# SanPin 2.1.4.1074-01. Drinking water Hygienic requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control (instead SanPin 2.1.4.559-96)

Russian Ministry of Health
Chief State Sanitary Doctor
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
JUDGMENT
September 26, 2001 № 24
On the implementation of sanitary RULES

On the basis of the Federal Law "On the sanitary - epidemiological welfare of population" <1> March 30, 1999 № 52-FZ and the "Regulations on state sanitary - epidemiological norms" <2>, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 24, 2000 number 554, I hereby decree:

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<1> Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation, 1999, № 14, Art. 1650.

<2> Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation, 2000, № 31, art. 3295.

1. Put in place a sanitary - epidemiological rules and norms "Drinking water. Hygienic requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control. SanPin 2.1.4.1074-01", approved by the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation 26.09.2001, since January 1, 2002.

GG ONISCHENKO

Registered with the Ministry of Justice on October 31, 2001 № 3011

Approved
Chief State
health officer
Russian Federation
First Deputy
Minister of Health
Russian Federation
GG ONISCHENKO
September 26, 2001

2.1.4. Drinking water and supply of populated areas
Drinking water Hygienic requirements for water quality
Centralized water supply systems.
QUALITY CONTROL
Sanitary - epidemiological rules and norms
SanPin 2.1.4.1074-01

## 1. Scope

1.1. Sanitary - epidemiological rules and norms "Drinking water. Hygienic requirements for water quality of centralized drinking water supply systems. Quality control" (hereinafter - the Sanitary Rules) establish hygienic requirements for drinking water quality, as well as rules for the control of water quality, produced and supplied to the centralized systems of drinking water water supply of populated areas (hereinafter - the water supply system).

1.2. These Sanitary Rules have been developed on the basis of the Federal Law "On the sanitary - epidemiological welfare of population", "Fundamentals of Legislation of the Russian Federation on health care," <1>, the Regulation on state sanitary - epidemiological norms and provisions of the State Sanitary - Epidemiological Service of the Russian Federation <2 >.

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<1> Bulletin of the Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, 1993, № 33, Art. 1318.

<2> Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation, 2000, № 31, art. 3295.

1.3. Sanitary rules are intended for individual entrepreneurs and legal entities whose activities are related to the design, construction, operation and maintenance of water supply of drinking water, as well as bodies and agencies exercising state sanitary - epidemiological surveillance.

1.4. Sanitary rules apply to water supplied water systems and is intended for human consumption for drinking and household purposes, for use in food processing and food production, storage and trade, as well as for the production of products requiring the use of potable water.

1.5. Hygienic requirements for drinking water quality with centralized water supply, the quality of drinking water produced autonomous water supply systems, individual devices for the preparation of water, as well as sold to the public in bottles or containers installed other sanitary rules and regulations.

## 2. General Provisions

2.1. The requirements of these Sanitary rules must be carried out in the development of state standards, building codes and regulations in the field of drinking water supply, design and technical documentation of water supply systems, as well as the construction and operation of water supply systems.

2.2. The quality of drinking water supplied to the water supply system must comply with the requirements of these Sanitary Rules.

2.3. The indicators characterizing the regional characteristics of the chemical composition of drinking water are set individually for each water supply system in accordance with the rules set out in Annex 1.

2.4. Based on the requirements of these Sanitary Rules individual entrepreneur or legal entity carrying out operation of water supply system, developing a work program of industrial water quality control (hereinafter - the work program) in accordance with the rules set out in Annex 1. The work program agreed with the center of the state sanitary - epidemiological surveillance in the city or area (hereinafter - Sanitary Inspection Center) and approved by the respective territory in the prescribed manner.

2.5. If you encounter at the sites and structures of water supply emergencies or technical violations that result or may result in a deterioration in the quality of drinking water and water supply conditions, the individual entrepreneur or legal entity operates water systems are required to take immediate corrective measures and inform This center Sanitary Inspection.

Individual entrepreneur or legal entity engaged in manufacturing quality control of drinking water, are also obliged to immediately inform the Centre of Sanitary Inspection of each laboratory study of water samples do not meet hygienic standards.

2.6. In cases of natural phenomena of nature, which can not be provided in advance, or emergency situations, the removal of which can not be carried out immediately, may be allowed temporary deviations from the hygienic standards for drinking water quality only in terms of chemical composition, affecting the organoleptic properties .

2.6.1. Deviations from the hygienic standards permitted if the following conditions are met:

- Provision of drinking water can not be achieved by other means;
- Compliance with agreed with the center of Sanitary Inspection for a limited period of maximum permissible deviations from the hygiene standards;
- Maximum limitation of the duration of derogations;
- There is no threat to public health in the period of the deviations;
- Provide information on the introduction of the population variances and timing of their actions, the lack of health risks, as well as recommendations on the use of drinking water.

2.6.2. Decision on temporary deviation from the hygienic drinking water quality standards adopted in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

2.6.3. Along with the decision on temporary withdrawal from the hygienic standards approved by the plan to ensure the quality of water corresponding to hygienic standards, including the schedule of work, the timing of their implementation and funding.

2.7. Supply of drinking water to the population is prohibited or its use shall be suspended in the following cases:

- Within the prescribed period of temporary deviations from the hygiene standards are not eliminated the reasons for the deterioration in the quality of drinking water;
- Water supply system is not engaged in manufacturing and supply of drinking water, the quality of which meets the requirements of these Sanitary Rules, in connection with which there is a real danger to public health.

2.7.1. The decision to ban or suspend the use of drinking water from a particular water system adopted by the local government by order of the chief state sanitary doctor of the territory concerned on the basis of risk assessment and risk to human health associated with both the further consumption of water that does not meet hygienic standards and the termination or suspension of its use in drinking and domestic purposes.

2.7.2. In the case of a decision to ban or suspend the use of drinking water, organizations providing operation of water supply system, developed in consultation with the center of the state sanitary and implemented measures aimed at identifying and addressing the causes of the deterioration of the quality and supply of drinking water that meets the requirements of sanitary rules.

2.7.3. About the decision to ban or suspend the use of drinking water, its quality, ongoing activities, as well as the recommendations for action in this situation, the population is informed in due course.

## 3. Hygienic requirements and quality standards of drinking water

3.1. Drinking water should be safe in epidemiological and radiation, harmless chemical composition and have favorable organoleptic properties.

3.2. The quality of drinking water must comply with hygienic standards before entering the distribution system as well as the water taps external and internal water network.

3.3. The safety of drinking water in the epidemic is determined by its relation to compliance with regulations on microbiological and parasitological parameters shown in Table 1.

Table 1

| Indicators | Units of measurement | Standards |
|---|---|---|
| Thermotolerant coliforms | Number of bacteria per 100 ml of <1> | Lack Of |
| Total coliform bacteria <2> | Number of bacteria per 100 ml of <1> | Lack Of |
| Total bacterial count <2> | The number of colony-forming bacteria in 1 ml | Not more than 50 |
| Coliphages <3> | The number of plaque forming units (PFU) per 100 ml | Lack Of |
| The spores of sulphite-reducing clostridia <4> | The number of spores in 20 ml | Lack Of |
| Giardia cysts <3> | The number of cysts in 50 l | Lack Of |

Notes:

<1> In determining the research carried out three times with 100 ml water samples.

<2> Exceeding not allowed in 95% of samples taken at the water taps external and internal water supply system for 12 months, with the number of test samples of at least 100 for the year.

<3> The definition is carried out only in water from surface water before the water in the distribution network.

<4> Determination conducted to assess the effectiveness of water treatment technology.

3.3.1. In the study of the microbiological quality of drinking water in each sample being identified thermotolerant coliform bacteria, general coliforms, total count and coliphages.

3.3.2. When detected in a sample of drinking water thermotolerant coliforms and (or) general coliforms, and (or) coliphages held their determination to re-taken urgently water samples. In such cases, to identify the causes of pollution at the same time being identified chlorides, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate and nitrite.

3.3.3. Upon detection of a re-water sampling general coliforms of greater than 2 and 100 ml (or) thermotolerant coliform bacteria, and (or) coliphages water samples is carried out a study to determine the pathogenic coliform and (or) of enteroviruses.

3.3.4. Studies of drinking water for the presence of pathogenic enteric bacteria and enteroviruses shall also be taken to address the epidemiological indications Sanitary Inspection Center.

3.3.5. Studies of water for the presence of pathogenic microorganisms can be carried out only in laboratories with sanitary - epidemiological certificate of compliance with the conditions of work sanitary regulations and license for activities related to the use of infectious agents.

3.4. Safe water chemical composition is determined by its regulatory compliance by:

3.4.1. Generalized and content of harmful chemicals commonly found in natural waters in the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as substances of human origin received global distribution (Table 2);

3.4.2. The content of harmful chemical substances in incoming and water formed during its processing in the distribution system (Table 3);

3.4.3. Content of harmful chemical substances entering the water sources as a result of human activities (Appendix 2).

Table 2

| Indicators | Units measurement | Standards (maximum permissible concentration (MPC)), no more | Hazard index <1> | Hazard Class |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summary measures | | | | |
| The pH of the | pH units | within 6 - 9 | | |
| The total mineralization (dry residue) | mg / l | 1000 (1500) <2> | | |
| Total hardness | mEq. / l | 7.0 (10) <2> | | |
| Permanganate oxidizability | mg / l | 5.0 | | |
| Petroleum products, total | mg / l | 0.1 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surface - active agents (surfactants), anionic | mg / l | 0.5 | | |
| Phenol index | mg / l | 0.25 | | |
| Inorganics | | | | |
| Aluminum (AL3 +) | mg / l | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Barium (Ba2 +) | - "- | 0.1 | - "- | 2 |
| Beryllium (Be2 +) | - "- | 0.0002 | - "- | 1 |
| Boron (B, total) | - "- | 0.5 | - "- | 2 |
| Iron (Fe, cumulative) | - "- | 0.3 (1.0) <2> org. | 3 | |
| Cadmium (Cd, total) | - "- | 0,001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Manganese (Mn, cumulative) | - "- | 0.1 (0.5) <2> | org. | 3 |
| Copper (Cu, total) | - "- | 1.0 | - "- | 3 |
| Molybdenum (Mo, cumulative) | - "- | 0.25 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Arsenic (As, total) | - "- | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Nickel (Ni, total) | mg / l | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Nitrates (as NO3-) | - "- | 45 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Mercury (Hg, total) | - "- | 0.0005 | Social-T. | 1 |
| Lead (Pb, total) | - "- | 0.03 | - "- | 2 |
| Selenium (Se, total) | - "- | 0.01 | - "- | 2 |
| Strontium (Sr2 +) | - "- | 7.0 | - "- | 2 |
| Sulfates ( $SO_4^{2-}$ ) | - "- | 500 | org. | 4 |
| Fluoride (F-) | | | | |
| for climatic regions | | | | |
| - I and II | - "- | 1.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| - III | - "- | 1.2 | | 2 |
| Chlorides (Cl-) | - "- | 350 | org. | 4 |
| Chromium (Sr6 +) | - "- | 0.05 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Cyanide (CN ") | - "- | 0,035 | - "- | 2 |
| Zinc (Zn2 +) | - "- | 5.0 | org. | 3 |
| Organic substances | | | | |
| gamma-HCH (lindane) | - "- | 0,002 <3> | Social-T. | 1 |
| DDT (sum of isomers) | - "- | 0,002 <3> | - "- | 2 |
| 2,4-D | - "- | 0.03 <3> | - "- | 2 |

Notes:

<1> The limiting feature of hazard substances for which standard set: "Social-T." - Sanitary - Poison, "org." - Organoleptic.

<2> The values given in parentheses can be set by the decision of the chief state sanitary doctor of the relevant territory for a specific water supply system based on the evaluation of sanitary - epidemiological situation in the village and used water treatment technologies.

<3> The standards adopted in accordance with WHO recommendations.

Table 3

| Indicators | Units of measurement | Standards (maximum permissible concentration (MPC)), no more | Hazard rate | Hazard Class |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine <1> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - Residual free | mg / l | in the range 0.3 - 0.5 | org. | 3 |
| - Residual associated | - "- | in the range 0.8 - 1.2 | - "- | 3 |
| Chloroform (chlorination water) | - "- | 0.2 <2> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Ozone residual <3> | - "- | 0.3 | org. | |
| Formaldehyde (in the ozonation of water) | - "- | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Polyacrylamide | - "- | 2.0 | - "- | 2 |
| Activated silicic acid (for Si) | - "- | 10 | - "- | 2 |
| Polyphosphates (in PO4 (3-)) | - "- | 3.5 | org. | 3 |
| Residual amounts of aluminum and iron coagulants | - "- | cm. Indicators "Aluminum", "Iron" in Table 2 | | |

Notes:

<1> When water disinfection with chlorine free time into contact with water should be at least 30 minutes, bound chlorine at least 60 minutes.

Controlling the content of residual chlorine is produced before the water in the distribution network.

When the simultaneous presence of water and free of bound chlorine total concentration should not exceed 1.2 mg / l.

