (TLV) and that a tentative TLV has been determined, see section 2.1.1. of the Annex.

A ** means that the MAL-factor of the substance has not been calculated on the basis of vapour pressure and threshold limit value, see section 2.1.1. of the Annex.

A *** means that the unambiguous chemical composition is not fully known and that a MAL-factor for the substance has been determined, see section 2.1.1. of the Annex.

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
A: */Abietinsyre og -derivater*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
Acetone (syn: 2-Propanon) [1])	> 0%	23	> 0%	-1
Acetylacetone, se: 2,4-Pentandion				
# Acrylater og reaktive acrylsyrederivater; æqvivalentvægt < 500, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag og undtagen sådanne, der er klassificeret T eller Tx	MAL-faktor beregnes ud fra GV eller ud fra underbilag 2		≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-5 -3
Acrylater og reaktive acrylsyrederivater; der er klassificeret T eller Tx	MAL-faktor beregnes ud fra GV eller ud fra underbilag 2		≥ 1,0% < 1,0%	-6 -5
/Acrylharpiks i opløsningsmiddel, incl. copolymere, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/Acrylharpiks i vandig dispersion, incl. copolymerisater, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
Alifatiske carbonhydrider, se: Benziner, Krystalolier, Terpentiner, mineralske, Hexaner eller Heptaner				
Alifatiske kulbrinter, se: Benziner, Krystalolier, Terpentiner, mineralske, Hexaner eller Heptaner				
/Alkalimetasilicat	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,6-5,0%	-4 -3
Alkalisilicat	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 1,0-5,0%	-4 -3
/Alkyder, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
*# Alkylbenzener, C_9 ** (syn: C_9-Aromater, Aromatiske kulbrinter C_9, Aromatiske carbonhydrider C_9) Middelmolvægt 117, 50 vægt% destillation: ca. 165°C	> 0%	58	> 0%	-1

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
*# Alkylbenzener, C_{10} ** (syn: C_{10}-Aromater, Aromatiske kulbrinter C_{10}, Aromatiske carbonhydrider C_{10}), Middelmolvægt 135, 50 vægt% destillation: ca. 190°C	> 0%	25	> 0%	-1
*# Alkylbenzener, højere kogende** (syn: Aromatiske kulbrinter, højere kogende, Aromatiske carbonhydrider, højere kogende), Middelmolvægt 155, destillationsinterval 190°-260°C	> 0%	25	> 0%	-1
Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium-chlorid, se: Benzalkoniumchlorid				
Alkylsilicater, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	MAL-faktor beregnes ud fra GV eller ud fra underbilag 2		≥ 1,0%	-3
Aminobenzen, se: Anilin				
2-Aminoethanol (syn: Ethanolamin, Monoethanolamin)	> 0%	500	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
/ Aminoethylpiperazin (syn: 1-Piperazinethanamin)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
*/ 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol **	> 0%	270	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclo-hexylamin, se: Isophorondiamin				
*# Ammoniak ***	≥ 0,2% < 0,2%	1100 50	≥ 35,0% ≥ 5,0-35,0%	-4 -3
Amylacetater, se: Pentylacetater				
Amylethylketon, se: 5-Methyl-3-heptanon				
/ Anilin (syn: Aminobenzen)	> 0%	750	≥ 0,2% ≥ 0,1-0,2%	-6 -3
Antimon-forbindelser, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	0	≥ 0,2% antimon	-3

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
/ Antimontrioxid	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% antimon	-6
			≥ 0,1-5,0% antimon	-3
Aromatfri mineralsk terpentin, se: Terpentin, mineralsk				
Aromatiske carbonhydrider, se: Alkylbenzener				
Aromatiske kulbrinter, se: Alkylbenzener				
Asfalt, en forældet betegnelse for bitumen, se: Bitumen				
/ 4-Azaheptan-1,7-diamin (syn: dipropylentriamin)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
# *Aziridiner, polyfunktionelle* (max 0,1% aziridin)	> 0%	0	≥ 80,0%	-5
			≥ 1,0-80,0%	-3
B: Bariumchromat, se: Chrom-VI-forbindelser				
Barium-forbindelser, undtagen Bariumsulfat og Bariumchromat	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0% barium	-2
Bariumsulfat	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
# *Benzen* [2])	> 0%	880	≥ 0,1%	-6
Benzalkoniumchlorid (syn: Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium-chlorid)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
2-Benzimidazolcarbaminsyre-methylester, se: Carbendazin				
# *Benziner* *, max. 1% aromater, heraf max. 0,1% benzen, max. 5% n-hexan, middelmolvægt 95-115, 50 vægt% destillation: 85°-125°C	> 0%	13	> 0%	-1
/ 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-on	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
/ Benzoesyre	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ Benzoylperoxid	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-4
			< 1,0%	-3
Benzylalkohol (syn: α-Hydroxytoluen)	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
γ-BHC, se: Lindan				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
BHT, se: 2,4-Di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol				
/ 1,3- og 1,4-Bisaminomethylbenzen (syn: *m*-Xylen-2,2-diamin)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl)disulfid, se: Thiram				
Bis (*p*-glycidoxyphenyl)methan, se: Bisphenol-F-diglycidylether				
2,2-Bis (*p*-glycidoxyphenyl)propan, se: Bisphenol-A-diglycidylether				
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amin (syn: Diethanolamin)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
			≥ 2,0-10,0%	-2
Bis(3-methyl-4-aminocyclohexyl)methan, se: 4,4'- Diamino - 3,3'-dimethyldicyclohexylmethan				
Bisphenol-A-diglycidylether (syn: DGEBA, 2,2-Bis (*p*-glycidoxyphenyl) propan, Diglycidylether af Bisphenol A)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
Bisphenol-F-diglycidylether (syn: DGEBF, Bis (*p*-glycidoxyphenyl) methan, Diglycidylether af Bisphenol F)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
Bis(tributyltinoxid) (syn: TBTO, Tributyltinoxid)	> 0%	0	≥ 2,5%	-6
			≥ 0,7-2,5%	-3
Bitumen	Flygtige bestanddele beregnes efter stofindholdet ifølge dette bilag, GV og underbilag 2		> 0%	-1
# *Blychromater*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% chromat	-6
			≥ 0,1-1,0% chromat	-3
# *Bly-forbindelser*, undtagen blychromater	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% bly	-6
			≥ 0,25-10,0% bly	-3
Borax, se: Natriumtetraborat-(decahydrat)				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
/ *Borsyre*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,2% bor	-3
/ *1,3-Butadien* [1])	> 0%	910	≥ 0,1%	-6
/ *Butan* [1])	> 0%	17	> 0%	-1
/ *1,4-Butandiol*	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ *Butandioldiglycidylether* (syn: 1,4-Diglycidyloxibutan)	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-5
Butanoler, alle isomere (syn: Butylalkoholer)	> 0%	67	> 0%	-1
# *Butanon* [2]) (syn: MEK, Methylethylketon, 2-Butanon)	> 0%	48	> 0%	-1
2-Butanon, se: Butanon				
2-Butanonoxim * (syn: Methylethylketoxim)	> 0%	79	≥ 3,0%	-3
2-Butoxyethanol, se: Butylglycol				
2-Butoxyethylacetat, se: Butylglycolacetat				
1-Butoxy-2-propanol, se: Propylenglycolbutylether				
Butylacetater, alle isomere	> 0%	14	> 0%	-1
/ *Butylacrylat*	> 0%	180	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-5 -3
Butylalkoholer, se Butanoler				
# *Butyldiglycol* (syn: Diethylenglycolmonobutylether)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Butyldiglycolacetat*	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ *1,2-Butylenoxid* * [1])	> 0%	930	≥ 1,0%	-3
# *Butylglycol* (syn: 2-Butoxyethanol)	> 0%	25	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Butylglycolacetat* * (syn: 2-Butoxyethylacetat)	> 0%	19	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ *Butylhydroquinon* (syn: 2,5-Di-*tert*-butyl hydroquinon)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
Butylhydroxytoluen, se: 2,4-Di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol				
1-Butyllactat	> 0%	120	> 0%	-1
/ *n-Butylmethacrylat* *	> 0%	16	≥ 1,0%	-5
/ *p-tert-Butylphenylglycidylether* *	> 0%	20.000	≥ 0,1%	-5

