

**Ordinance on Tobacco Products
(Tobacco Ordinance)**

TabV 1977

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Footnote

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applied in accordance with Art. 4(d)(G) of 12/08/2010 I
1864 mWv 2/16/2010 +++)

Preamble

In accordance with Articles 9(1)(v), 20(3), 21(1)(i)(a) and 21(2), in conjunction with Articles 19(4)(b) and 22(2)(ii) of the Food and Consumer Goods Law of 15 August 1974, the Federal Ministries of Food, Agriculture and Forestry and of Commerce, with the approval of the Federal Parliament, order that:

Article 1

(1) For the commercial manufacture of tobacco products, substances listed in Annex 1 will be permitted for the usages listed there. The approval of the substances listed in Annex 1 Part B Column b is valid until the end of the day specified in Annex 1 Part B Column b.

(2) The amount of permitted substances in tobacco products may not exceed the maximum limits expressed in Annex 1.

(3) Permitted substances must meet the purity requirements listed in Annex 1, as well as the general and substance-specific purity requirements of the Food Additive Commerce Regulation of January 29, 1998 (BGBl. I p. 230, 269), which was last amended by Article 2 of the provision of March 28, 2011 (BGBl, p. 530).

Article 2

(1) Olfactory and gustatory substances which are listed in Annex 2(1) or are extracted from plants or plant components listed in Annex 2(2) may not be used for the manufacture of tobacco products.

(2) As an exception to paragraph 1 above, camphor may be used in the manufacture of snuff to a maximum permitted content of 2 grams per 100 grams of the product.

(3) The permitted usage of decoumarinized tonka beans for snuff [Annex 1(14)(b)] remains unaltered.

Article 3

(1) Flavorings containing extraction solvents listed in Annex 1(1)(ii) must contain the warning "For the manufacture of tobacco products only".

(2) For chewing tobacco, black twisted tobacco and snuff which contain substances listed in Annex 1(9), the content of these substances must be revealed through the phrase "contains preservatives".

(3) For chewing tobacco and black twisted tobacco containing substances listed in Annex 1(10)(d), as well as for snuff containing substances listed in Annex 1(10)(e), the content of these substances must be made known through the phrase "contains dyes".

(4) For chewing tobacco containing saccharin, the content of this substance must be made known through the phrase "contains the sweetener saccharin".

(5) For cigars containing substances listed in Annex 1(10)(a), the content of these substances must be made known through the phrase "dyed".

(6) The phrases required in paragraphs 1 to 5 must be placed on the packs, cartons or other containers in a clearly visible format with easily readable characters.

(7) With the exception of the cases defined in paragraphs 1 to 5, no further labeling is required for substances permitted in Article 1.

Article 3a

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Article 3a

(1) The maximum quantities specified in Annex 3 for the substances listed there may not be exceeded in or on tobacco products when they are put on the market.

(2) In deviation of Article 14(1)(ii) of the Preliminary Tobacco Act, tobacco products may be marketed if illegal pesticides, for which no maximum limits have been defined in accordance with paragraph 1, are present in or on them, as long as the quantity of pesticides present is not likely to be detrimental to human health.

(3) For the official control of residues of pesticides, analytical methods listed in the Official Collection of Analytical Methods according [Amtlichen Sammlung von Untersuchungsverfahren] to Article 64(1) of the German food and feed code*) must be used. Other analytical methods not listed in the Official Collection of Analytical Methods may also be used if they are equivalent to these analytical methods. Equivalence of analytical methods can be determined using the Annex of the EU Council Directive 85/591/EEC of 20 December 1985 concerning the Introduction of Community Methods of Sampling and Analysis for the Monitoring of Foodstuffs (Abl. EC No. L 372 p. 50). If no analytical methods are listed in the Official Collection for certain substances, other analytical methods can also be used. In these cases, these methods must comply to the extent possible to the requirements in the Directive 85/591/EEC.

*) can be obtained from Beuth-Verlag GmbH, Berlin and Cologne.

Article 4

In deviation from Article 22(2)(ii) of the Preliminary Tobacco Act, cigars will be permitted to contain the phrase "natural color" or similar labeling referring to the natural color of the wrappers, as long as they are not dyed or colored, and also have not undergone any other sort of surface treatment.