In some cases, in agreement with the center of the SSES can be admitted increased concentration of chlorine in drinking water.

<2> The specification adopted in accordance with WHO recommendations.

<3> control over the content of residual ozone is produced after mixing chamber while maintaining a contact time of at least 12 minutes.

3.4.4. When detected in the drinking water of several chemical substances belonging to the 1 and 2 hazard classes and standardized sanitary - toxicological hazard basis, the sum of the detection of concentrations of each of them in the water to the value of his MPC should not be greater than 1. The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

$$\frac{C^1_{факт}}{C^1_{доп.}} + \frac{C^2_{факт}}{C^2_{доп}} + ... + \frac{C^n_{факт}}{C^n_{доп}} \le 1$$

where $C^{1}$, $C^{2}$, $C^{n}$ - concentration of individual chemicals 1 and 2 hazard class: the fact. (Actual) and add. (Permissible).

3.5. Favorable organoleptic properties of water are determined by its compliance with the standards set out in Table 4, as well as standards the content of substances that affect the organoleptic properties of water given in Tables 2 and 3 and in Appendix 2.

Table 4

| Indicators | Units of measurement | Regulations, no more than |
|---|---|---|
| Smell | scores | 2 |
| Flavor | - "- | 2 |
| Chromaticity | Degrees | 20 (35) <1> |
| Turbidity | FTU (formazine turbidity units) or mg / l (as kaolin) | 2.6 (3.5) <1> 1.5 (2) <1> |

Note. The values given in parentheses can be set by the decision of the chief state sanitary doctor of the relevant territory for a specific water supply system based on the evaluation of sanitary - epidemiological situation in the village and used water treatment technologies.

3.5.1. Not allowed presence in drinking water distinguishable to the naked eye aquatic organisms and surface film.

3.6. Radiation safety of drinking water is determined by its regulatory compliance in terms of total alpha and beta activity shown in Table 5.

Table 5

| Indicators | Units of measurement | Standards | Hazard rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| The total alpha activity | Bq / l | 0.1 | radiation. |
| Total radioactivity beta | Bq / l | 1.0 | - "- |

3.6.1. Identification of radionuclides present in the water and measuring their individual concentrations conducted at ratios exceeding the total activity. Evaluation of the detected concentration is carried out in accordance with hygiene regulations.

**4. Quality control of drinking water**

4.1. In accordance with the Federal Law "On the sanitary - epidemiological welfare of the population," the quality of drinking water should be carried out state sanitary - epidemiological surveillance and industrial control.

4.2. Manufacturing quality control of drinking water is provided by an individual entrepreneur or legal entity engaged in operation of water supply system, according to the work program.

Individual entrepreneur or legal entity engaged in operation of water supply system in accordance with the work program constantly monitors the quality of water in the ground water intake, prior to entering the distribution network, as well as at the water taps external and internal water network.

4.3. The number and frequency of water samples in the field of water intake, taken for laboratory testing, are set to meet the requirements specified in Table 6.

Table 6

| Types of indicators | The number of samples within one year, not less than | |
|---|---|---|
| | For groundwater sources | For surface sources |
| Microbiological | 4 (by season) | 12 (monthly) |
| Parasitological | not carried out | - "- |
| Organoleptic | 4 (by season) | 12 (monthly) |
| Summary measures | - "- | - "- |
| Inorganic and organic substances | 1 | 4 (by season) |
| Radiological | 1 | 1 |

4.4. Types defined indicators and the number of test samples of drinking water before entering the distribution system installed to meet the requirements specified in Table 7.

Table 7

| Types of indicators | The number of samples within one year, not less than | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For groundwater sources | | | For surface sources | |
| | Population, provides water from this water supply, thous. People. | | | | |
| | 20 | 20 - 100 | More than 100 | 100 | More than 100 |
| Microbiological | 50 (1) | 150 (2) | 365 (3) | 365 (3) | 365 (3) |
| Parasitological | not carried out | | | 12 (4) | 12 (4) |
| Organoleptic | 50 (1) | 150 (2) | 365 (3) | 365 (3) | 365 (3) |
| Summary measures | 4 (4) | 6 (5) | 12 (6) | 12 (6) | 24 (7) |
| Inorganic and organic substances | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 (4) | 12 (6) |
| Indicators related to water treatment technology | Residual chlorine residual ozone - at least once per hour, the rest of the reactants at least once per shift | | | | |
| Radiological | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Notes. 1. Adopts the following sampling frequency of water:

(1) - weekly, (2) - three times a week (3) - daily, (4) - every season of the year, (5) - once every two months, (6) - monthly, (7) - twice a month.

2. In the absence of water disinfection in the water pipe from underground sources, providing water to the population up to 20 thousand. Man, sampling for research on microbiological and organoleptic characteristics shall be held not less than once a month.

3. For the period of floods and emergencies should be set enhanced mode control of drinking water quality in agreement with the center of Epidemiological Surveillance.

4.5. Manufacturing quality control of drinking water in the distribution water mains conducted microbiological and organoleptic characteristics of the frequency specified in Table 8.

Table 8

| Number of served population, thousand pers. | Number of samples per month |
|---|---|
| 10 | 2 |
| 10 - 20 | 10 |
| 20 - 50 | 30 |
| 50 - 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 + 1 sample for every 5 thousand. People, more than 100 thousand people |

Note. As the number of samples does not include mandatory control samples after repairs and other maintenance work on the distribution network.

4.6. Sampling is carried out in the distribution network of the street water devices on the most sublime and her dead-end areas, as well as from the taps of internal water supply networks of all homes with paging and local water-pressure tanks.

4.7. Manufacturing quality control of drinking water in accordance with the work program carried out by laboratories of individual entrepreneurs and legal entities that operate water systems, or under contracts with them laboratories of other organizations, accredited in accordance with established procedure for the right to perform checks (tests) of drinking water quality.

4.8. State sanitary - epidemiological supervision over the quality of drinking water by the bodies and institutions of the State Sanitary - Epidemiological Service in accordance with the regulations and guidance documents GosSanEpidemNadzor Russia routinely and sanitary - epidemiological indications.

4.9.For laboratory testing (measuring) the quality of drinking water are allowed metrological certified methodology approved by the State Standard of Russia or Russian Ministry of Health. Water sampling for analysis is carried out in accordance with the requirements of state standards.

Annex 1
(Required)

**RULES**
**ESTABLISHING monitorable indicators drinking water quality and production of a working program of industrial drinking water quality**

**I. organization of work by choice**
**indicators of the chemical composition of drinking water**

1. In accordance with para. 3.3 of these Sanitary Rules selection of indicators of the chemical composition of drinking water for continued production control is carried out for each water supply system based on the results of the evaluation of the chemical composition of the water supply sources, as well as the technology of production of drinking water in the water system.

2. Selection of indicators characterizing the chemical composition of drinking water for extensive research is conducted by performing operation of water supply, together with the center of Epidemiological Surveillance in the city area in two stages.

2.1. At the first stage of the organization, company operating water supply system, together with the center Gossanepidnadzor analyzed the following materials for a period of at least the last 3 years:

- State statistical reporting of enterprises and organizations, as well as other official data on the composition and volume of wastewater entering the water sources above the water intake within their catchment area;
- Of nature protection, hydrometeorological, water management, geology and mineral resources, enterprises and organizations on the quality of surface water, groundwater and drinking water supply system as a result of their ongoing monitoring of water quality and production control;
- Sanitary Inspection Center on the results of sanitary surveys of enterprises and organizations engaged in economic activity and is a source of pollution of surface and groundwater, as well as the results of studies of water quality in the field of population and water supply system;

- Governments and organizations about the range of agriculture and the gross amount of pesticides and agrochemicals used in the catchment area (for surface source) and within the sanitary protection zone (for underground source). Based on this analysis a list of substances that characterize the chemical composition of water for the water supply source and having hygienic standards in accordance with Annex 2 of these Sanitary Rules.

2.2. In the second stage individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in operation of water systems, conduct advanced research laboratory water to compile a list of chemicals, as well as the indicators in Table 2 of these Sanitary Rules.

2.2.1. For water systems using reagent water treatment methods, in conducting extensive research before entering the water in the distribution system further includes parameters specified in Table 3 of these Sanitary Rules.

2.2.2. Advanced laboratory tests of water held within one year at the intake water system, and in the presence of water treatment or water mixing different intakes - before serving as drinking water distribution network.

2.2.3. The minimum number of test samples of water depending on the type of water source, ensures uniformity of information about the quality of water throughout the year, was adopted:

- For groundwater sources - 4 samples per year, to be selected in each season;
- For surface water sources - 12 samples per year, selected on a monthly basis.

2.2.4. If you need a more representative and reliable information on water chemistry and dynamics of the concentrations of other substances, the number of test samples of water and their frequency should be increased in accordance with the tasks assessing water quality water source.

2.2.5. When conducting extensive research we recommend the use of modern universal physical - chemical methods of investigation of aqueous media (gas chromatography - mass - spectrometry and others), allowing to obtain as much information about the chemical composition of water.

2.3. Sanitary Inspection center analyzes the results of extensive research of the chemical composition of water in each water system and based on an assessment of sanitary - hygienic conditions of drinking water of the population and sanitary - epidemiological situation in the city, town, district determined the potential impact of the risk of waterborne chemicals on human health.

2.4. On the basis of the assessment center Gossanepidnadzor develops proposals on the list of monitored indicators, the number and frequency of sampling of drinking water for continuous production control.

## II. The procedure for drawing up a work program production quality control of drinking water

1. Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in operation of the water supply system on the basis of these Sanitary Rules develop a work program.

2. For water supply system having a plurality of intake, the work program drawn up for each intake considering its features. For underground water intakes, united by a common area of sanitary protection and operating one aquifer may constitute a work program in the presence of a hydrogeological study.

3. The work program shall include:

3.1. The list of controlled water-quality and hygienic standards provided for these Sanitary rules:

- Microbiological and parasitological (Sec. 4.3, Table 1);
- Organoleptic (Sec. 4.5, Table 4);
- Radiological (Sec. 4.6, Table 5);
- Generalized (Sec. 4.4.1, Table 2);
- Residual amounts of reagents (Sec. 4.4.2, Table 3);
- Chemicals selected for continuous monitoring in accordance with the rules set out in Section 1 of this Annex (Sec. 4.4.1, Table 2 and par. 4.4.3, Annex 2 of the Sanitary Regulations).

3.2. Methodology for determining the controlled parameters.

3.3. Plan of sampling points in the field of water intake, before the water in the water supply distribution network (in a tank of clean water) and in paragraphs taps external and internal water supply system.

3.4. Number of control samples of water and the frequency of their selection for laboratory tests (tests), the list of indicators defined in the test water samples.

3.5. Schedules, water sampling and conduct their research (testing).

3.6. Number of test samples of water and frequency of selection determined for each water system individually tailored proposals Sanitary Inspection Center, but should not be below the Sec. 5.3, Table 6, p. 5.4, Table 7 and Sec. 5.5, Table 8 of these Sanitary Rules.

4. The work program shall be provided on a monthly analysis of the water quality control and the procedure for transmission of information on the results of monitoring the administration of the water supply system, the center of the state sanitary and local governments.

5. The work program is submitted for approval to the Sanitary Inspection Center in the city, region and subsequent approval in due course.

6. The work program shall be approved for a period not exceeding 5 years. During this period in the work program may be amended by agreement with the center of the SSES.

Annex 2
(Required)

**Hygienic standards**
**Hazardous Substances IN DRINKING WATER**

1. This list includes hygienic standards of harmful substances in drinking water. It consists of individual chemical substances that may be present in drinking water and in this form can be identified by modern analytical methods.

2. Chemicals located in the list in accordance with the structure of organic and inorganic compounds. Each subsection is an extension of the corresponding section. Within the sub-agent arranged in ascending order of the numerical values of their regulations.

If the molecular structure of the organic substances at the same time allows it to include several chemical classes, then it is placed on the list of the functional group with the highest index of expansion (horizontal headings).

Organic acids, including pesticides, are normalized by anion regardless of the form in which this acid is represented in the list (in the form of acid or its anion salt).

Elements and cations (n. 1 of "inorganic materials") are normalized total for all degrees of oxidation, unless specified otherwise.

3. The list has the following vertical headings of:

3.1. In the first column of the list are the most commonly used names of chemicals.

3.2. The second column shows the synonyms of names of chemicals and some trivial and common names.

3.3. The third column shows the values of the MPC or ODE in mg / l, where:

MPC - maximum concentration at which a substance does not have a direct or indirect impact on human health (when exposed to the body throughout life) and do not impair the hygienic conditions of water consumption;

ODE (asterisk) - tentative permissible levels of substances in tap water, based on the calculated and express - experimental methods for prediction of toxicity.

If the value in column ratios specified "no", it means that the concentration of compound in the drinking water must be below the detection limit of the analysis method used.

3.4. The fourth column shows the limiting feature of hazard substances that set specification:

- Social-T. - Sanitary - toxicology;
- Org. - Organoleptic with details of the nature of changes in organoleptic properties of water (app. - Changes the smell of the water; env. - Gives the water color, pen. - Causes the formation of foam; pl. - Forms a film on the water surface; privk. - Makes water taste; op. - causes opalescence).