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efte binde-stregen
/ *n-Butylphosphorsyre* (syn: Dibutylphosphat)	> 0%	0	≥ 15,0% ≥ 5,0-15,0%	-4 -3
# *γ-Butyrolacton* *	> 0%	40	≥ 10,0%	-3
C: / *Cadmiumforbindelser, opl.*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
# *Cadmiumforbindelser, uopl.*	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% cadmium ≥ 0,1-5,0% cadmium	-6 -3
/ *Calciumchromat*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
/ *Calciumhydroxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-4
Carbendazim (syn: Benzimidazolcarbaminsyremethyl-ester)	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
Carbontetrachlorid, se: Tetrachlormethan				
C_9-Aromater, se: Alkylbenzener C_9				
C_{10}-Aromater, se: Alkylbenzener C_{10}				
Cementpulver	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-4
/ *2-Chloracetamid*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,05-1,0%	-6 -3
# *1-(3-Chlorallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia adamantanchlorid* [1])	≥ 0,2% < 0,2%	35.000 1.700	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,2-2,0%	-6 -3
/ *2-Chlor-1,3-butadien* [1]) (syn: chloropren)	> 0%	3.900	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -3
/ *Chlordifluormethan* ** [1])	> 0%	60	> 0%	-1
1-Chlor-2,3-epoxypropan, se: Epichlorhydrin				
/ *Chlorerede C_{12}-paraffiner (ca. 60% chloreret)*	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
/ Chlorkautschuk, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
# *5-Chlor-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-on*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,003-1,0%	-6 -3
Chloroform, se: Trichlormethan				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Chloropren, se: 2-Chlor-1,3-butadien				
/ Chlorparaffiner, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
# *Chlorthalonil* (syn: Tetrachlorisophthalnitril)	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
Chrom-III-forbindelser	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% chrom	-3
# *Chrom-VI-forbindelser*, undtagen blychromater, calciumchromat, strontiumchromat, zinkchromater og chromtrioxid	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% chromat ≥ 0,1-5,0% chromat	-6 -5
/ *Chromtrioxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -3
Citrusolie, se Terpener				
Cobalt-forbindelser	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0% cobalt	-3
/ Copolymer, se hver enkelt polymer samt tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
Cresoler alle isomere (syn: Methylphenoler)	> 0%	140	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,2-5,0% < 0,2%	-6 -5 -3
/ *Cresylglycidylether* **	> 0%	20.000	≥ 0,1%	-5
/ *Cyclohexan* [2])	> 0%	13	> 0%	-1
Cyclohexanol (syn: Cyclohexylalkohol)	> 0%	15	> 0%	-1
Cyclohexanon	> 0%	70	> 0%	-1
Cyclohexylalkohol, se: Cyclohexanol				
Cyclohexylamin	> 0%	350	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-4 -3
/ *Cyclopentanon*	> 0%	14	> 0%	-1
D: DBP, se: Dibutylphthalat				
# *Decahydronaphthalener, cis- og trans-* *	> 0%	50	> 0%	-1

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
1-Decanol (syn: n-Decylalkohol)	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
DEHP, se: Diethylhexylphthalat				
DGEBA, se: Bisphenol-A-diglycidylether				
DGEBF, se: Bisphenol-F-diglycidylether				
Diacetonealkohol (syn: 4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentanon)	> 0%	29	> 0%	-1
/ *1,2-Diaminocyclohexan* *	> 0%	210	≥ 1,0%	-5
# *4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-dimethyldicyclohexylmethan* * (syn: Bis(3-methyl-4-aminocyclohexyl)methan)	> 0%	300	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -3
# *4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethan* (syn: Methylendianilin, MDA)	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 1,0-5,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -5 -3
Dibenzoylperoxid, se Benzoylperoxid				
Dibutylamin *	> 0%	270	≥ 2,0%	-3
2,5-Di-*tert*-butylhydroquinon, se: Butylhydroquinon				
/ *2,4-Di-tert-butyl-4-methyl-phenol* (syn: BHT, butylhydroxytoluen)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
Dibutylphosphat, se: *n*-Butylphosphorsyre				
/ *Dibutylphthalat* (syn: DBP, Phthalsyredibutylester)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 0,1-10,0%	-6 -3
Dichlofluanid (syn: *N*-((Dichlorflourmethyl) thio)-*N'*,*N'*-dimethyl-*N*-phenyl-sulfamid)	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
/ *Dichlordifluormethan* ** [1]) (syn: Freon 12)	> 0%	40	> 0%	-1
/ *1,1-Dichlorethan* [1]) (syn: Ethylenchlorid)	> 0%	35	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ *1,2-Dichlorethan* [1])	> 0%	3.500	≥ 0,1%	-6