Article 5

The following may not be brought into commerce:

1. Cigars containing tobacco leaves as filler which have a tobacco content of less than 75 percent on a dry matter basis,
2. Cigars in which the percentage of tobacco leaves is greater than 25 percent of the product, less the weight of the tip; for cigars with artificial wrappers, this maximum amount is reduced by the weight of the artificial wrapper,
3. Smoking tobacco and cigarettes containing tobacco leaves with a tobacco content of less than 75 percent on a dry matter basis,
4. Smoking tobacco and cigarettes in which the percentage of tobacco leaves is greater than 25 percent of the tobacco mixture,
5. Tobacco products which are chemically bleached,
6. Dyed cigarette tobacco,
7. Dyed smoking tobacco, with the exception of black twisted tobacco,
8. Cigars with an artificial wrapper or tobacco-leaf wrapper, unless their packaging clearly labels them "with artificial wrapper". If the percentage of tobacco in the wrapper exceeds 50% by weight, then the package may be labeled "with artificial wrapper containing tobacco". No indication is necessary for

cigars with wrappers made of tobacco, as long as the percentage by weight of the tobacco in the wrapper is at least 75%.

Article 5a

It is prohibited to market tobacco products intended for oral uses other than smoking or chewing.

Article 6

(1) In accordance with Article 52(2)(i) of the Preliminary Tobacco Act, every person shall be punished who:

1. in the commercial manufacture of tobacco products intended to be brought into commerce,
 - a) uses substances listed in Annex 1 in excess of the maximum limits permitted in Article 1(2), or in violation of the purity requirements set forth in Article 1(3), or
 - b) uses prohibited olfactory and gustatory substances in violation of Article 2(1),
2. brings into commerce tobacco products in which the substance content is not made known, or not made known in the manner required under Article 3(2) - (5) or (6),
3. brings into commerce tobacco products in violation of the prohibitions found in Article 5 or 5a.

(2) Anyone whose negligence causes a violation of paragraphs 1-2 will have committed a civil infraction according to Article 53(1) of the Preliminary Tobacco Act.

Article 7

The ordinance also applies in Berlin according to Article 14 of the Third Transitional Act in conjunction with Article 11 of the Act on the Overall Reform of the Food Code of 15 August 1974 (BGBl. I p. 1945).

Article 8

(1) This Ordinance enters into force on 1 January 1978.

(2) Tobacco products that comply with the provisions of this ordinance in the version valid on 18 December 2003, may continue to be manufactured until 18 June 2004 and until existing stocks run out.

End

The Federal Minister for Youth, Families and Health

Annex 1 to Article 1

Source: BGBl. I 1977, 2833-2837; For the individual changes see footnote

Part A

Authorized substances

1. The following substances are approved for use as additives in the manufacture of tobacco products:

Flavorings meeting the requirements of the Flavoring Ordinance as amended and published on May 2, 2006 (BGBl. I p. 1127), amended by Article 4 of the Ordinance of September 27, 2007 (BGBl. I p. 2308, 2465)

Fruits, dried fruits, fruit pulps, fruit juice

Concentrated fruit juice and fruit syrup

Spices, provided they are not the plants or plant components listed in Annex 2 no. 2

Licorice

Coffee

Tea and similar products
Cocoa and cocoa products
Spirits (beverages)
Wine and liqueurs
Honey
Maple syrup
Types of sugar as defined in the Ordinance on Sugar Types and other types of sugar fit for human consumption, including caramelized sugars
Dextrins
Molasses
Starch
Starch treated with acid, thin-boiling starch
Starch degraded by oxidation
Starch phosphate
Abovementioned starches, also as gelatinized starch
Sodium chloride (NaCl)
Drinking water

Extracts containing the following solvents may be used for the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco and snuff:

1,3 butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol)

(purity requirements: boiling rate at 1013 millibar (760 torr) 207-209° Celsius, refractive index $n_{20} = 1.440 \pm 0.0005$,

Bromine number according to Klein max. 0.1, content of reduced substances such as glycerin according to the pharmacopoeia

2. Humectants:

a) For smoking tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, reconstituted tobacco and artificial wrapper:

Glycerol (E 422)

Hydrogenated glucose syrup

(Purity requirements: clear, colorless syrupy solutions containing hydrogenated saccharides fit for human consumption that are obtained from glucose syrup; minimum content of D-sorbitol: 5% of the dry weight of the product)

1,3-Butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol)

(Purity requirements: see number 1) 1,2-

Propylene glycol

Triethylene glycol

(Purity requirements: Purity requirements: specific gravity 20/20° Celsius 1, 124-1, 126 boiling range at 1013 millibar [760 torr] 280 - 290° Celsius, refractive index $n_{20} = 1.4550 - 1.4560$, ash content less than 0.01% by weight, monoethylene glycol content less than 0.1% by weight)

Orthophosphoric acid (E 338)

Glycerophosphoric acid and its sodium, potassium and magnesium compounds up to a maximum quantity of 5% of the dry weight of the product

b) For chewing tobacco:

Glycerol (E 422) up to 10% of the dry weight of the product

Hydrogenated glucose syrup

(Purity requirements: see a))

c) For snuff:

Hydrogenated glucose syrup

(Purity requirements: see a))

Liquid paraffin up to a maximum amount of 25% of the dry weight of the product

Glycerol (E 422) up to 10% of the dry weight of the product

1,2-Propylene glycol

1,3-Butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol)

(Purity requirements: see No. 1)

3. Agglutinants, adhesives and thickeners:

a) For cigars, cord like tobacco including black tobacco rolls, reconstituted tobacco and artificial wrappers as well as adhesives for side seams, filter wrappers, tips and filter (tipping) papers for cigarettes:

Gelatins

Shellac

Collodion

Cellulose acetate

Ethylcellulose (E 462), also hydroxyethylated Methylcellulose (E 461), also hydroxyethylated or carboxymethylated Carboxymethylcellulose and its sodium (E466), potassium, calcium and magnesium compounds, also methylated Carboxymethyl starch with a degree of etherification up to 0.5

dialdehyde starch, produced from oxidized corn starch with aldehyde content of at least 90%

Gum arabic (E 414)

Agar-agar (E 406)

Alginate acid (E 400)

Sodium alginate (E 401)

Potassium alginate (E 402)

Calcium alginate (E 404)

Tragacanth (E 413)

Carob seed powder (E 410)

Guar seed powder (E 412)

aa) Mixtures of aqueous dispersion of polyvinyl acetate, also partially hydrolyzed, or of copolymers of vinyl bb) acetate with vinyl esters of saturated, aliphatic carboxylic acids of chain lengths up to C18 or with ethylene; and

bb) Mixtures of aqueous solutions of polyvinyl alcohol; glycerol acetates may be added to these mixtures

b) For reconstituted tobacco: Glyoxal up to a maximum amount of 2% of the dry weight of the product; or Melamine formaldehyde resin up to a maximum amount of 2% of the dry weight of the product

c) For smoking tobacco: Agar-agar (E 406)

Gum arabic (E 414)

d) For chewing tobacco: Gum arabic (E 414) up to a maximum amount of 25% of the dry weight of the product

4. Combustion modifying agents:

Aluminum hydroxide

Aluminum sulfate

Aluminum oxide

Magnesium oxide

Talcum

Titanium dioxide (E 171)

Sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium salts of carbonic, formic, acetic, malic, citric, tartaric, lactic and nitric acid

5. Substances for artificial wrappers and cigarette paper:

Cellulose with a content of substances described in number 3a and 4.

6. Substances for filters of cigarettes, cigarette tips, cigars, cigar tips and tobacco pipes:

Activated charcoal

(Purity requirements: After two hours of extraction with optically void cyclohexane or benzene in a Soxhlet apparatus, there may be no increase in the fluorescence in the solvent) Aluminum oxide

Cellulose acetate

Glycerol acetates as binder for cellulose acetate

Silica gel

Magnesium silicate hydrate (meerschaum)

Polyethylene

Titanium dioxide (E 171) up to 2% of the filter weight

Triethylene glycol diacetate

(Purity requirements: specific gravity at 20/20° Celsius, 1.110 - 1.130, boiling range of principal fraction from 5 to 95 ml of a 100 ml sample at 1013 millibar [760 torr] 288-300° Celsius, at 67 millibar [50 torr] 195-205° Celsius, color only slightly yellowish, refractive index n_{20} 1.438-1.439, viscosity, 9.5- 9.7 cps at 25° Celsius, content of triethylene glycol diacetate at least 97.0%, content of di-, tetra- and polyethylene glycol diacetates only 1.2%, monoethylene glycol content not exceeding 0.1%, acids (calculated as acetic acid) not more than 0.05%, water content not more than 0.2%, mineral content not more than 0.01%)

Mixtures of

- a) aqueous dispersions of polyvinyl acetate, also partially hydrolyzed, or of copolymers of vinyl acetate with vinyl esters of long-chain saturated aliphatic carboxylic acids with chain lengths up to C₁₈ or with ethylene and
- b) aqueous solutions of polyvinyl alcohols as adhesive for tip and plugwrap (tipping paper; glycerol acetates may be added to these mixtures)

Ethyl citrates in cigarette filters

(Purity requirements: clear, colorless, viscous solution, odorless, no acid content corresponding to 20.2 ± 0.6 ml 0.2 n KOH/g, heavy metals less than 10 ppm, arsenic less than 3 ppm)

7. Substances for filter wrappers, tips and plugwrap (tipping) paper:

Paper, cardboard, cellulose acetate

Cork and straw

(Purity requirements: no foreign components, particularly no Salmonellae)

Aluminum (E 173)

Aluminum foil, also with protective varnish

(Purity requirements: Depending on their composition, the coatings must be dried in such a way that no volatile components, especially solvents, can migrate to the tips. After application to a suitable substrate, upon extraction with distilled water at 40° Celsius for 10 days, 1 dm² of varnished surface may not release more than:

- a) 5.0 mg of soluble substances;
- b) 1.0 mg phenolic substances;
- c) 0.3 mg formaldehyde;
- d) 1.0 mg zinc ions;
- e) 1.0 mg organically bound nitrogen.