3.5. The fifth column shows the class of hazardous substances:

Class 1 - extremely dangerous;

2 class - highly;

Grade 3 - dangerous;

Grade 4 - moderately hazardous.

The classification is based indicators characterizing the different degrees of danger to human chemical compounds that pollute drinking water, depending on the toxicity, the cumulative, long-term effects to cause limiting health hazard indicator.

Classes of substances into account:

- If you select compounds for Priority control in drinking water,
- In establishing the sequence of protection measures that require additional investment;
- In the justification of recommendations for replacement in high-risk processes with less hazardous substances;
- To prioritize the development of selective methods of analytical control of substances in water.

**Hygienic standards**
**Hazardous Substances IN DRINKING WATER**

| Identification of the substance | Synonyms | The value of the norm in mg / l | Indicator harmfulness | Class danger |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Inorganics | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Elements of the cations | | | | |
| Thallium | | 0.0001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Phosphorus elementary | | 0.0001 | Social-T. | 1 |
| Niobium | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Tellurium | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Samarium | | 0.024 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Lithium | | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Antimony | | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Tungsten | | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Silver | | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Vanadium | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Bismuth | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Cobalt | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Rubidium | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Europium | | 0.3 <1> | org. privk. | 4 |
| Ammonia (nitrogen) | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Chromium (Cr3 +) | | 0.05 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Silicon | | 10.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Sodium | | 200.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2. Anions | | | | |
| Thiocyanate ion | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Chlorite ion | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Bromide ion | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Persulfate ion | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Geksanitrokobal- tiat ion | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Ferrocyanide ion | | 1.25 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hydrosulfide ion | | 3.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Nitrite ion | | 3.0 | org. | 2 |
| Terhlorat ion | | 5.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Chlorate ion, | | 20.0 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Hydrogen sulfide | Hydrogen sulfide | 0.003 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Hydrogen peroxide | Hydrogen peroxide | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Organic substances | | | | |
| 1. Hydrocarbons | | | | |
| 1.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| Isoprene | 2-dien-Metilbuta1,3 | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 1,3-Butadiene | Divinyl | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Butylene | But-1-ene | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Ethylene | Ethene | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Propylene | Propene | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Isobutylene | 2-methylpropyl-1-ene | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 1.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| 1.2.1.1. mononuclear | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cyclohexene | Tetragidrobenzol | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Cyclohexane | Geksagidrobenzol, hexamethylene | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1.2.1.2. polynuclear | | | | |
| Norbornene | 2,3-Dicycle (2.2.1) heptene | 0.004 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Ditsiklogeptadien | Bicyclo (2,2,1) hepta-2,5-diene, norbornadiene | 0.004 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dicyclopentadiene | Tritsiklodeka-3,8-diene, 3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene | 0.015 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 1.2.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| Benzene | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Ethylbenzene | | 0.01 | org. privk. | 4 |
| m-diethylbenzene | 1,3-diethylbenzene | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Xylol | Xylene | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Diisopropylbenzene | Di-1-methylethylbenzene | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Monobenziltoluol | 3 Benziltoluol | 0.08 | org. Rec. | 2 |
| Butylbenzene | 1-phenylbutane | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Isopropylbenzene | Cumene, 1 - methylethylbenzene | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Styrene | Vinylbenzene | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| alpha-methylstyrene | (1-methylvinyl) benzene | 0.1 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Propylbenzene | 1-phenylpropane | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| n-tert-butyltoluene | 1- (1,1-di methylethyl) -4-methylbenzene, 1-methyl-4-t-butylbenzene; | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Toluene | Methylbenzene | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dibenzyltoluene | [(3-Methyl-4-benzyl) phenyl] phenylmethane | 0.6 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1.2.2.2. polynuclear | | | | |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | | 0,000-005 | Social-T. | 1 |
| 1.2.2.2.1. biphenyls | | | | |
| Diphenyl | Biphenyl, fenilbenzol | 0.001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Alkildifenil | | 0.4 | org. film | 3 |
| 1.2.2.2.2. condensed | | | | |
| Naphthalene | | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 2. Halogenated compounds | | | | |
| 2.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 2.1.1. containing only marginal connection | | | | |
| Iodoform | Triiodometan | 0.0002 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Tetrahlorgeptan | | 0.0025 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 1,1,1,9-Tetrahlornonan | | 0.003 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Butyl chloride | 1-chlorobutane | 0.004 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,1,1,5-Tetrahlorpentan | | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | Carbon tetrachloride | 0.006 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,1,1,11- | | 0.007 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tetrahlorundekan | | | | |
| Geksahlorbutan | | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Hexachloroethane | | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 1,1,1,3-Tetrahlorpropan | | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 1-Chloro-2,3-dibromopropane | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, nemagon | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1,2,3,4 Tetrahlorbutan | | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Pentachlorobutane | | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Perhlorbutan | | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Pentahlorpropan | | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Dihlorbrommetan | | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Chlorodibromomethane | | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,2-Dibromo-1,1,5-trihlorpentan | Bromtan | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1,2,3-trichloropropane | | 0.07 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Triftorhlorpropan | Freon 253 | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,2-Dibromopropane | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Bromoform | Tribromomethane | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Tetrachloroethane | | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Chloroethyl | Chloroethane, ethyl chloride, ethyl chloride | 0.2 | Social-T. | 4 |
| 1,2-dichloropropane | | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,2-Dihlorizobutan | 2-Methyl-1,2dihlorpropan | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dichloromethane | Methylene chloride | 7.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Difluorochloromethane | Freon 22 | 10.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Difluorodichloromethane | Freon 12 | 10.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Methyl chloroform | 1,1,1-trichloroethane | 10.0 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2.1.2. containing double bonds, | | | | |
| Tetrahlorpropen | | 0.002 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2-Methyl-3-chloroprop-1-ene | Metallilhlorid | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Chloroprene beta | 2-1,3-dien Hlorbuta- | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | Perhlorbuta1,3-diene | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2,3,4-1-Trihlorbuten | 2,3,4-Tri-chlorobut-1-ene | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2,3-dichlorobutadiene-1,3 | 2,3-dichloro-1,3-diene | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,1,5-Trihlorpenten | | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Vinyl chloride | Chloroethyl, chloroethylene | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,3-2-Dihlorbugen | 1,3-dichloro-but-2-ene | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3,4-dichloro-1 | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Allyl chloride | 3-ene-1 Hlorprop- | 0.3 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 1,1-Dichloro-4-methylpentadiene-1,4 | 1,4-diene | 0.37 | org. privk. | 3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dichloropropene | | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3,3 Dihlorizobutilen | 3,3-dichloro-2-methyl-1-propene | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,3 Dihlorizobutilen | 2-Methyl-1,3dihlor-prop-1-ene | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,1-Dichloro-4-methylpentadiene-1,3 | 1,3-diene | 0.41 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 2.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| 2.2.1.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 1,2,3,4,5, 5-Hexachloro-1,3-cyclopentadiene | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1,1-Dihlortsiklogeksan | | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane | Hexachloran | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Perhlormetilentsiklopenten | 4- (dichloromethylene) - 1,2,3,3,5, 5-Geksahlortsiklopenten | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Chlorocyclohexane | | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2.2.1.2. polynuclear | | | | |
| 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a, 5,8,8a- hexahydro-1,4-5,8 endoekzo dimethanonaphthalene | 1,4,4a, 5,8, 8a-hexa- hydro-1,2,3, 4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4, 5,8-dimethanonaphthalene, aldrin | 0.002 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachlor endo-4,7-dometilen-3a, 4,7, 7a-tetragidroin-tetrahydroindene | 3a 4,7,7a- tetrahydro-1,4,5,6,7,8, 8-chloro-4,7-heptane methano-1H-indene, heptachlor | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| beta Digidrogeptahlor | 2,3,3a, 4,7, 7a-hexa- hydro-2,4,5, 4,7-6,7,8,8- geptahlor- metanoinden, Diloram | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Polychloropinene | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 2.2.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| 2.2.2.1.1. a halogen atom in the nucleus | | | | |
| 2,5-Dichloro-n-tert-butyltoluene | 1,4-dichloro-2- (1,1-dimethyl) -5-methylbenzene | 0.003 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 1,2-dichlorobenzene | 0.002 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Chloro-n-tert-butyltoluene | 1-Methyl-4- (1,1-dimethylethyl) -2-chlorobenzene | 0.002 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 1,2,3,4 tetrachlorobenzenes | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Chlorobenzene | | 0.02 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2,4-dichlorotoluene | 2,4-dichloro-1-methylbenzene | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1,3,5 Trichlorobenzene | | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2,3,6- trichlorotoluene | | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| o- and n-chlorotoluene | o- and n-Hlormetilbenzol | 0.2 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2,3,6-trichloro-n- tert- | | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| butyltoluene | | | | |
| 2.2.2.1.2. a halogen atom in the side chain | | | | |
| Benzyl chloride | Chloromethyl-benzene | 0.001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Geksahlormetaksilol | 1,3-Bis (trichloromethyl) benzene | 0.008 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Geksahlorparaksilol | 1,4-Bis (trichloromethyl) benzene | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Benzotrifluoride | Trifluoromethyl tilbenzol | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2.2.2.2. polynuclear | | | | |
| 2.2.2.2.1. biphenyls | | | | |
| Monohlordifenil | Monochlorobiphenyl | 0.001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dichlorodiphenyl | Dihlorbifenil | 0.001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Trichlorobiphenyl | Trichlorobiphenyl | 0.001 | Social-T. | 1 |
| Pentahlordifenil | Pentachlorobiphenyl | 0.001 | Social-T. | 1 |
| 2.2.2.2.2. condensed | | | | |
| 2-Chloronaphthalen | | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3. Oxygen-containing compounds | | | | |
| 3.1. alcohols and ethers | | | | |
| 3.1.1. monohydric alcohols | | | | |
| 3.1.1.1. aliphatic alcohols | | | | |
| 3-Methyl-3-buten-1-ol | Izobutenil- carbinol | 0.004 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Heptyl alcohol normal | Heptan-1-ol, geksilkarbinol | 0.005 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3-m-1-butene-3-ol | Metilprop2-2-en-1-ol, dimetilvinilkarbinol, isoprene alcohol | 0.005 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hexyl alcohol normal | Hexan-1-ol, amilkarbinol, pentilkarbinol | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hexyl alcohol secondary | 1 Metilpen- tan-1-ol, hexane-2-ol, carbinol metilbutil- | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Tertiary hexyl alcohol | 2 Metilpen- tan-2-ol, dietilmetilkarbinol, flotoreagent TTC | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Nonyl alcohol normal | Nonane-1-ol, oktilkarbinol | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Octyl alcohol normal | Octan-1-ol, geptilkarbinol | 0.05 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Normal butyl alcohol | Butan-1-ol, propilkarbinol | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Allyl alcohol | Prop-2-en-1-ol, vinilkarbinol | 0.1 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Isobutyl alcohol | 2-methylpropan-1-ol, izopropilkarbinol | 0.15 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Secondary butanol | Butan-2-ol, methyl isobutyl | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Propyl alcohol | Propan-1-ol, etilkarbinol | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Isopropyl alcohol | Propan-2-ol, dimetilkarbinol | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Tertiary butanol | tert-Bugilovy alcohol, 1,1-dimethylethanol, trimethyl, 2-methylpropan-2-ol | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Amyl alcohol | Pentan-1-ol, butilkarbinol | 1.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Methyl alcohol | Methanol carbinol | 3.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.1.1.1.1. halogenated monohydric alcohols | | | | |
| Chloroethanol | 1-Chloro-2-hydroxyethane, 2-chloroethanol, 2-chloroethyl alcohol hlormetilkarbinol 1 hloretan--2-ol | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Alcohol-1,1,7-trigidrododekaf | P-3 | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| torgeptilovy | | | | |
| Alcohol 1,1,3-trigidrotetraf-torpropilovy | N-1 | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Pentyl alcohol 1,1,5-trigidrooktaftor- | P-2 | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Alcohol 1,1,9-trigidrogeksade-kaftornonilovy | P-4 | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Alcohol 1,1,13-trigidrotetraey-kozaftortridetsilovy | P-6 | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Alcohol 1,1,11-trigidroeykozaf-torundetsilovy | II-5 | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Alcohol beta, beta dihloizopropilovy | 1,3-dichloropropane-2-ol, dichlorohydrin, dihlormetilkarbinol | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Alcohol 1,1-digidroperftorgeptilovy | 2,2,3,3,4,4, 5,5,6,6,7,7, 7 Tridekaf-torgeptan-1ol | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.1.1.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 3.1.1.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| Cyclohexanol | Geksagidrofenol | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.1.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 3.1.1.2.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| 3.1.1.2.2.1.1. phenols | | | | |
| Phenol | | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| and the n-m-Cresol | m- and n-less tilfenol, 1gidroksi-2 (and 4 methyl phenol | 0.004 | Social-T. | 2 |
| o- and n-propylphenol | 1-hydroxy-2 (and 4) - propyl | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Alkylphenol | | 0.1 | org. | 3 |
| Dimethylphenol | Xylenol | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3.1.1.2.2.1.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Chlorophenol | | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dichlorophenol | | 0.002 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Trichlorophenol | | 0,004 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 3.1.1.2.2.1.2. containing a hydroxy group in the side chain | | | | |
| 3.1.1.2.2.1.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 3.1.1.2.2.2. condensed | | | | |
| alpha-Naphthol | Naphth-1-ol, 1-naphthol | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Naphthol 3 | Naphth-2-ol, 2-naphthol | 0.4 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.1.2. ethers | | | | |
| 3.1.2.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| Etinilvinilbutilovy ether | 1-butoxy-but-1-ene-3-in, butoksibutenin | 0.002 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Diethyl | 1,1-Dietok- sietan | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Primary alcohol ethoxylates C12 - C15 | | 0.1 | org. foam | 4 |
| Diethyl ether | Ethoxyethane | 0.3 | org. privk. | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimethyl ether | Metoksimetan | 5.0 | Social-T. | 4 |
| 3.1.2.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| beta, beta-ethyl Dihlordi- | 1,1'-oxybis (2-chloroethane) hloreks | 0.03 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| Diphenylolpropane | 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol | 0.01 | org. privk. | 4 |
| m-Fenoksitoluol | 3-phenoxy-toluene | 0.04 | org. | 4 |
| Anisole | Methoxybenzene | 0.05 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.1.3. polyhydric alcohols and miscellaneous compounds | | | | |
| 3.1.3.1. aliphatic polyhydric alcohols | | | | |
| 2-Methyl-2,3-butanediol | Metilbutandiol | 0.04 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Glycerol | Trioksipropan, propanetriol | 0.06 <1> | org. foam | 4 |
| Pentaerythritol | 2.2 Dimetilol-1,3-propanediol | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Ethylene glycol | Ethane-1,2-diol | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 1,4-butynediol | But-2-invariant 1,4-diol | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,4-Butanediol | Butane-1,4-diol | 5.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.1.3.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Monohlorgidrin | 3 Hlorpro- pan-1,2-diol, alfahlorgidrin | 0.7 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 3.1.3.2. polyhydric phenols | | | | |
| Catechol | Benzene- 1,2-diol, 1,2-dihydroxybenzene | 0.1 | org. env. | 4 |
| Pyrogallol | 1,2,3-Tri oksibenzol | 0.1 | org. env. | 3 |
| Hydroquinone | 1,4-dioxide, benzene | 0.2 | org. env. | 4 |
| 5-methylresorcinol | 5-Methyl-1,3benzoldiol | 1.0 | org. env. | 4 |
| 3.1.3.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 2,2-Bis (4-hydroxy-3,5-dichlorophenyl) propane | Tetrahlordian | 0.1 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 3.1.3.3. containing hydroxy and hydroxy groups | | | | |
| 3.1.3.3.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| Alcohol 2-alliloksietilovy | | 0.4 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Diethylene glycol | 2,2'-Oksidietanol | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Tetraethylene | 2,2' Oksidietilen-dioksidietanol | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Pentaetilenglikol | 3,6,9,12- Tetraoksa- tetradekan- 1,14-diol etilenglikoltetra-oksidietilovy ether | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.1.3.3.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 3-phenoxybenzyl alcohol | 3-phenoxy-3-phenylmethanol Fenoksifenilkarbinol | 1.0 <1> | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.2. aldehydes and ketones | | | | |
| 3.2.1. containing only one oxo group | | | | |
| 3.2.1.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 3.2.1.1.1. aliphatic compounds containing only marginal connection | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diethyl | Pentan-3-one, 3-oksopentan | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | Butan-2-one, 2-oksobutan | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 3.2.1.1.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Chloral | Trichloroacetaldehyde | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Perftorgeptanal-hydrate | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.2.1.1.1.2. containing hydroxy and oxo | | | | |
| Diacetone alcohol | 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-pentene-2-one | 0.5 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.2.1.1.2. containing a double bond | | | | |
| Acrolein | Propenal acrylic aldehyde | 0.02 | Social-T. | 1 |
| Mesityl oxide | 2-methylpentyl 2-en-4-one | 0.06 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| alpha-ethyl-beta-acrolein | 2 Etilgeksenal | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| beta-methylacrolein | But-2-enal, crotonaldehyde, 2-butenal | 0.3 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.2.1.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 3.2.1.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| Cyclohexanone | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.2.1.2.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Bromkamfora | | 0.5 <1> | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 3.2.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 3.2.1.2.2.1. containing mononuclear aromatic substituents | | | | |
| m-phenoxybenzaldehyde | 3-phenoxy benzaldehyde | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acetophenone | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2,2-Dimethoxy-1,2 difeniletanon | 2,2-Dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone | 0.5 <1> | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 3.2.1.2.2.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| m-bromobenzaldehyde | 3 Bromben- zaldegid | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Pentahloratsetofenon | 1- (pentachlorophenyl) ethanone | 0.02 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 3,3-Dimethyl-1-chloro-1- (4-chlorophenoxy) butan2-one | | 0.04 | Social-T. | 4 |
| 3.2.2. containing a single oxo group | | | | |
| Tetragidrohinon | Tsiklogeksan1,4-dione, 1,4-dioxo-cyclohexane | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Glutaraldehyde | Glutaric dialdehyde | 0.07 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acetylacetonates | | 2.0 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Anthraquinone | 9,10-Dihydro-9,10 dioksoantratsen, 9,10-anthracenediones | 10.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.2.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro- n-benzoquinone | Chloranil, tetrahlorhinon | 0.01 | org. env. | 3 |
| 2,3-Dichloro-5- 2-cyclopenten-dichloromethylene-1,4-dione | 4,5-dichloro-2- (dichloromethylene) - 4-cyclopentene-1,3-dione, diketone | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |