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
/ *1,1-Dichlorethen* [1]) (syn: vinylidenchlorid, dichlorethylen)	> 0%	2.500	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
N-((Dichlorfluormethyl)-thio)-*N',N'*-dimethyl-*N*-phenylsulfamid, se: Dichlofluanid				
N-(Dichlorfluormethylthio)-phthalimid, se: *N*-(Fluordichlormethylthio)phthalimid				
# *Dichlormethan* [1]) (syn: Methylenchlorid)	> 0%	110	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
/ *Dichlormonofluormethan* [1]) (syn: Freon 21)	> 0%	500	> 0%	-1
/ *Dichlortetrafluorethan* ** [1]) (syn: Freon 114)	> 0%	30	> 0%	-1
Dicyclohexylamin	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-4 -3
# *Dicyclohexylmethan-4,4'-diisocyanat, monomer* ** (syn: HMDI)	> 0%	20.000	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,1-2,0%	-6 -3
Dicyclohexylmethan-4,4'-diisocyanat, prepolymer, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
Diethanolamin, se: Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amin				
# *Diethylamin* [1])	> 0%	670	≥ 2,0%	-3
2-Diethylaminoethanol (syn: Diethylethanolamin)	> 0%	140	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
1,4-Diethylendioxid, se: 1,4-Dioxan				
/ *Diethylenglycol*	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
Diethylenglycolmonobutylether, se: Butyldiglycol				
Diethylenglycolmonoethylether, se: Ethyldiglycol				
Diethylenglycolmonoethylether-acetat, se: Ethyldiglycolacetat				
Diethylenglycolmonohexylether, se Hexyldiglycol				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efte binde-stregen
Diethylenglycolmonomethylether, se: Methyldiglycol				
Diethylenoximid, se: Morpholin				
Diethylentriamin	> 0%	750	≥ 1,0%	-5
Diethylethanolamin, se: 2-Diethylaminoethanol				
/ *Diethylether* [1])	> 0%	17	> 0%	-1
/ *Di-2-ethylhexylphthalat* (syn: DEHP)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 0,1-10,0%	-6 -3
Diethyloxalat	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
Diglycidylether af bisphenol A, se: Bisphenol-A-diglycidylether				
Diglycidylether af bisphenol F, se: Bisphenol-F-diglycidylether				
1,4-Diglycidyloxibutan, se: Butandioldiglycidylether				
Diisobutylketon, se: 2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanon				
2,4- og 2,6-Diisocyanatotoluen, se: Toluendiisocyanater				
Dimethoxymethan [1]) (syn: Methylal, Methylendimethylether)	> 0%	6	> 0%	-1
2-Dimethylaminoethanol * (syn: Dimethylethanolamin)	> 0%	280	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
/ *2-Dimethylamino-2-methyl-1-propanol* *	> 0%	270	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
Dimethylbenzener, se: Xylener				
2,5-Dimethyl-*N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-methoxy-3-furancarbonsyreamid, se: Furmecyclox				
Dimethylethanolamin, se: 2-Dimethylaminoethanol				
/ *Dimethylether* * [1])	> 0%	27	> 0%	-1
# *N,N-Dimethylformamid*	> 0%	230	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanon (syn: Diisobutylketon)	> 0%	47	> 0%	-1

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
# *1,4-Dioxan* (syn: 1,4-Diethylendioxid)	> 0%	390	≥ 10,0% ≥ 0,1-10,0%	-6 -3
Dipenten, se Terpener				
# *Diphenylmethandiisocyanater, monomer,* alle isomere max. 0,01% phenylisocyanat (syn: MDI, Diphenylmethan-4,4'-diisocyanat, Diphenylmethan-2,4'-diisocyanat, Diphenylmethan-2,2'-diisocyanat)	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-3
Diphenylmethandiisocyanat, prepolymer, alle isomere se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Dipropylenglycol-n-butylether *	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Dipropylenglycolmethylether	> 0%	5	> 0%	-1
Dipropylentriamin, se: 4-Azaheptan-1,7-diamin				
E: EDA, se: Ethylendiamin				
Eddikesyre (syn: Ethansyre) a) blandet med vand	≥ 5,0% < 5,0%	400 0	≥ 25,0% ≥ 10,0-25,0%	-4 -3
b) blandet med andre stoffer	> 0%	400	≥ 25,0% ≥ 10,0-25,0%	-4 -3
Endosulfan (syn: 6,7,8,9,10,10-Hexachlor-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,3,4-benzoe-dioxathiepin-3-oxid)	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,5-5,0%	-6 -3
Epichlorhydrin (syn: 1-Chlor-2,3-epoxypropan)	> 0%	5.300	≥ 0,1% ≥ 0,025-0,1%	-6 -3
# *Epoxider, Letflygtige* ** (syn: Reaktive fortyndere af epoxytype, letflygtige) undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	20.000	≥ 0,1%	-5
# *Epoxider, Tungtflygtige* (syn: Reaktive fortyndere af epoxytype, tungtflygtige) undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-5
Epoxyharpiks, Højmolekylær, < 10% monomer DGEBA eller DGEBF	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-5

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Epoxyharpiks, Lavmolekylær, æqvivalentvægt < 450	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0	-5
Epoxyharpiks, Middelmolekylær, 10-20% monomer DGEBA eller DGEBF	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0%	-5
1,2-Ethandiol, se: Ethylenglycol				
Ethanol [2]) (syn: Ethylalkohol)	> 0%	7	> 0%	-1
Ethanolamin, se: 2-Aminoethanol				
Ethansyre, se: Eddikesyre				
Ethenylbenzen, se: Styren				
N-Ethenyl-pyrrolidon, se: N-Vinyl-pyrrolidon				
Ethenyltoluener, se: Vinyltoluener				
2-Ethoxyethanol, se: Ethylglycol				
2-Ethoxyethylacetat, se: Ethylglycolacetat				
/ Ethoxypropanol * (syn: Monopropylenglycolmonoethyl-ether)	> 0%	24	> 0%	-1
/ Ethoxypropylacetat *	> 0%	12	> 0%	-1
Ethylacetat [3])	> 0%	13	> 0%	-1
/ Ethylacrylat	> 0%	700	≥ 5,0% ≥ 1,0-5,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -5 -3
Ethylalkohol, se: Ethanol				
Ethylamylketon, se: 5-Methyl-3-heptanon				
Ethylbenzen, se: Xylener				
# *Ethyldiglycol* (syn: Diethylenglycolmonoethylether)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ Ethyldiglycolacetat (syn: Diethylenglycolmonoethylether-acetat)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
Ethylenchlorid, se: 1,1-Dichlorethan				
Ethylendiamin (syn: EDA)	> 0%	560	≥ 1,0%	-5
Ethylenglycol (syn: 1,2-Ethandiol)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-2
Ethylenglycolmonoisopropylether, se: Isopropylglycol				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Ethylenglycolmonopropylether, se: 2-Propoxyethanol				
/ Ethyl-3-ethoxy propionat *	> 0%	11	> 0%	-1
# *Ethylglycol* (syn: 2-Ethoxyethanol)	> 0%	540	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Ethylglycolacetat* (syn: 2-Ethoxyethylacetat)	> 0%	260	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ Ethyllactat *	> 0%	140	≥ 10,0%	-3
Ethylpolysilicat (syn: Ethylsilicat, kondenseret)	Flygtige bestanddele beregnes efter stofindholdet ifølge dette bilag, GV og underbilag 2		≥ 1,0%	-3
Ethylsilicat, se: Tetraethylorthosilicat				
Ethylsilicat, kondenseret, se: Ethylpolysilicat				
F: *N-(Fluordichlormethylthio)phthalimid* (syn: *N*-(Dichlorfluormethylthio)phthalimid)	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
/ Fluortrichlormethan ** [1]) (syn: Trichlorfluormethan, Freon 11)	> 0%	40	> 0%	-1
/ Flussyre (syn: Hydrogenflourid)	> 0%	13.000	> 0%	-6
# *Formaldehyd* ** [1]) (syn: Formalin, Methanal)	≥ 0,1% < 0,1%	50.000 2.500	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -3
/ Formaldehyd-releasere [1]) Mængden beregnes som den teoretiske mængde formaldehyd	Se MAL-faktor for formaldehyd		Se tallet efter bindestregen for formaldehyd eller i underbilag 3 A	
Formalin, se: Formaldehyd				
Freon 11, se: Fluortrichlormethan				
Freon 12, se: Dichlordifluormethan				
Freon 21, se: Dichlormonofluormethan				
Freon 112, se: Tetrachlordifluorethan				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efte binde-stregen
Freon 113, se: 1,1,2-Trichlor-1,2,2-trifluorethan				
Freon 114, se: Dichlortetrafluorethan				
Furfurylalkohol (syn: 2-Hydroxy-methylfuran, 2-Furylmethanol)	> 0%	150	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ Furfurylamin *	> 0%	580	≥ 1,0%	-5
Furmecyclox (syn: 2,5-Dimethyl-*N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-methoxy-3-furancarbonsyreamid)	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
2-Furylmethanol, se: Furfurylalkohol				
G: */ Garvesyre* (syn: Tannin)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 1,0-10,0%	-4 -3
/ Glutaraldehyd [1]) (syn: 1,5-Pentandial)	> 0%	18.000	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-5 -3
# *Glycolsyrebutylester* *	> 0%	22	> 0%	-1
H: γ-HCH, se: Lindan				
HDI, se: Hexamethylen-1,6-diisocyanat				
/ Heptaner **	> 0%	12	> 0%	-1
/ Heptanoner (syn: Methylamylketon)	> 0%	43	> 0%	-1
/ Heptylacetat *	> 0%	9	> 0%	-1
γ-1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorcyclohexan, se: Lindan				
6,7,8,9,10,10-Hexachlor-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,3,4-benzoe-dioxathiepin-3-oxid, se: Endosulfan				
/ Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-sym-triazin [1])	≥ 0,3% < 0,3%	20.000 1.000	≥ 3,0% ≥ 0,3-3,0%	-6 -3
# *Hexamethylen-1,6-diisocyanat, monomer* ** (syn: HDI)	> 0%	20.000	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,1%-2,0%	-6 -3
Hexamethylen-1,6-diisocyanat, prepolymer, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
# *n-Hexan* [2])	> 0%	78	> 0%	-1
# *Hexaner* [1]), alle isomere, undtagen *n*-hexan	> 0%	13	> 0%	-1
/ *5,8,11,13,16,19-Hexaoxatricosan*[1])	≥ 1,0% < 1,0%	4.400 220	≥ 10,0% ≥ 1,0-10,0%	-6 -3
# *Hexyldiglycol* (syn: Diethylenglycolmonohexylether)	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
Hexylenglycol, se: 2-Methyl-2,4-pentandiol				
HMDI, se: Dicyclohexylmethan-4,4'-diisocyanat				
Hydrogenfluorid, se: Flussyre				
/ *Hydroquinon*	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 1,0-10,0%	-5 -3
2-Hydroxymethylfuran, se: Furfurylalkohol				
4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentanon, se: Diacetonealkohol				
α-Hydroxytoluen, se: Benzylalkohol				
I: / *3-Iodpropynylbutylcarbamat*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
IPDI, se: Isophorondiisocyanat				
Isobutylacetat, se: Butylacetat				
/ *Isobutylisobutyrat*	> 0%	17	> 0%	-1
/ *Isobutyltriethoxysilan* *	> 0%	13	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Isocyanater, Letflygtige, monomere* **, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	20.000	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,1-2,0%	-6 -3
Isocyanater, Letflygtige, prepolymere se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
# *Isocyanater, Tungtflygtige, monomere*, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-3
Isocyanater, Tungtflygtige, prepolymere, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclohexylisocyanat, se: Isophorondiisocyanat				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Isophoron (syn: 3,5,5-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-on)	> 0%	120	> 0%	-1
# *Isophorondiamin* (syn: 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamin)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
# *Isophorondiisocyanat, monomer* ** (syn: IPDI, 3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylisocyanat)	> 0%	20.000	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,1-2,0%	-6 -3
Isophorondiisocyanat, prepolymer se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
Isopropanol, se: 2-Propanol				
2-Isopropoxyethanol, se: Isopropylglycol				
/ *Isopropoxypropanol* *	> 0%	15	> 0%	-1
Isopropylacetat, se: 2-Propylacetat				
Isopropylalkohol, se: 2-Propanol				
# *Isopropylglycol* (syn: 2-Isopropoxyethanol, Ethylenglycolmonoisopropylether)	> 0%	67	≥ 10,0%	-3
K: / *Kaliumhydroxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,06-1,0%	-4 -3
Kaliummetasilicat, se: Alkalimetasilicat				
Kaliumsilicat, se: Alkalisilicat				
Kalk, Læsket	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-4
Kobber-forbindelser, undtagen phthalocyaninblåt og phthalocyaningrønt	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0% kobber	-2
Kobolt-forbindelser, se: Cobalt-forbindelser				
/ *Kolophonium*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
Kolophoniumderivater, se: Kolophonium				
# *Krystalolier* *, max. 20% aromater, heraf max. 0,1% benzen, Middelmolvægt 130-140, 50 vægt% destillation: max. 155°C	> 0%	17	> 0%	-1
Kviksølvforbindelser, Organiske	> 0%	0	≥ 0,05%	-6