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| 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone | | 0.25 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1-chloroanthraquinone | | 3.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2-chloroanthraquinone | beta-chloroanthraquinone | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.2.2.2. containing hydroxyl group | | | | |
| 1,5-quinone Digidroksiantra- | 1,5-dihydroxy-9,10-anthracenediones | 0.1 | org. env. | 3 |
| 1,8 Digidroksiantrahinon | Danthron | 0.25 | org. env. | 3 |
| 1,2 Digidroksiantrahinon | 1,2-dihydroxy-9,10-anthracenediones, Alizarin | 3.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,4,5,8-Tetragidroksiantra-quinone | 1,4,5,8-tetrahydroxy-9,10-anthracenediones | 3.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,4 Digidroksiantrahinon | Quinizarin | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3. carboxylic acids and their derivatives | | | | |
| 3.3.1. carboxylic acids and their ions | | | | |
| 3.3.1.1. containing a carboxy group | | | | |
| 3.3.1.1.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 3.3.1.1.1.1. containing only marginal connection | | | | |
| Stearic acid, salt | Octadecanoic acid, salt | 0.25 <1> | org. cloudy. | 4 |
| 3.3.1.1.1.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Acid alpha, alpha, beta-trihlorpropionovaya | Acid 2,2,3-tri-chloropropionic | 0.01 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Acid hlorenantovaya | Acid 7-hlorgeptanovaya | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Monochloroacetic acid, salt | Chloroacetic acid, salt | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid hlorundekanovaya | Acid 11- hlorundekanovaya | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Acid hlorpellargonovaya | Acid 9-hlornonanovaya | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Valeric acid perfluoro | Nonaftorpentanovaya acid, acid perftorpentanovaya | 0.7 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid alpha monohlorpropionovaya | Chloropropionic acid 2- | 0.8 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Acid gidroperftorenantovaya | Acid 2,2, 3,3,4,4,5,5, 6,6,7,7-dodekaftorgeptanovaya | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid perfluoroenanthic | Acid perftorgeptanovaya | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid 2,2 dichloropropionic, sodium salt | Dalapon | 2.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Trichloroacetic acid, salt | | 5.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3.3.1.1.1.1.2. containing aromatic substituents | | | | |
| 3.3.1.1.1.1.3. contain | | 2.0 | | |

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| hydro ksi-, hydroxy and oxo groups | | | | |
| Acid 5- (2,5-dimethylphenoxy) - 2,2-dimetilpenta- new | Gemfibrozil | 0.001 | Social-T. | 1 |
| Phenoxy acetic acid | Glycolic acid, phenyl ester; hydroxyacetic acid, phenyl ester | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid 2- (alpha-naphthoxy) - propionic | Acid 2- (1-naphthalenyloxy) propionic | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.1.1.1.1.3.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Acid alpha-2,4-dichlorophenoxy oil | Acid 4- (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid, 2,4-DM | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid 2-methyl-4-hlorfenoksimaslyanaya | Acid 4- (2-methylphenyl NACO) -4-hlorbutanovaya tropotoks | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Acid alpha-2,4-dichlorophenoxy propionic | Acid 2- (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionic acid, 2,4-DP | 0.5 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 3.3.1.1.1.2. containing unsaturated communication | | | | |
| Acrylic acid | Acid -propan-2-ene | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Methacrylic acid | Acid 2-methylpropan-2-ene-carboxylic | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.3.1.1.1.2.1. oxo and halogen | | | | |
| Acid alpha, beta-dichloro-3 forminakrilovaya | Acid 4-oxo-2,3 dihlorizokrotonovaya, acid mukohlornaya | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.1.1.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 3.3.1.1.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| Chrysanthemum acid salt | Acid 2,2-propenyl Dimetil3-1-cyclopropyl pankarbonovaya salt; Acid 3- izobutenil- 2.2 dimetil1-cyclopropyl pankarbonovaya salt | 0.8 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Naphthenic acid | | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3.3.1.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| Benzoic acid, salt | | 0.6 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 3.3.1.1.2.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 2-chlorobenzoic acid | O-chlorobenzoic acid | 1.0 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 4-chlorobenzoic acid | Chlorobenzoic acid n- | 0.2 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Acid 2,3,6-trihlorbenzoynaya | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.1.1.2.2.2. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo | | | | |
| Acid 2-hydroxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic | | 0.5 | org. env. | 3 |
| Acid 2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic | Acid 2-methoxy-3,6dihlorbenzoynaya, dianat | 15.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.1.2. polybasic acids | | | | |
| 3.3.1.2.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| Maleic acid | Acid tsisbutendionovaya | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Adipic acid, salt | Geksandiovaya acid salt;acid 1,4-butandikarbonovaya salt | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |

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| Sebacic acid | Acid 1,8-oktandikarbonovaya | 1.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.3.1.2 2. aromatic | | | | |
| 3.3.1.2.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 3.3.2. esters | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1. esters of monobasic acids | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1. limit | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.1. unsubstituted | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.1.1. alcohols containing only a marginal connection | | | | |
| Methyl | Acetic acid, methyl ester;acetic acid methyl ester | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Ethyl acetate | Acetic acid, ethyl ester;acetic acid ethyl ester | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.1.2. containing double bonds, | | | | |
| cis-8-Dodetsinilatsetat | Acetic acid, Z-dodec-8- enilovy ether; Z- dodec-8- enilovy acetate; denatsil | 0.00001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Vinyl acetate | Acetic acid, vinyl ester;vinyl acetate | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.1.3. polyhydric alcohols | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.1.4. alcohols containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo | | 0.6 | | |
| Ethylidene diacetate | Acetic acid, 1-acetoxy-ethyl ester; acetoxyethyl ester of acetic acid | 0.6 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.2. halogenated | | | | |
| 2,4,5 Trihlorfenoksietil- alpha, alpha-dihlorpropionat | 2,2dihlorpropionovaya acid, 2- (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl ester; 2- (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloro-propionic acid; pentanat | 2.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2,4,5 Trihlorfenoksi-ethyltrichloroacetate | Acetic acid, trichloro-2- (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl ester; tri-chloro-2- (2,4, 5-trichlorophenoxy) acetic acid ethyl ester;geksanat | 5.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.3. containing hydroxy, hydroxy and oxo | | | | |
| Ethyl lactate | 2-hydroxypropanoic acid ethyl ester | 0.4 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Acetoacetic acid methyl ester | Methyl acetoacetate, methyl acetoacetate | 0.5 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Isopropyl lactate | 1- hydroxypropanoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Atsetopropilatsetat | Acetic acid, 4oksopentilovy ether;4oksopentilovy acetate | 2.8 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.1.3.1. halogenated | | | | |
| gamma-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid ester Hlorkrotilovy | 4-chlorobutyl-2enilovy ether 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; krotilin | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| alpha- methylbenzyl 2- chloroacetoacetate | Acid 2-chloro-3- oxobutyric, 1-phenylethyl ester | 0.15 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Octyl ether 2,4- | 2,4dihlorfenoksi acid-acetic acid, octyl | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 3 |