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
L: Letflygtige isocyanater, se: Isocyanater, Letflygtige				
/ *Lindan* (syn: γ-1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlor-cyclohe-xan, γ-BHC, γ-HCH)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-6 -3
M: *Magnesiumhexafluorosilicat*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% < 1,0%	-4 -3
/ *Mangan-forbindelser*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-2
MDA, se: 4,4'-Diamino-diphenylmethan				
MDI, se: Diphenylmethandiisocyanater				
MEK, se: Butanon				
/ Melaminharpiks, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
Mesityloxid, se: 3-Methyl-3-penten-2-on				
Methacrylater, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag, se: Acrylater og reaktive acrylsyrederivater				
Methanal, se: Formaldehyd				
Methanol [1]) (syn: Methylalkohol)	> 0%	54	≥ 20,0% ≥ 1,0-20,0%	-6 -3
# *3-Methoxybutanol* *	> 0%	28	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *3-Methoxybutylacetat* *	> 0%	47	≥ 10,0%	-3
2-Methoxyethanol, se: Methylglycol				
2-Methoxyethylacetat, se: Methylglycolacetat				
# *Methoxyhexanon* * (syn: 4-Methoxy-4-methyl-2-pentanon)	> 0%	37	> 0%	-1
4-Methoxy-4-methyl-2-pentanon, se: Methoxyhexanon				
1-Methoxy-2-propanol, se: Propylenglycolmonomethylether				
/ *Methoxypropoxypropanol*	> 0%	5	> 0%	-1
1-Methoxy-2-propylacetat, se: Propylenglycolmonomethylether-acetat				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efte binde-stregen
Methylacetat [1])	> 0%	23	> 0%	-1
Methylal, se: Dimethoxymethan				
Methylalkohol, se: Methanol				
/ *Methylaminoethanol* * (syn: *n*-Methylethanolamin)	> 0%	330	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
Methylamylalkohol, se: 4-Methyl-2-pentanol				
Methylamylketon, se: Heptanoner				
Methylbenzen, se: Toluen				
/ α-*Methylbenzylalkohol* (syn: α-phenethylalkohol)	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Methylchloroform, se: 1,1,1-Trichlorethan				
Methylcyclohexanoner, alle isomere	> 0%	30	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Methyldiglycol* * (syn: Diethylenglycolmonomethylether)	> 0%	24	≥ 10,0%	-3
Methylenchlorid, se: Dichlormethan				
Methylendianilin, se: 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethan				
Methylendimethylether, se: Dimethoxymethan				
N-Methylethanolamin, se: Methylaminoethanol				
Methylethylketon, se: Butanon				
Methylethylketoxim, se: 2-Butanonoxim				
# *Methylglycol* (syn: 2-Methoxyethanol)	> 0%	650	≥ 1,0%	-3
# *Methylglycolacetat* (syn: 2-Methoxyethylacetat)	> 0%	420	≥ 1,0%	-3
/ *5-Methyl-3-heptanon* (syn: Amylethylketon, Ethylamylketon)	> 0%	54	> 0%	-1
5-Methyl-2-hexanon (syn: Methylisoamylketon)	> 0%	43	≥ 10,0%	-3
Methylisoamylketon, se: 5-Methyl-2-hexanon				
Methylisobutylcarbinol, se: 4-Methyl-2-pentanol				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Methylisobutylketon, se: 4-Methyl-2-pentanon				
# *2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-on*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,003-1,0%	-6 -3
# *Methylmethacrylat*	> 0%	46	≥ 5,0% ≥ 1,0-5,0%	-5 -3
2-Methyl-2,4-pentandiol (syn: Hexylenglycol	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
4-Methyl-2-pentanol (syn: Methylamylalkohol, Methylisobutyl-carbinol)	> 0%	100	≥ 10,0%	-3
4-Methyl-2-pentanon (syn: MIBK, Methylisobutylketon)	> 0%	48	> 0%	-1
/ *3-Methyl-3-penten-2-on* (syn: Mesityloxid)	> 0%	250	≥ 10,0%	-3
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidon	> 0%	8	> 0%	-1
/ α-*Methylstyren**	> 0%	58	≥ 10,0%	-3
MIBK, se: 4-Methyl-2-pentanon				
Mineralsk terpentin, se: Terpentin, Mineralsk				
Mineralsk terpentin højtkogende, se: Terpentin højtkogende, Mineralsk				
Monoethanolamin, se: 2-Aminoethanol				
Monopropylenglycolmonoethyl-ether se: Ethoxypropanol				
Morpholin (syn: Tetrahydro-1,4-oxazin, Diethylenoximid)	> 0%	140	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ *Myresyre*	> 0%	1.600	≥ 5,0% ≥ 1,0-5,0%	-4 -3
N: / *Natriumbenzoat*	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
Natriumborat, se: Natriumtetraborat (decahydrat)				
/ *Natriumhydroxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,04-1,0%	-4 -3
Natriummetasilicat, se: Alkalimetasilicat				
/ *Natriumnitrit*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,2% ≥ 0,1-0,2%	-6 -3