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| dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | | | | |
| Butyl 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 2,4dihlorfenoksi-acetic acid butyl ester; efir2,4 butyl-D; 2,4-DB | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.2. having double or triple bonds | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.1.2.1. monohydric alcohols | | | | |
| Ethyl acrylate | Acrylic acid, ethyl ester;acrylic acid ethyl ester | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Ethyl 3,3-dimethyl-4,6,6- trichloro-5-hexenoic acid | 3,3dimetil acid-4,6, 6-trichloro-5geksenovaya ethyl ester | 0.008 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Butyl acrylate | Acrylic acid, butyl ester;butyl acrylate | 0.01 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Methyl methacrylate | Acid 2-methyl-2-propenoic methyl ester; methacrylic acid methyl ester | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Methacrylic acid, butyl ester | Methacrylic acid, butyl ester | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Methyl acrylate | Acrylic acid, methyl ester;acrylic acid methyl ester | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Ethyl beta, beta dimethylacrylate | Ethyl 3-methylbut-2- enoic acid | 0.4 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 3.3.2.1.1.2.2. polyhydric alcohols | | | | |
| Monometakrilovy ethylene glycol | Methacrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester | 0.03 | Social-T. | 4 |
| 3.3.2.1.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| Methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3- propenyl-1-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid | Acid 2,2-dimethyl-3- (2-methyl-prop-1-enyl) - tsiklopropan1-carboxylic methyl ester;Chrysanthemum acid methyl ester;metilhrizantemat | 0.61 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3.3.2.1.2.1.1. containing oxo | | | | |
| 3.3.2.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| Methylbenzoate | Benzoic acid, methyl ester; benzoic acid methyl ester, oil neobonovoe | 0.05 | org. privk. | 4 |
| N-toluic acid, methyl ester | 4- methylbenzoic acid, methyl ester; methyl n-toluic acid | 0.05 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 3.3.2.1.2.2.1. substituent in the aromatic alcohol | | | | |
| 3.3.2.2. esters of dibasic acids | | | | |
| 3.3.2.2.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 3.3.2.2.1.1. limit | | | | |
| 3.3.2.2.1.1.1. aliphatic saturated alcohols | | | | |
| 3.3.2.2.1.1.2. unsaturated alcohols | | | | |
| 3.3.2.2.1.2. having double or triple bonds | | 1.0 | | |
| Maleic acid diethyl ester | Maleic acid, diethyl ester | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3.3.2.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| Dimethyl | Phthalic acid, dimethyl ester; phthalic | 0.3 | Social-T. | 3 |

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| | acid dimethyl ester | | | |
| Dimethyl ether tetrahlortereftalevoy acid | Tetrachloro- terephthalic acid, dimethyl ester;daktal W-75; hlortaldimetil | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Dimethyl | Terephthalic acid, dimethyl ether;terephthalic acid dimethyl ester | 1.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3.3.3. anhydrides and acid halides | | | | |
| Terephthalic acid dichloride | Terephthalic acid, dichloride; terephthaloyl;Benzoldikarbonil 1,4-dichloride | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 2,3,5,6 acid dichloride tetrahlortereftalevoy | Acid 2,3, 5,6-tetra hlortereftalevaya, dichloride; 2,3,5, 6-tetrahlortereftaloil dichloride; 2,3,5, 6-tetrahlor1,4 benzoldikarbonil dichloride | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Isophthalic acid dichloride | Isophthalic acid, dichloride; isophthaloyl chloride; 1,3-dichloride benzoldikarbonil | 0.08 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4. The nitrogen-containing compounds | | | | |
| 4.1. amines and their salts | | | | |
| 4.1.1. primary | | | | |
| 4.1.1.1. contain one amino group | | | | |
| 4.1.1.1.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 4.1.1.1.1.1. containing only marginal connection | | | | |
| Amines C16 - C20 | | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Amines C10 - C15 | | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Monoizobutilamin | 2-Methyl-1- propanamine | 0.04 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Amines C7 - C9 | | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Monopropilamin | Propylamine | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Monoethylamine | Ethylamine | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| tert-butylamine | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Monomethylamine | Methylamine | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Isopropylamine | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Monobutilamin | Butylamine | 4.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4.1.1.1.1.1.1. containing hydroxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| Isopropanolamine | 1-Amino-2-hydroxy propane | 0.3 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Monoethanolamine | 2-amino ethanol | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.1.1.1.2. containing unsaturated communication | | | | |
| Monoallilamin | Allylamine | 0.005 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.1.1.1.2.1. containing oxy, oxo, hydroxy and carboxy | | | | |
| Vinyl ether of monoethanolamine | 2- (Etenilo- xi) ethanamine, 1-vinyloxy-2-aminoethane | 0.006 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4.1.1.1.1.2.2. acid amides | | | | |
| Acrylamide | Propenamide, acrylic acid amide | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Methacrylamide | Methacrylic acid amide | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Methylolmethacrylamide | Acid 4- hydroxy-2-2- metilbuten- oic amide | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| N, N-Dimetilaminometilak-rilamid | CF-6 | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |

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| 4.1.1.1.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 4.1.1.1.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| Alkylaniline | | 0.003 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2,4,6-trimethyl | 2,4,6-trimethyl, mezidin | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Aniline | Phenylamine, aminobenzene | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-butylaniline | n-Aminobutilbenzol | 0.4 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| m-Toluidine | 3-methylaniline | 0.6 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-Toluidine | 4-methylanilino, m- aminometilbenzol | 0.6 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| Dichloroaniline | Dihlorbenzolamin | 0.05 | org. | 3 |
| Bromtoluin | Bromtoluidin (mixture of o, m, n-isomers) | 0.05 <1> | org. Rec. | 4 |
| m- -trifluoromethylanilino | 3- (rmetil trifluoride) benzenamine, 3-aminobenzotrifluoride | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| m-Chloroaniline | 3 Hlorbenzolamin | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-Chloroaniline | 4 Hlorbenzolamin | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2,4,6-trichloroaniline | 2,4,6-Trihlorbenzolamin | 0.8 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 2,4,5-trichloroaniline | 2,4,5-Trihlorbenzolamin | 1.0 | org. film | 4 |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2.1.2. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| o-Aminophenol | 1-Amino-2-hydroxybenzene, o-hydroxyaniline | 0.01 | org. env. | 4 |
| n-Anisidine | 4-methoxyanilino | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| o-Anisidine | 2-methoxyaniline | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-phenetidine | 4 ethoxyaniline, aminofenetol | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-Aminophenol | | 0.05 | org. env. | 4 |
| Phenylhydroxylamine | N-phenylhydroxylamine | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| m-Aminophenol | 1-Amino-3-hydroxybenzene, hydroxyaniline | 0.1 <1> | org. env. | 4 |
| 4-aminobenzoic acid | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 5-aminosalicylic acid | Acid 5-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic | 0.5 | org. env. | 4 |
| 3-aminobenzoic acid | | 10.0 | org. env. | 4 |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2.1.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 4-Amino-3-chlorophenol | | 0.1 | org. env. | 4 |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2.1.3. acid amides | | | | |
| Benzamide | | 0.2 <1> | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.1.1.1.2.2.2. aromatic condensed | | | | |
| 1-aminoanthraquinone | | 10.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.1.2. containing two or more amino groups | | | | |
| 4.1.1.2.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| 4.1.1.2.1.1. containing only marginal connection | | | | |
| Hexamethylenediamine | 1,6-diaminohexane | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hydrazine | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,12- | 1,12-dodecanediamine, 1,12- | 0.05 | Social-T. | 3 |

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| dodecamethylenediamine | diaminododecane | | | |
| Ethylenediamine | 1,2-diaminoethane | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4.1.1.2.1.1.1. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo and carboxy | | | | |
| Tetraoksipropile-tilendiamin | Lapromol 294 | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.1.2.1.1.2. acid amides | | | | |
| 4.1.1.2.1.2. containing unsaturated communication | | | | |
| Diallylamine | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Alkilpropilendiamin | | 0.16 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4.1.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 4.1.1.2.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| o-Phenylenediamine | 1,2-diaminobenzene, 1,2-phenylene diamine | 0.01 | org. env. | 3 |
| Phenylhydrazine | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether | 4,4'-Oksibisbenzolamin | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| m, n-Phenylenediamine | Diaminobenzene, phenylenediamine | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.1.2.2.2. condensed polynuclear | | | | |
| 1,4 Diaminoantrahinon | 1,4 Diamino-9,10-anthracenediones | 0.02 | org. env. | 3 |
| 1.5 Diaminoantrahinon | 1,5-Diamino-9,10 anthracenediones | 0.2 | org. env. | 4 |
| 4.1.2. secondary | | | | |
| 4.1.2.1. containing only aliphatic substituents | | | | |
| Diisobutylamine | Bis (2-methylpropyl) - amine, 2-methyl -N- (2-methylpropyl) -1-propanamine | 0.07 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Dimethylamine | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Izopropiloktadetsi-lamin | N-isopropyl loktadetsilamin | 0.1 | org. film | 4 |
| Diethylenetriamine | N- (2-aminoethyl) -1,2-ethanediamine, 2,2'-diaminodietilamin | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dipropylamine | N-propyl-1- propanamine | 0.5 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Diisopropylamine | M-izopropil1-izopropanamin | 0.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Epilbutilamin | N-Ethyl-1- butanamin | 0.5 | org. privk. | 3 |
| -dibutyl | N-Butyl-1- butanamin | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Diethylamine | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.1.2.1.1. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| Diethanolamine | | 0.8 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 4.1.2.1.2. oximes | | | | |
| Acetoxy | | 8.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.2.1.3. hydroxamic acid | | | | |
| 4.1.2.2. containing cyclic substituents | | | | |
| 4.1.2.2.1. containing alicyclic substituents | | | | |
| N-min Etiltsiklogeksila- | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 4 |
| 4.1.2.2.1.1. urea derivatives with one alicyclic deputy | | | | |

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| 4.1.2.2.2. containing mononuclear aromatic substituents | | | | |
| 4-aminodiphenylamine | N-Phenyl-1,4benzoldiamin, N-phenyl - n-phenylenediamine | 0.005 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Diphenylamine | N-Fenilben- zolamin | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| N-methylaniline | | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 2 |
| N-Ethyl-o-toluidine | N-Ethyl-2-methylaniline | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| N- Etilmetatoluidin | 3-Methyl-N- ethylaniline | 0.6 | Social-T. | 2 |
| N-Ethylaniline | N-Etilben- zolamin | 1.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4.1.2.2.2.1. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| 4-Amino-2- (2-hydroxyethyl) -N- sulfite ethylaniline | | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| n-acetaminophenol | Acetic acid (4-hydro roksifenil) amide;paracetamol; 4-acetamide dofenol | 1.0 | org. privk. | 3 |
| N-Acetyl-2-aminophenol | | 2.5 | org. env. | 4 |
| 4.1.2.2.2.2. oximes | | | | |
| Tsianbenzaldegida oxime, sodium salt | | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| n-Hinondioksim | 2,5-cyclo- geksandien- dioxo 1,4-dione | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Oxime | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.2.2.2.3. acid amides | | | | |
| 3-Chloro-2,4 dimetilvaleranilid | Acid 2-metilpen- thanes, 4-methyl-3-chloroanilides;Solan | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Salicylic acid anilide | | 2.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4.1.2.2.2.4. urea derivatives with one aromatic substituent | | | | |
| m-trifluoromethylphenyl nilmochevina | 1- (3-trifluoromethylphenyl) urea | 0.03 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 4-Chloro-2-butinil- N- (3-xlopfe- nile) carbamate | Acid 4- chlorophenyl karbamino--hand, 4-2- chlorobut inilovy ether, carbyne | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3-methylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate | Acid butyl, methyl phenyl ether; dikrezil | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Izopropilfenil-carbamate | Phenylcarbamic acid, isopropyl ester | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Izopropilhlorfe-nilkarbamat | Acid 3- hlorfenilkarbaminovaya, isopropyl ether | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Oksifenilmetil- urea | 1-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-phenylurea; meturin | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 3 Metoksikarbami-Dauphin-N-phenylcarbamate | 3- tolilkarbaminovaya acid, 3- (N-ksikarbonilamino method) phenyl ester;phenmedipham | 2.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.1.2.2.3. containing polynuclear aromatic substituents | | | | |
| 1-Chloro-4-benzoilaminoan- trahinon | | 2.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.1.2.2.3.1. urea derivatives with fused aromatic substituent | | | | |
| 1-Naphthyl | Acid metilkarba- Minova, naphth-1-yl | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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| methylcarbamate-N- | ester; Sevin | | | |
| 4.1.3. tertiary | | | | |
| 4.1.3.1. containing only aliphatic substituents | | | | |
| Triallylamine | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1- Butilbiguanidina hydrochloride | Glibutida | 0.01 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Triizooktilamin | N, N-Diizooktil izooktanamin | 0.025 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Trimethylamine | | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Trialkylamine C7 - C9 | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Alkyldimethylamines | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 3 |
| N, N'- Dietilguanidin hydrochloride | 1,2-Dietilguanidin monohydrochloride | 0.8 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Tributylamine | | 0.9 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Triethylamine | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.3.1.1. nitriles | | | | |
| Malononitrile | Propanedinitrile, ditsianometan | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| ACH | Acid 2-hydroxy-2- methylpropanoic nitrile; 2-hydroxymethyl-propanonitrile nitrile hydroxyisobutyric acid | 0.035 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Alkilaminopro- pionitril C17 - C20 | | 0.05 | org. foam | 4 |
| Adiponitrile | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Allyl cyanide | Acid but-3-eno--hand, nitrile | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Izokrotononitril | 2-Methyl-2- propenenitrile | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Crotonitrile | But2-enoic acid, a nitrile | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Succinonitrile | Butandinitril | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acetonitrile | Acetic acid, nitrile | 0.7 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Calcium cyanamide | Carbamic acid, a nitrile compound with calcium | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Acrylonitrile | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dicyandiamide | Tsianoguani- din | 10.0 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 4.1.3.1.2. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| Triisopropanolamine | Tripropi- lamin | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Triethanolamine | | 1.0 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Ethyl N-benzoyl-N- (3,4- dichlorophenyl) -2- aminopropionic acid | Ethyl-N-benzoyl-N- (3,4dihlorfenil) alaninate suffix | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Methyldiethanolamine | Bis (2-hydroxyethyl) methylamine, 2,2- (M-methylamino) diethanol | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.3.1.3. amides | | | | |
| Dimethylacetamide | | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Diethyl 2- (alpha- naphthoxy) propionic acid | N, N-Diethyl 2- (1-naphthalenyloxy) - propanamide | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.3.1.4. urea derivatives with more aliphatic substituents | | | | |
| N, N- dimethylurea | 1,3-dimethylurea | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| N, N- diethylcarbamyl chloride | | 6.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.3.2. containing cyclic substituents | | | | |

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| 4.1.3.2.1. urea derivatives with alicyclic substituents | | | | |
| 3- (hexahydro-4,7-metanindan-5-yl) - 1,1-dimethylurea | Herbal | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.3.2.2. containing aromatic substituents | | | | |
| N, N-Diethyl-n fenilendiaminsulfat | CPV, 1,4 aminodietil-anilinsulfat | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| N, N-Diethylaniline | N, N-Diethyl benzenamine | 0.15 | org. env. | 3 |
| Ammonium chloride Alkilbenzildimetil- C10 - C16 | | 0.3 | org. foam | 3 |
| Ammonium chloride Alkilbenzildimetil- C17 - C20 | | 0.5 | org. foam | 3 |
| N- (C7 - C9) Alkyl N-phenyl-n-phenylenediamine | Product C-789 | 0.9 <1> | org. env. | 3 |
| Etilbenzilanilin | N-Phenyl-N- etilbenzol- methanamine | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.1.3.2.2.1. nitriles, isonitriles | | | | |
| Benzyl cyanide | Izotsiano- methylbenzene | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dinitrile izofta- left acids | 1,3-benzene dikarbonit- reel, iso-phthalonitrile, 1,3-ditsianobenzol | 5.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.1.3.2.2.2. amides | | | | |
| 4.1.3.2.2.3. urea derivatives with one or more aromatic substituents | | | | |
| Diphenyl | N, N-diphenyl, carbanilide | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| N-trifluoromethylphenyl-N ', N'- dimethylurea | 1,1-Dimetil3- (3-trifluoromethylphenyl) urea manager that | 0.3 | org. film | 4 |
| Dietilfenilmochevina | Centralia | 0.5 | org. privk. | 4 |
| N '- (3,4-dichlorophenyl) -N, N-dimethylurea | 1,1-Dimetil3- (3,4-dichlorophenyl) urea, diuron | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4.1.4. quaternary ammonium salts | | | | |
| Metiltrialkilammoniya nitrate | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Alkyltrimethylammonium chloride | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hlorholinhlorida | N, N, N-trimethyl-N- (2- chloroethyl) ammonium chloride | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.2. oxygen- and nitrogen-containing | | | | |
| 4.2.1. nitro and nitroso compounds | | | | |
| 4.2.1.1. aliphatic | | | | |
| Nitromethane | | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Trinitromethane | Nitroform | 0.01 | org. env. | 3 |
| Tetranitromethane | | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Nitropropane | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Nitroethane | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.2.1.1.1. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dinitrodietilengli-stake | Dihydro ksietilovy ether dinitrate, diethylene glycol dinitrate | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Dinitrotrietilengli-stake | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.2.2. cyclic | | | | |
| 4.2.2.1. alicyclic | | | | |
| Hlornitrozotsik-logeksan | 1-1-chlorocyclohexane Nitroso- | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Nitrotsiklogeksan | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.2.1.2.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| Nitrobenzene | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Trinitrobenzene | | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dinitrobenzene | | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1.1. halogenated | | | | |
| m-trifluoromethyl-nitrobenzene | 1-Nitro-3-trifluoromethyl-benzene | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Nitrochlorobenzene | Nitrohlor- benzene (2,3,4 mixture of isomers) | 0.05 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Nitrosophenol | | 0.1 | org. env. | 3 |
| 2.5 dichloronitrobenzene | 1,4-dichloro-2-nitrobenzene | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3,4 dichloronitrobenzene | 4-Nitro-1,2dihlorbenzol | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Dinitrochlorobenzene | 2.4 Dinitro1-chlorobenzene | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1.2. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| n-Nitrofenetol | 4 Nitroetoksibenzol | 0.002 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-Nitrophenol | 4-Nitrophenol | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl-3,3-dimethacrylate | 2- (1-methyl-propyl) -4,6dintrofenil 3-methyl-2- butenoate, morotsid, akritsid, endozan, 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitro-phenyl-3-methyl crotonate | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | | 0.03 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol | | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| m-Nitrophenol | 3-Nitrophenol | 0.06 | Social-T. | 2 |
| o-Nitrophenol | 2-Nitrophenol | 0.06 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-nitroanisole | 4 Nitrome- toksibenzol | 0.1 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 2- (1-methylpropyl) -4,6-dinitrophenol | Dinoseb | 0.1 | org. env. | 4 |
| M-nitrobenzoic acid | 3-nitrobenzoic acid | 0.1 | org. env. | 4 |
| N-nitrobenzoic acid | 4-nitrobenzoic acid | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Methyl ethyl [2- (1-etilmetilpropil) - 4,6-dinitrophenyl] carbonate | Acid 2- sec -butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl isopropyl ester; dinobuton; sitazol;akreks | 0.2 | org. film | 4 |
| o-nitroanisole | 2-nitroanisole | 0.3 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 2,4,6-trinitrophenol | Picric acid | 0.5 | org. env. | 3 |

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| 2 - [(n-nitrophenyl) acetylamino] ethane-1-ol | Oksiatsetilamin | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| n-Nitrofenilhlor-metikarbinol | 4-Nitro alfahlormetil-benzenemethanol; [1- (4-nitrophenyl)] -2-ol-hloretan1 | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Acid 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzoic | | 0.25 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Acid 5-nitro-2-chlorobenzoic | | 0.3 | org. privk. | 4 |
| Acid 2,5-dichloro-3-nitrobenzoic | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dihlorfenil- 2,4-4-nitrophenyl ether | 2,4-Dichloro-1 - (4-nitrophenoxy) benzene nitrohlor, tokkorn | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1.3. containing amino, imino, diazogroup | | | | |
| 4-Nitro-N, N-diethylaniline | | 0.002 | org. env. | 3 |
| 2-Nitroaniline | o-nitroaniline | 0.01 | org. env. | 3 |
| N-nitrosodiphenylamine | Difenilnitrozamin | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2,4-dinitro-2,4 diazopentan | N, N'-dimethyl-N, N-dinitrometandiamin | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4-Nitroaniline | n-nitroaniline 4-nitrobenzenamine | 0.05 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Dinitroaniline | Dinitroben- zolamin | 0.05 | org. env. | 4 |
| 3-Nitroaniline | 3-nitrobenzenamine, m- nitroaniline | 0.15 | org. env. | 3 |
| Indotoluidin | N- (4-Amino-3-methylphenyl) -n-benzoquinoneimine | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1.3.1. halogenated | | | | |
| 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline | 4-chloro-2- nitrobenzenamine | 0.025 | org. env. | 3 |
| 2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline | 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrobenzene zolamin, dihloran, botran | 0.1 | org. | 3 |
| 3,5-dinitro-4- fluoride dietilaminobenzotri- | Nitrofor | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3,5-Dinitro-4-dipropylamino benzotrifluoride | DinitroN-2,6, N-dipropyl-4-trifluoromethyl-methylaniline treflan | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.1.3.2. containing hydroxy, oxy, oxo, carboxy | | | | |
| 2,4,4-Trinitrobenzanidid | Acid 2,4, 6-trinitro- benzoic, anilide | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| n-Nitrofenilami-noetanol | 2 - [(4-nitrophenyl) amino] ethanol, hydroxyamine | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 4.2.1.2.2.2. fused aromatic | | | | |
| Dinitronaphthalene | | 1.0 | org. env. | 4 |
| Acid 1- 2-carboxylic nitroantrahinon- | Acid 9, 10-dihydro-1-nitro-9,10-anthracene diokso2 | 2.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4.2.2. esters and salts of nitrous and nitric acids | | | | |
| Nitrite | Nitrous acid, butyl ester | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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| 1-Nitroguanidine | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 5. The sulfur-containing compound | | | | |
| 5.1. thio compounds | | | | |
| 5.1.1. group-containing CSH | | | | |
| Methyl mercaptan | | 0.0002 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Allilmerkaptan | | 0.0002 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| beta Merkaptodi-ethylamine | 2- (N, N-di- ethylamino) - ethanethiol | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 5.1.2. containing the group CSC | | | | |
| Dimethyl | | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3-Methyl-4-methylthiophenol | Metiltiome- tilfenol, 3 methyl-4-thioanisole | 0.01 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 2-Methylthio-butanone oxime-O-metilkarbomoil- 3 | 3-methylthio-2-butanone O (methylaminocarbonyl) oxime Dravin 755 | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 4-chlorophenyl-2,4,5 sulfide trihlorfenil- | 1,2,4-trichloro-5- [4- (chlorophenyl) thio] benzene tetrazul, animert | 0.2 | org. film | 4 |
| Divinyl | Vinyl sulfides, 1,1 tiobiseten | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 5.1.3. containing the group CSSC | | | | |
| Dimethyl | | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 5.1.4. containing the group C = S | | | | |
| Carbon bisulfide | | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 5.1.4.1. thiourea derivatives | | | | |
| S-propyl-N-ethyl-N-butiltiokarbamat | Acid butyl (ethyl) thiocarbamic, S-propyl ester; Tilly | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Thiourea | thiourea, thiocarbamic acid diamide | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| S- (2,3- dichloroallyl) - N, N- carbamate diizopropiltio- | Carbamic acid-diizopropiltio, S- (2-2,3dihlorprop- enilovy) ether; avadeks | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| S-Ethyl-N, N'-dipropiltiokarbamat | Dipropiltiokarbamino- acid-hand, S-ethyl ester;eptam | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Thioacetic acid amidino | Karboksimetilizotio urea | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,2-Bis-methoxycarbonyl tioureidobenzol | 1,2fenilenbis acid (iminokarbonotioil) bis-carbamic diethyl ether;topsin; nemafaks;thiophanate | 0.5 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 5.1.4.2. dithiocarbamic acid derivatives | | | | |
| Tetraethylthiuramdisulphide | N, N, N ', N'- tetraethyl tiuramdi-sulfide thiuram E | The absence. | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Acid N-metilditiokarbaminovaya, N- methylamine salt | | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Methyldithiocarbamate sodium | Methyl dithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt;karbation | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Ammonium carbamate Etilenbistiokar- | 1,2etilenbistio acid-karbamnovaya, diammonium salt | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| S-Ethyl-N-ethyl-N- | Ronit, cycloate | 0.2 | Social-T. | 3 |