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m^3 luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
# *Natrium-o-phenylphenolat*	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
Natriumsilicat, se: Alkalisilicat				
/ *Natriumtetraborat (decahydrat)* (syn: Natriumborat, Borax)	> 0%	0	≥ 0,2% bor	-3
/ *Neopentylglycoldiglycidylether* **	> 0%	20.000	≥ 0,1%	-5
/ Neopren, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ *Nikkelcarbonat*	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% nikkel ≥ 0,1-5,0% nikkel	-6 -5
/ *Nikkelcarbonyl*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% nikkel ≥ 0,1-1,0% nikkel	-6 -5
/ *Nikkeldioxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
# *Nikkel-forbindelser,* undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% nikkel ≥ 0,1-5,0% nikkel	-6 -5
/ *Nikkeloxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
/ *Nikkelsubsulfid*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
/ *Nikkelsulfat*	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% nikkel ≥ 0,1-5,0% nikkel	-6 -5
/ *Nikkelsulfid*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
/ *Nikkeltrioxid*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol (syn: Triethanolamin, Tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amin)	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0%	-2
/ *Nitrocellulose*	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Nitroethan	> 0%	45	> 0%	-1
Nitromethan	> 0%	56	> 0%	-1
1-Nitropropan	> 0%	110	> 0%	-1
# *2-Nitropropan*	> 0%	780	≥ 0,1%	-6
1-Nonanol (syn: Nonylalkohol)	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Nonylalkohol, se 1-Nonanol				
O: Orangeolie, se Terpener				
Oxalsyre	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 1,0-5,0%	-6 -3
P: / *Pentan* [1])	> 0%	13	> 0%	-1
1,5-Pentandial, se: Glutaraldehyd				
/ *2,4-Pentandion* * (syn: Acetylacetone)	> 0%	500	≥ 10,0%	-3
Pentanoler	> 0%	28	≥ 10,0%	-3
Pentylacetater, alle isomere (syn: Amylacetater)	> 0%	19	> 0%	-1
# *Perchlorethylen* (syn: Tetrachlorethen, Tetrachlorethylen)	> 0%	70	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ *Permetrin*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0%	-5 -3
Peroxider, Organiske	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% < 1,0%	-4 -3
# *Petroleum*, max. 20% aromater, heraf max. 0,1% benzen, damptryk: 1-3 mm Hg ved 20°C	> 0%	14	> 0%	-1
# *Petroleum* ***, max. 20% aromater, heraf max. 0,1% benzen, damptryk: 0,1-1 mm Hg ved 20°C	> 0%	12	> 0%	-1
α-Phenethylalkohol, se: α-Methylbenzylalkohol				
Phenol	> 0%	160	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,2-5,0% < 0,2%	-6 -5 -3
/Phenolharpiks, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
2-Phenoxyethanol, se: Phenylglycol				
Phenylethen, se: Styren				
/ *Phenylglycidylether* **	> 0%	20.000	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -5
Phenylglycol (syn: 2-Phenoxyethanol)	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Phenylmethan, se: Toluen				
Phosphorsyre	> 0%	0	≥ 15,0% ≥ 5,0-15,0%	-4 -3
Phthalocyaninblåt	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Phthalocyaningrønt	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Phthalsyredibutylester, se: Dibutylphthalat				
Pine oil, se Terpener				
1-Piperazinethanamin, se: Aminoethylpiperazin				
/ Polyacrylat, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
Polyaminoamider, max. 1% fri amin, se også pågældende amin og tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
/ Polychloropren, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Polymere, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Polymethacrylater, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Polystyren, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Polyurethan, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Polyvinylacetat, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Polyvinylchlorid, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ *Propan* [1])	> 0%	11	> 0%	-1
Propandioler, se: Propylenglycoler				
1-Propanol [2]) (syn: Propylalkohol, n-Propanol)	> 0%	20	> 0%	-1
# *2-Propanol* [2]) (syn: Isopropylalkohol, Sekundær propylalkohol, Isopropanol)	> 0%	29	> 0%	-1
n-Propanol, se: 1-Propanol				
2-Propanon, se: Acetone				
Propansyre ethenyl ester, se: Vinylpropionat				
/ *Propiconazol*	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
/ *2-Propoxyethanol* (syn: Propylglycol, Ethylenglycolmonopropylether)	> 0%	66	≥ 10,0%	-3

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
1-Propoxy-2-propanol, se: Propylenglycolpropylether				
2-Propylacetat (syn: Isopropylacetat)	> 0%	17	> 0%	-1
/ n-Propylacetat	> 0%	17	> 0%	-1
Propylalkohol, se: 1-Propanol				
Propylalkohol, Sekundær, se: 2-Propanol				
Propylenglycolbutylether * (syn: 1-Butoxy-2-propanol)	> 0%	6	> 0%	-1
/ Propylenglycoldiacetat * (syn: PGDA)	> 0%	5	> 0%	-1
Propylenglycoler, alle isomere (syn: Propandioler)	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Propylenglycolmonomethylether (syn: 1-Methoxy-2-propanol)	> 0%	28	> 0%	-1
/ Propylenglycolmonomethylether-acetat * (syn: 1-Methoxy-2-propylacetat)	> 0%	19	> 0%	-1
Propylenglycolpropylether * (syn: 1-Propoxy-2-propanol)	> 0%	15	> 0%	-1
Propylglycol, se: 2-Propoxyethanol				
/ PVA, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ PVC, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Pyridin	> 0%	880	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-3 -2
Reaktive fortyndere af epoxytype, letflygtige, se: Epoxider, letflygtige				
Reaktive fortyndere af epoxytype, tungtflygtige, se: Epoxider, tungtflygtige				
S: */ Salpetersyre*	> 0%	2.800	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,5-5,0%	-4 -3
/ Saltsyre	> 0%	2.900	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,4-5,0%	-4 -3
Sekundær propylalkohol, se: 2-Propanol				
# *Stenkulstjære*	Flygtige bestanddele beregnes efter stofindholdet ifølge dette bilag, GV og underbilag 2		≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,1-1,0% < 0,1%	-6 -5 -3