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| tsiklogeksiltio- carbamate | | | | |
| Etilenbisditio- zinc carbamate | Acid N, N'-carbamic etilenbisditio-zinc salt;Zineb | 0.3 | org. cloudy. | 3 |
| Ammonium dimethyldithiocarbamate | Carbamic acid dimetilditio-, ammonium salt | 0.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Tetrametiltiu- ramdisulfid | Tetrametiltiuramdi- sulfide, thiuram D | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 5.1.4.3. xanthates | | | | |
| Butyl xanthate | Tioltiougolnaya acid, butyl ester | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Izoamilksantogenat | Tioltiougolnaya acid, isoamyl ether;izopentilksan- togenat | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Izopropilksantogenat salt | Tioltiougolnaya acid isopropyl ester, salt | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Etilksantogenat salt | Tioltiougolnaya acid, ethyl ester, salt | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 5.1.5. group-containing C - N = S | | | | |
| 5.1.6. sulfonium salts | | | | |
| (4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl) dimetilsulfo- tions chloride | | 0.007 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 5.2. compounds containing sulfur directly bonded to the oxygen | | | | |
| 5.2.1. sulfoxides | | | | |
| 5.2.2. sulfones | | | | |
| N-n-Butyl-N- (n-metilbenzolsul- fonil) urea | 1-Butyl-1- (n-tolylsulfonyl) - urea butamid | 0.001 <1> | Social-T. | 1 |
| N-Propyl-N '- (n hlorbenzolsul- fonil) urea | 3-Propyl-1- [(p-chlorophenyl) sulfone nile] urea, chlorpropamide | 0.001 <1> | Social-T. | 1 |
| 4,4 Dihlordifenil-sulfone | 1,1'-Sulfonyl-bis (4-chlorobenzene), di-4-chlorophenylsulfonyl, bis (n-chloro-phenyl) sulfone | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4,4 Diaminodifenil-sulfone | 4,4'-Sulfonildianilin | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 5.2.3. sulfinic acids and their derivatives | | | | |
| Acid n-toluolsulfino-Vai, salt | Acid 4-methylbenzene sulfinic salt | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 5.2.4. sulfonic acids and their derivatives | | | | |
| 5.2.4.1. aliphatic sulphonic acids and their salts | | | | |
| Metiltrialki- lammony methyl sulfate | | 0.01 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Olefin C15 - C18 | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Olefin C12 - C14 | | 0.4 | org. foam | 4 |
| Acid N-metilsulfaminovaya | | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Sulfonates | | 0.5 | org. env. | 4 |
| 5.2.4.2. aromatic | | | | |
| 5.2.4.2.1. mononuclear | | | | |
| 5.2.4.2.1.1. sulfonic acids and salts of sulfonic acids, not containing substituents other than | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| alkyl, | | | | |
| Alkylbenzenesulphonates | Chlorine sulphonol | 0.5 | org. foam | 4 |
| 5.2.4.2.1.1.1. containing substituents in the radical | | | | |
| 1,4-Bis (4-methyl-2-sulfofenilamino) -5,8-digidroksiantrahinon, disodium salt | Chrome green dye antrahino- new 2G | 0.01 | org. env. | 4 |
| Acid 4-nitroaniline-2-sulfonic salt | 4-Nitroaniline-2-sulphonic acid salt | 0.08 | org. env. | 4 |
| Acid, aminobenzene-3-sulfonic | Metanilovaya acid, acid aniline-m-sulfonic | 0.7 | org. env. | 4 |
| Acid 3-nitroaniline-4-sulfonic | Acid 4- amino-2- nitrobenzene-sulfonic, acid 3- nitrosulfanilovaya | 0.9 | org. env. | 4 |
| sodium n-chlorobenzenesulfonate | 4 Hlorbenzolsulfo- acid, sodium salt; ludigol | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 5.2.4.2.1.2. esters of aromatic sulfonic acids | | | | |
| 5.2.4.2.1.3. aromatic sulfonyl halides | | | | |
| Benzenesulfonyl | Benzenesulfonyl | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 5.2.4.2.1.4. amides | | | | |
| n-butylamide of benzene sulfonic acid | Benzenesulphonic acid n-butylamide; N- butilbenzolsulfamid | 0.03 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Benzolsulfamid | Benzenesulfonic acid amide | 6.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 5.2.4.2.2. condensed polynuclear | | | | |
| Acid bis (n- butilaniling) antrahinon- 3,3-disulfonic, disodium salt | Anthraquinone dye acid green H2C | 0.04 | org. env. | 4 |
| Diaminonaftalin- acid 1,8-4-sulfonic | Acid C | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2-Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid | 6-hydroxy-2-naphthalene sulfonic acid, beta naftolsul- fokislota, Schaeffer salt | 4.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 5.3. esters and salts of sulfurous and sulfuric acids | | | | |
| 4-chlorophenyl-4-chlorobenzenesulfonate | Efirsulfonat | 0.2 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 2-aminoethyl ether sulfuric acid | Acid 2- aminoetilsernaya | 0.2 | Social-T. | |
| n-Metilaminofenol sulfate | Metol | 0.3 | org. env. | 3 |
| Sulfates | | 0.5 | org. foam | 4 |
| Alkilbenzolsul-sulfonate trietanola- mine | | 1.0 | org. foam | 3 |
| 6. Phosphorus compounds | | | | |
| 6.1. contain links to - P | | | | |
| 6.1.1. phosphonium salts and phosphines | | | | |
| Tris (diethylamino) -2-hloretilfosfin | Defos | 2.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 6.1.2. tertiary phosphine oxides | | | | |
| Triizopentilfosfin | Acid tris (3-methylbutyl) Phosphoric | 0.3 | Social-T. | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| oxide | | | | |
| Oxide dioktilizopentilfosfina | (3-methylbutyl) oxide dioktilfosfin | 1.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 6.1.3. phosphonates | | | | |
| 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid, bis (2-chloroethyl) ether | 2- chloroethylphosphonic acid diester | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Vinyl phosphonic acid, bis (beta, beta-chloroethyl) ester | O, O-Bis (2-chloroethyl) - vinilfosfonat, vinifos | 0.2 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| O, O-diphenyl-1-hydroxy-2,2,2-sulfonate trihloretilfos- | | 0.3 | org. foam | 3 |
| O- (2-Chloro-4-methylphenyl) | (4-Methyl-2-chlorophenyl) | 0.4 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| N'-izopropilamido-hlormetiltiofosfonat | N-sec-butilamido- hlormetiltiofosfonat, izofos-3 | | | |
| Oksigeksiliden-diphosphonate | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Oksigeptiliden-diphosphonate | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Oksinoniliden-diphosphonate | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Oksioktiliden-diphosphonate | | 0.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Acid oksieti-lidendifosfonovaya | Acid, hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic | 0.6 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid, 2-chloroethyl ester | 2- chloroethylphosphonic acid monoester | 1.5 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Acid 2-chloroethylphosphonic | Ethrel, ethephon, florel | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid 2-hydroxy-1,3 propilendiamin- N, N, N ', N'- tetrametilenfos-background, sodium salt | DFT-1H | 4.0 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 6.2. phosphoric and phosphorous acid | | | | |
| 6.2.1. phosphites | | | | |
| Trimethyl | | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Triphenyl | O, O, O-triphenyl | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dimethyl phosphite | | 0.02 | org. hall. | 3 |
| 6.2.3. phosphoric acid amides | | | | |
| 6.2.2. phosphates | | | | |
| O, O, O Tricresyl phosphate | Trikrezil- phosphate | 0.005 | Social-T. | 2 |
| O, O, O-Tributyl phosphate | Tributyl phosphate | 0.01 | org. privk. | 4 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| O, O, O Triksilenilfosfat | Triksele- nilfosfat | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- [3-(carbo-1- feniletok- B) propen-2-yl-2-phosphate | Dimethoxy-3-acid fosforilo-ksikrotonovaya, 1- phenyl ethyl ether;tsiodrin | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- [1-(2,3,4,5-tetrachlorophenyl) - 2-chlorovinyl phosphate | Vinilfosfat | 0.2 | org. privk. | 3 |
| O, O, O-trimethyl | Trimethyl phosphate | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 6.2.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| O, O-Dimethyl (1-hydroxy-2,2,2-trichlorethylene) phosphonate | Trichlorfon | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) phosphate | O- (2,2-di vinyl chloride) - O, O-dimethyl, DDVP, dichlorvos | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Dichlorprop (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate | | 6.0 | org. | 4 |
| 6.2.2.2. thiophosphates | | | | |
| S, S, S-Tributiltritiofosfat | Butifos | 0.0003 | org. privk. | 4 |
| O-Krezilditiofosfat | Dithiophosphate cresyl | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-S-etilmerkaptoetil-dithiophosphate | O, O-DimetilS- (2 ethylthioethyl) dithiophosphate, M-81 | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- (3-methyl-4- metiltiofe- nil) thiophosphate | Thiophosphoric acid, O, O-dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-methylthio) phenyl ether; sulfidofos; bayteks | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O- (4-methylthiophenyl) - O-ethyl-S- propilditiofosfat | Bolstar, gelotion, sulprofos | 0.003 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Acid bis (2-ethylhexyl forces) dithiophosphoric | Dithiophosphoric acid O, O-bis (2-ethylhexyl) ester | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| O, O-Diethyl-S-karbetoksimetil-thiophosphate | Atsetofos | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-S-karbetoksimetil-thiophosphate | Acid (dimethoxy tiofosfo- riltio) acetic acid, ethyl ester; metilatsetofos | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-S- (1,2-dikarbetoksi- ethyl) dithiophosphate | Acid 2- (dimetoksitiofosforiltio) butanedioic, diethyl ether;malathion | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-Diethyl-S-benziltiofosfat | S-Benzyl-O, O-dietilti- ofosfat, ritsid-P | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid O-phenyl-O-etiltiofosfornaya salt | | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dibutilditio- | Dithiophosphoric acid O, O-dibutyl | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| phosphates | ester, salt | | | |
| Dibutilmonotio-phosphate | | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Acid dimethyl dithiophosphoric | Acid O, O dimetilditiofosfornaya | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| S- (2-Acetamidoethyl) - O, O-sulfate dimetilditiofos- | Amifos | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Thiophosphoric acid dietildi- | Acid O O'- dietilditiofosfornaya | 0.2 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Diethyl dithiophosphate | Dietilditiofosfornaya acid salt | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 6.2.2.2.1. halogenated | | | | |
| O-methyl-O-etilhlortiofosfat | Diester | 0.002 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O-Phenyl-O-etilhlortiofosfat | | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| O- (4-Bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) -O, O dimetiltiofosfat | Bromophos | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Monometildi-hlortiofosfat | O-Metildi- hlortiofosfat | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Monoetildihlor-thiophosphate | O-Etildi- hlortiofosfat | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O- (2,4-dichlorophenyl) -S-propyl-O- etiltiofosfat | Etafos, prothiofos, tokution, bideron | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Dietilhlortiofosfat | O, O-Diethyl hlortiofosfat | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Dimetilhlortiofosfat | O, O-Dimetilhlortiofosfat | 0.07 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| O-methyl-O- (2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) -O-etiltiofosfat | Trihlormetafos-3 | 0.4 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- (2,5-dichloro-4-iodophenyl) thiophosphate | Iodofenfos | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 6.2.2.2.2. nitrogen | | | | |
| O, O-diethyl-O- (4-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate | O- (4-nitro-phenyl) -O, O-dietiltiofosfat, thiophos | 0.003 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-S- (N-methyl-N-formilkarbamoil methyl) - ditiofosfat | O, O-DimetilS- (N-methyl-N-formylaminomethyl) - dithiophosphate anti- | 0.004 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- (4-nitrophenyl) phosphate | Metaphos | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Butylamido O-ethyl S-fenilditiofosfornoy acid | O-Ethyl-S- phenyl-N- butilamido-dithiophosphate fosbutil | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-Dimethyl-S- (N- | O, O-DimetilS- (2- (N-methylamine) - | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| metilkarbamidometil) - ditiofosfat | 2oksoetil) dithiophosphate phosphamide, rogor | | | |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- (4-cyanophenyl) thiophosphate | Tsianoks | 0.05 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| O, O-dimethyl-O- (3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) thiophosphate | Metilnitrofos | 0.25 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| O, O-dimethyl-S-2-(1-carbamoyl-N-etilmerkapto) etiltiofosfat | Kilval, vamidothion | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| N- (beta, beta-O, O-Diizopropilditiofosforileti l) benzenesulfonyl amide | O, O-di-propyl-S-2-phenylsulphonylamino etilditiofosfat, prefar, benzulid, betasan | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 6.2.4. phosphoric acid and salts with organic bases | | | | |
| 1,2,4 triaminobenzene phosphate | | 0.01 | org. privk. | 3 |
| N-aminobenzoic acid phosphate | | 0.1 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 7. Heterocyclic compounds | | | | |
| 7.1. oxygen | | | | |
| 7.1.1. containing three-membered ring | | | | |
| Propylene oxide | 1,2-epoxy-propane metoksiran | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Epichlorohydrin | 1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane | 0.01 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.1.2. containing five-membered ring | | | | |
| Dihlormaleinovy anhydride | Dihlorbutandionovy anhydride | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Furan | | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 2-methylfuran | Silvan | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Furfuryl alcohol | Fur-2-yl-methanol, 2 gidroksimetilfuran, 2furanmetanol | 0.6 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Furfural | 2-furaldehyde | 1.0 | org. op. | 4 |
| 5 Nitrofurfurol-diacetate | (5-Nitro-2-furanyl) diacetate Methanediol | 2.0 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.1.3. containing six-membered ring | | | | |
| 5,6-Dihydro-4-methyl-2H-pyran | Metildigid- ropiran | 0.0001 | Social-T. | 1 |
| 4-Methyl-4-gidroksitetragid- ropiran | Metiltet- ragidro 4-ol 4--2H-pyran, pyran alcohol | 0.001 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dimethyldioxane | 5,5-dioxane-Dimetil1,3 | 0.005 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4-Methyl-4-hydroxyethyl-1,3-dioxane | 4-Methyl-4- 1,3-dioxane, ethanol, dioxane alcohol | 0.04 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.1.4. polynuclear | | | | |
| Hlorendikovy anhydride | Perhlornoborn acid-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 7.2. nitrogen | | | | |
| 7.2.1. five-membered ring with one nitrogen atom | | | | |
| Tsiklogeksilimid | Tsimid | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| dihlormaleinovoy acid | | | | |
| 7.2.2. six-membered aliphatic ring with one nitrogen atom | | | | |
| Piperidine | | 0.06 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4-Amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine | Amin triacetonamine | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Triacetonamine | 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-4-one | 4.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.2.3. six membered aromatic ring with one nitrogen atom | | | | |
| N-methylpyridinium chloride | 1-methylpyridinium chloride | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Geptahlorpikolin | 2-trichloromethyl-3,4,5,6tetrahlorpiridin | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Geksahlorpikolin | 2-trichloromethyl-3,4,5-trichloropyridine | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Geksahloraminopikolin | 4-Amino-2-trichloromethyl-3,5,6-trichloropyridine | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Pentahloraminopikolin | 4-Amino-2-trichloromethyl-3,5-dichloropyridine | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Pentahlorpikolin | 2-trichloro- metildihlorpiridin | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Tetrahlorpikolin | 1-Chloro-6- (trichloromethyl) pyridine | 0.02 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 2,5-lutidine | 2,5-dimethylpyridine | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| alpha-picoline | 2-methylpyridine | 0.05 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Pyridine | | 0.02 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Acid 4-amino-3,5,6 trihlorpikolinovaya | Acid 4-amino-2-pyridinecarboxylic 3,5,6trihlor, picloram, Thordon | 10.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 4-Amino-3,5,6 potassium trihlorpikolinat | Acid 4-amino-2-pyridinecarboxylic 3,5,6trihlor, potassium salt; hloramp | 10.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.2.4. multicore with one nitrogen atom | | | | |
| 5-Acetoxy-1,2-dimethyl-3-karbetoksiindol | Atsetoksiindol | 0.004 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| 6-Bromo-5-hydroxy-3-carbethoxy-1-methyl-2-feniltiometilindol | Tioindol | 0.004 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| Hlortsiklogeksiltio-2-N-phthalimide | Phthalic acid, N- (2-hlortsiklogeksilimid) | 0.02 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| N-Trihlormetiltiof talimid | Ftalan | 0.04 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 6-Bromo-5-hydroxy-3- tsimetilamino 4-carbethoxy-1-methyl-2-feniltiometilindol hydrochloride | Arbidol | 0.04 <1> | Social-T. | 3 |
| O, O-dimethyl-S-ftalimidometil-dithiophosphate | Ftalofos | 0.2 | org. privk. | 3 |
| Trihlormetiltio-tetrahydrophthalimide | Captan | 2.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 7.2.5. membered ring with multiple nitrogens | | | | |