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
# *Strontiumchromat*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
# *Styren* (syn: Ethenylbenzen, Vinylbenzen, Phenylethen)	> 0%	95	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
/ Styrenalkyder, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ Sulfaminsyre	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0% ≥ 1,0-10,0%	-4 -3
/ Svovlsyre	> 0%	0	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,5-5,0%	-4 -3
Syre, fx som hærder til 2-komponent produkt, undtagen syrer, der er nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	MAL-faktor beregnes ud fra GV eller ud fra underbilag 2		≥ 10,0% ≥ 1,0-10,0%	-4 -3
T: */ N-Talg-trimethylendiamin* *	> 0%	7	≥ 1,0%	-3
Tannin, se: Garvesyre				
TBTO, se: Bis(tributyltin)oxid				
TDI, se: Toluendiisocyanater				
# *Terpener*, højt damptryk: 3-10 mm Hg	> 0%	18	≥ 1,0%	-3
# *Terpener* ***, lavt damptryk: 1-3 mm Hg	> 0%	13	≥ 1,0%	-3
# *Terpentin, Mineralsk*, max. 20% aromater, heraf max. 0,1% benzen, Middelmolvægt 140-165, 50 vægt% destillation 170°-190°C	> 0%	14	> 0%	-1
# *Terpentin, Mineralsk højtkogende* ***, max. 20% aromater, heraf max. 0,1% benzen, 50 vægt% destillation 190°-210°C, damptryk: 0,1-1 mm Hg ved 20°C	> 0%	12	> 0%	-1
Terpentin, Vegetabilsk, se Terpener				
/ 1,1,2,2-Tetrachlor-1,2-difluor-ethan ** (syn: Freon 112)	> 0%	15	> 0%	-1
Tetrachlorethen, se: Perchlorethylen				
Tetrachlorethylen, se: Perchlorethylen				
Tetrachlorkulstof, se: Tetrachlormethan				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Tetrachlormethan (syn: Tetrachlorkulstof, Carbontetrachlorid)	> 0%	1.100	≥ 0,2% ≥ 0,1-0,2%	-6 -3
Tetrachloroisophthalnitril, se: chlorthalonil				
Tetraethylenpentamin	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
Tetraethylorthosilicat (syn: Ethylsilicat)	> 0%	82	≥ 1,0%	-3
Tetrahydrofuran [2])	> 0%	24	> 0%	-1
/ 1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronaphthalen *	> 0%	22	> 0%	-1
Tetrahydro-1,4-oxazin, se: Morpholin				
Tetramethylthiuramdisulfid, se: Thiram				
Thiram (syn: Tetramethylthiuramdisulfid, Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl)disulfid)	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
Tin-forbindelser, Organiske, undtagen sådanne nævnt andetsteds i dette bilag	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% metallisk tin ≥ 0,25-1,0% metallisk tin	-6 -3
# *Toluen* (syn: Methylbenzen, Phenylmethan)	> 0%	74	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Toluendiisocyanater, monomer* **, alle isomere (syn: TDI, 2,4- og 2,6-Diisocyanatotoluen)	> 0%	20.000	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,1-2,0%	-6 -3
Toluendiisocyanater, prepolymer, alle isomere, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
p-Toluensulfonsyre, max. 5,0% svovlsyre	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
# *Toluensulfonylisocyanat* **	> 0%	20.000	≥ 0,1%	-3
/ Tributylphosphat	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3
Tributyltinfluorid	> 0%	0	≥ 2,5% ≥ 0,7-2,5%	-6 -3
Tributyltinlinolat	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0%	-3

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Tributyltinnaphthenat	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0%	-3
Tributyltinoleat	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0%	-3
Tributyltinoxid, se: Bis(tributyltin)oxid				
Tributyltinphosphat	> 0%	0	≥ 2,5% ≥ 0,7-2,5%	-6 -3
# *1,1,1-Trichlorethan* [2]) (syn: Methylchloroform)	> 0%	26	≥ 10,0%	-3
/ 1,1,2-Trichlorethan (syn: Vinyltrichlorid)	> 0%	370	≥ 10,0%	-3
Trichlorethen se: Trichlorethylen				
# *Trichlorethylen* (syn: Trichlorethen)	> 0%	88	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
Trichlorfluormethan, se: Fluortrichlormethan				
/ Trichlormethan [1]) (syn: Chloroform)	> 0%	1.400	≥ 5,0% ≥ 0,1-5,0%	-6 -3
/ 1,1,2-Trichlor-1,2,2-trifluorethan ** [1]) (syn: Freon 113)	> 0%	25	> 0%	-1
Tricresylphosphat, se: Tri-*o*-tolylphosphat				
2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, se: 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol				
Triethanolamin, se: 2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol				
Triethylamin	> 0%	140	≥ 10,0% ≥ 2,0-10,0%	-4 -3
Triethylentetramin	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
/ Triglycidylisocyanurat	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
Trimethylbenzen, se: Alkylbenzener C9				
3,5,5-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-on, se: Isophoron				
/ Trimethylhexamethylendiamin	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-5
2,2,4-Trimethylpentan-1,3-diolmonoisobutyrat	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
/ Trimethylxylendiisocyanat (TMXDI) **, *m* og *p*-	> 0%	20.000	≥ 2,0% ≥ 0,1-2,0%	-6 -3