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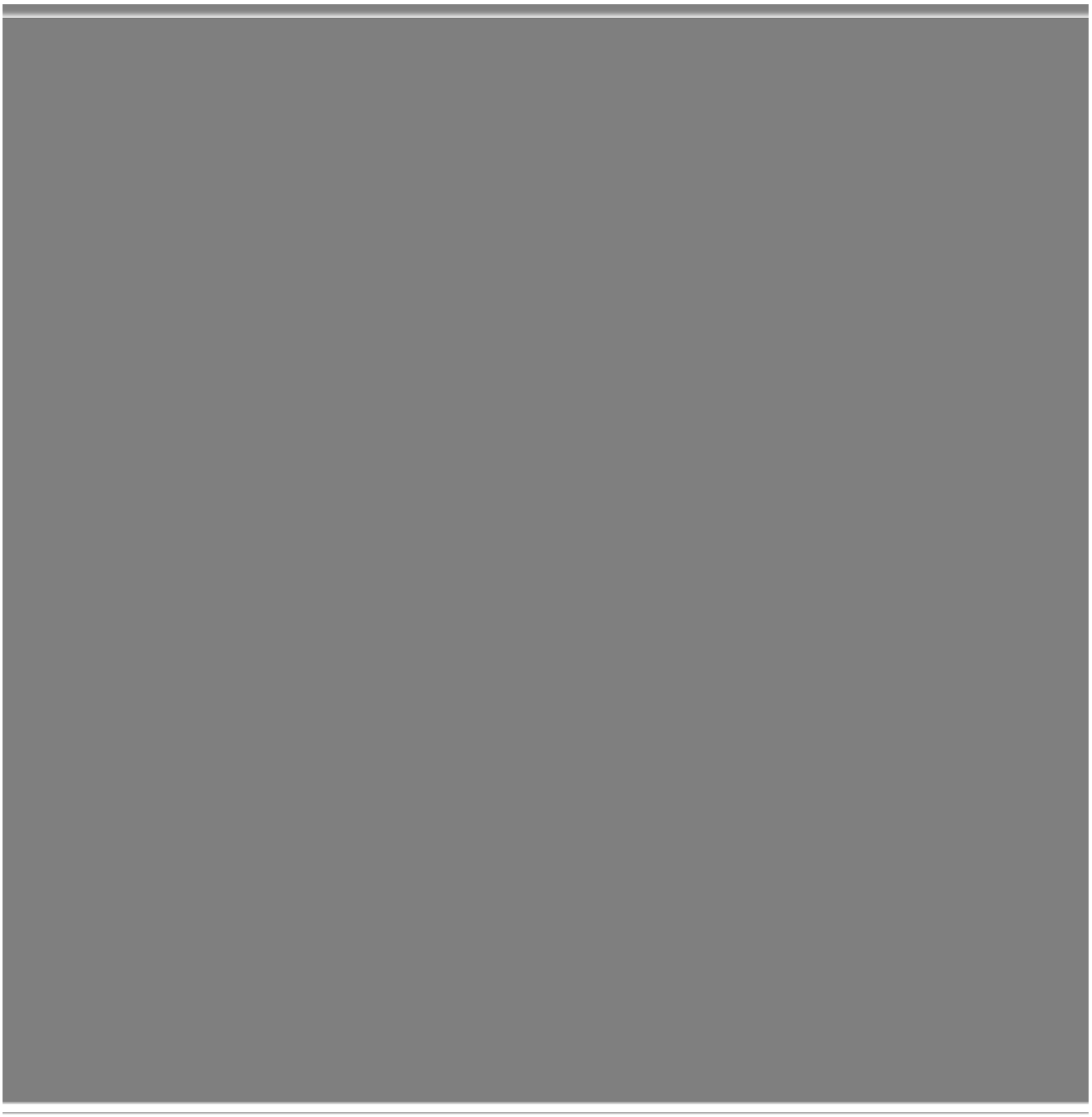
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin | Dimetil1,3 5,5-dichloro-2,4-imidazolidine dione, dihlorantin | The absence. | Social-T. | 3 |
| 1- (2-hydroxypropyl) -1-methyl-2-pentadecyl-2-imidazo-2-imidazoline methylsulfate | Karbozolin, SPD-3 | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1-Phenyl-3-pirazolidon | Fenidon | 0.5 | org. env. | 3 |
| 5,5-dimethylhydantoin | | 1.0 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 7.2.6. six-membered ring with two nitrogen atoms | | | | |
| Sulfapiridazin | 6- (n-Amino-benzenesulfonic famido) 3-methoxypyridazine;sulfanilic acid, N- (6- methoxypyridazine-3-yl) amide | 0.2 <1> | Social-T. | 2 |
| O, O-diethyl-O- (2-isopropyl-6-4-thiophosphate metilpirimedil- | O- (2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidine-4il) -O, O-dietiltiofosfat, bazudin | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| N- (2-aminoethyl) piperazine | 1- (2-aminoethyl) piperazine | 0.6 | Social-T. | |
| 1-Phenyl-4,5-6 dihlorpiridazon | | 2.0 | Social-T. | 3 |
| 1-Phenyl-4-amino-5-6 hlorpiridazon | 5-Amino-2-phenyl-4-chloropyridazin-3 (2H) - he phenazone | 2.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4-Amino-6-chloropyrimidine | 6-Chloro-4-pyrimidinamine | 3.0 <1> | org. env. | 3 |
| 4-Amino-6-methoxypyrimidin | | 5.0 <1> | org. env. | 3 |
| Oksietilpiperazin | | 6.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dietilendiamin | Geksagidropirazin, piperazine | 9.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 7.2.7. six-membered ring with three nitrogens | | | | |
| 2-Chloro-4,6-bis (ethylamino) - s-triazine | 2,4-Bis (N- ethylamino) - 6-chloro-1,3,5-triazine, simazine | The absence. | org. navy. | 4 |
| 2-Chloro-4,6-bis (ethylamino) - s-triazine 2- oxyderivatives | 2 oxyderivatives simazine | The absence. | org. navy. | |
| O, O-dimethyl-S- (4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine 2il-Methyl) - dithiophosphate | Sayfos, menazon, safikol, azadition | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Tsiklotrimetilen-trinitroamin | 1,3,5-Tri-nitro-1,3,5pergidrotriazin, RDX | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 4,6-bis (Isopropylamino) -2- (N-methyl-N- tsianamino) -1,3,5-triazine | Metazin | 0.3 | org. privk. | 4 |
| 2-Amino-4-methyl-6-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine | 2-Amino-4-methyl-6-methoxy-triazine simm- | 0.4 <1> | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2-Chloro-4,6-bis | 2,4-Bis (N- isopropyl-amino) -6- | 1.0 | org. Rec. | 4 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (isopropylamino) -s-triazine | chloro-1,3,5-triazine, propazine, simazine insoluble | | | |
| 2-methylthio-4,6-diizopropilami- but-s-triazine | 2-Amino-4- (N, N-diisopropylamino) -6-triazine metiltio1,3,5, permethrin pro- | 3.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Cyanuric acid | 1,3,5-triazol zine-2,4,6 (1H, 3H, 5H) -trione | 6.0 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 7.2.8. polynuclear multiple nitrogens | | | | |
| 1,2-Bis (1,4,6,9-tetraazotritsik- lo [4,4,1,1,4,9] -dodekano) ethylidene dihydrochloride | DHTI 150 A | 0.015 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Dipyridyl | Bipyridyl | 0.03 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 1,2,3-Benzotriazole | | 0.1 | Social-T. | 3 |
| Methyl-N- (2-benzimidazo- lil) carbamate | Acid sol 1H- benzimidazole-2-yl-carbamic methyl ester | 0.1 | org. film | 4 |
| 3-Cyclohexyl-5,6 trimetilenuratsil | 3-cyclohexyl-6,7-dihydro-1H-tsiklopentapirimidin- 2,4 (3H, 5H) -dione geksilur | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 1,1-Dimethyl-4,4'-dipiridildime- tilfosfat | | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Dipiridilfosfat | | 0.3 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Methyl-1-carbamoyl-2- butila-benzimidazolkarbamat | Arilat | 0.5 | org. film | 4 |
| Hexamethylenetetramine | 1,3,5,7-Tetraazatritsiklodekan, methenamine, for amino, formin | 0.5 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 5-Amino-2- (n-aminophenyl) -1H-benzimidazole | | 1.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Triethylenediamine | 1,4-diazabicyclo [2.2.2.] Octane DABCO | 6.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.2.9. containing more than six ring atoms | | | | |
| S-Ethyl-N-geksametilentio-carbamate | Acid hexahydro-1H-azepin-1-thiocarboxylic S-ethyl ester; Yalan | 0.07 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Hexamethylenimine hydrochloride | | 5.0 | Social-T. | 2 |
| Tsiklotetrameti-lentetranitroamin | Octahydro-1,3,5,7-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-tetrazotsin, Octagam | 0.2 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.3. sulfa | | | | |
| 2-Chloro-thiophen | | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Tetragidrotiofen- 1,1-dioxide | Sulpholane, tetramethylene sulfone | 0.5 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| Thiophene | Tiofuran | 2.0 | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 7.4. hybrid | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.4.1. containing nitrogen and oxygen as heteroatoms | | | | |
| Codeine | | The absence. | | |
| Morphine | | The absence. | | |
| O, O-Diethyl-S- (6-hlorbenzoksazoli-nilmetil) dithiophosphate | S- (2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-6-chloro-3-benzoxazole ilme- methyl) -O, O-diethylphosphate, phosalone | 0.001 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Tetrahydro-1,4-oxazin | Morpholine | 0.04 | org. privk. | 3 |
| 2-benzoxazolone | Benzoksazol2 (3H) -one | 0.1 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 3-chloromethane-6-hlorbenzoksazolon | 6-Chloro-3-chloromethyl-2 (3H) benzok- sazolon | 0.4 | Social-T. | 2 |
| 7.4.2. containing nitrogen and sulfur as heteroatoms | | | | |
| Dibenztiazoldisulfid | 2,2'-dithio- dibenzotiazol, altaks | The absence. | org. Rec. | 3 |
| 2 Butiltiobenzotiazol | Butilkaptaks | 0.005 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| 3.5 Dimetiltetragid-ro-1,3,5-2 tiadiazintion | Dimetilpergidro-3,5-1, 3,5-thiadiazin-2-thione, Milo, thiasone | 0.01 | org. Rec. | 4 |
| Benzothiazole | | 0.25 <1> | | |



**Original Russian text:**
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