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Triphenyltinforbindelser	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% tin ≥ 0,25-1,0% tin	-6 -3
Tripropylenglycolmonomethylether	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Tris, se: 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol				
/ *Tris-2-chlorethylphosphat*	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol (syn: Tris, 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol)	> 0%	0	≥ 2,0%	-3
Tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amin, se: 2,2',2"-Nitrilotriethanol				
Tritolylphosphat, max. 1,0% forestret ortho-cresol (syn: Tricresylphosphat)	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
Tungtflygtige isocyanater, se: Isocyanater, Tungtflygtige				
U: / Ureaharpiks, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
/ *Urethanalkyder*	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
V: *Vand*	> 0%	0	> 0%	-0
Vandglas, se: Alkalisilicat				
Vegetabilsk terpentin, se: Terpener				
/ *Vinylacetat* [2])	> 0%	470	≥ 1,0%	-3
Vinylbenzen, se: Styren				
/ *Vinylchlorid* [1])	> 0%	6.700	≥ 0,1%	-6
/ *Vinylethylether* * [1])	> 0%	270	≥ 10,0%	-3
Vinylidenchlorid, se: 1,1-Dichlorethen				
/ *Vinylpropionat* * (syn: Propansyre ethenyl ester)	> 0%	340	≥ 1,0%	-3
N-Vinyl-pyrrolidon (syn: N-Ethenyl-pyrrolidon)	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0%	-3
/Vinyltoluenalkyder, se tabel 1 i afsnit 2.1.4.				
# *Vinyltoluener*, alle isomere (syn: Ethenyltoluener)	> 0%	58	> 0%	-1
Vinyltrichlorid, se: 1,1,2-Trichlorethan				

Kemiske betegnelser for stoffer	MAL-faktor		Tallet efter bindestregen	
	Indhold (vægt%)	MAL-faktor (m³ luft/ 10 g stof)	Indhold (grænse-vægt%)	Tallet efter binde-stregen
Vinylversatat	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% ≥ 0,2-1,0%	-5 -3
X: # *Xylener*, alle isomere, max. 30 vægt% ethylbenzen, (syn: Dimethylbenzener)	> 0%	46	≥ 10,0%	-3
Z: Zink-bis(dimethyldithio)carbamat, se: Ziram				
# *Zinkchromater*	> 0%	0	≥ 0,1%	-6
Zinkforbindelser, undtagen Zinkchromater, Zinkhexafluorosilicat og Ziram	> 0%	0	> 0%	-1
Zinkhexafluorosilicat	> 0%	0	≥ 1,0% < 1,0%	-4 -3
Ziram (syn: Zink-bis(dimethyldithio)carbamat)	> 0%	0	≥ 3,0%	-3
/ *Zirconiumoctoat*	> 0%	0	≥ 10,0%	-3

[1]) Stoffer med kogepunkt < 65°C, se afsnit 2.3.
[2]) Stoffer, hvis dampe adsorberer dårligt på kulfiltre, se afsnit 2.3.

En / betyder, at stoffet er nyt på stoflisten.
En # betyder, at MAL-faktor, tallet efter bindestregen eller grænsevægt% er ændret i forhold til 1982-stoflisten.
En * betyder, at stoffet ikke har en grænseværdi, og at der er fastsat en tentativ grænseværdi, se afsnit 2.1.1.
En ** betyder, at MAL-faktor for stoffet ikke er beregnet ud fra damptryk og grænseværdi, se afsnit 2.1.1.
En *** betyder, at den entydige kemiske sammensætning ikke er fuldstændigt oplyst, og at der er fastsat en MAL-faktor for stoffet, se afsnit 2.1.1.

Subannex 2 A

Substances *, **	MAL-factor		
	VAPOUR PRESSURE in mm Hg at 20°C	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air per 10 g substance)
Classified as very toxic	< 0.01	-	0
Classified as very toxic	≥ 0.01	> 0%	20,000
Classified as toxic	< 0.01	-	0
Classified as toxic	≥ 0.01	> 0%	20,000
Classified as harmful	< 0.1	-	0
Classified as harmful	≥ 0.1	> 0%	1,000
Classified as irritant	< 0.1	-	0
Classified as irritant	≥ 0.1	> 0%	1,000
Classified as corrosive	< 0.1	-	0
Classified as corrosive	≥ 0.1	> 0%	2,000
Assigned R 42	< 0.01	-	0
Assigned R 42	≥ 0.01	> 0%	20,000

Notes:

* The classification of the substances and the assignment of R-phrases are made in accordance with the Classification Order issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

** Substances with a threshold limit value: see Subannex 1 or section 2.1.2, a or b of the Annex.

Substances	MAL-factor		
	VAPOUR PRESSURE in mm Hg at 20°C	Content (% by weight)	MAL-factor (m³ air per 10 g substance)
Other substances	< 0.1	-	0
Other substances except water	≥ 0.1	> 0%	50

Subannex 3 A

Substances *	Number after hyphen **,***	
	Content (% by weight limit) G(i)	Number after hyphen
Classified as very toxic	≥ 0.2%	-6
Classified as toxic	≥ 0.2%	-6
Classified as harmful	≥ 1%	-3
Classified as irritant	≥ 2%	-3
Classified as corrosive	≥ 1%	-4
Assigned R 40	≥ 0.1%	-3
Assigned R 43	≥ 1%	-5
Assigned R 45	≥ 0.1%	-6
Assigned R 46	≥ 0.1%	-6
Assigned R 47	≥ 0.1%	-6
Assigned R 49	≥ 0.1%	-6

Notes:

* The classification of the substances and the assignment of R-phrases are made in accordance with the Classification Order issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

** If a substance in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of threshold limit values is marked with H and it is present in a concentration of 1 per cent or more, the number of the product after the hyphen shall be -3 unless a higher number is to be assigned to it under the Annex.

*** If a substance is included in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of carcinogenic substances and it is present in a concentration of 0.1 per cent or more, the number of the product after the hyphen shall be -6.

If a substance listed in Subannex 3A can be assigned different numbers after the hyphen, the highest number shall be used.

Subannex 3 B

Substances	Number after hyphen **,***	
	Content (% by weight limit) G(i)	Number after hyphen
Other substances		

Notes:

** If a substance in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of threshold limit values is marked with H and it is present in a concentration of 1 per cent or more, the number of the product after the hyphen shall be -3 unless a higher number is to be assigned to it under the Annex.

*** If a substance is included in the Danish Working Environment Service's list of carcinogenic substances and it is present in a concentration of 0.1 per cent or more, the number of the product after the hyphen shall be -6.

If a substance listed in Subannex 3B can be assigned different numbers after the hyphen, the highest number shall be used.