Aromatic amines must not be detectable.

8. Substances for hot-melt adhesives for filter wrappers, tips and plugwrap (tipping) paper:

- a) Copolymers of ethylene and vinyl esters of saturated aliphatic monocarboxylic acids of a chain length of C₂-C₁₈

(Purity requirements: The melting index determined according to DIN 53735 may not exceed 500.)

- b) Hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene resin

(Purity requirements: The viscosity at 140° C must be at least 2000 cps.)

- c) Microcrystalline waxes

- d) Paraffins of appendix 2 of the Additives Marketing Ordinance of January 29, 1998 (BGBl. I p. 230, 269), which was last amended by Article 2 of the ordinance of March 28, 2011 (BGBl. I p. 530)

- e) Styrene copolymers and graft polymers of styrene, alpha-methylstyrene and vinyl toluene

(Purity requirements: A film of 3 dm² and 10 g produced with these substances may not release more than 15mg/dm² of volatile organic substances within 24 hours when heated to 90° Celsius

f) Polyisobutylene

g) Glycerol and pentaerythrite esters of the resinous acid of rosin and its hydrogenated products

h) 2,6-Ditertiary-butyl-4-methylphenol

(Purity requirements: Not more than 0.5% of (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol) this substance may be added as an antioxidant for the production of hot-melt adhesives made of substances named in numbers 8a. to 8e.)

The substance names in 8a to 8g may only contain technically unavoidable residues of the monomeric starting materials and of the extractable inactive processing aids.

9. Preservatives, but not for cigars or cigarettes, with the exception of adhesives for cigarette seams and tobacco reconstituted:

Sorbic acid (E 200), Sodium sorbate (E 201), Potassium sorbate (E 202) and calcium sorbate (E 203) up to 2 grams in one kilogram of the product relative to the dry weight

Benzoic acid (E 210) and sodium benzoate (E 211) up to 5 grams in one kilogram of the product, calculated as benzoic acid, relative to the dry weight.

Para-hydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester (E 214), para-hydroxybenzoic acid

Propyl ester (E 216) and their sodium compounds (E 215 and E 217) up to 5 grams in one kilogram of the product, calculated as benzoic acid relative to the dry weight.

For reconstituted tobacco, also thiabendazol (E 233) up to 0.6 grams in one kilogram of the product, calculated as benzoic acid relative to the dry weight of the product.

Where preservatives are mixed, the maximum limit listed for each substance is reduced by the total percentage of the other preservatives contained in the mixture.

10. Dyes

a) For cigarette paper and wrappers, reconstituted tobacco and artificial wrappers for cigars:

Humic acid and its alkali salts

(Purity requirements: These substances may not contain extractable polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with three or more nuclei.)

Extracts of buckthorn berry, obtained from buckthorn berries (*Rhamnus cartharticus*) by extraction with water

Extracts of logwood, obtained from the wood of *Haematoxylon campechianum* by extraction with water

Extract of yellow wood, obtained from yellow wood (*Morus tinctoria*) by extraction with water

Carbo medicinalis vegetabilis (E 153)

Brilliant black BN (E 151)

Ponceau 4R (E 124)

True red E

Yellow-orange S (E 110)

Orange GGN (E 111)

Indigo I (E 132)

Amaranth (E 123)

Tartrazine (E 102)

as well as their respective aluminum, calcium and magnesium compounds (so-called varnishes)

b) For filter wrappers, tips and filter (tipping) paper for cigars and cigarettes:

Substances listed in No. 10a. as well as: Gold foil (E 175)

Shell gold (copper-zinc alloy with a maximum zinc content of 15%)

Silver foil (Aluminum E 173)

Calcium carbonate

Calcium sulfate

Titanium dioxide (E 171), also mixed with mica, which may not amount to more than 75%, and the pigment mixture must be surrounded by a coating binder
Iron oxides and hydroxides (yellow, red, brown, black) (E 172)

Coconut shell meal

(Purity requirements: no foreign components, in particular salmonellae-free)

c) For agglutinants, adhesives and thickeners for cigars and smoking tobacco:

Caramel color

d) For chewing tobacco and black twisted tobacco: Iron (III) sulfate

(Purity requirements: conforms to the pharmacopoeia)

Tannin

e) For snuff:

Iron (III) sulfate

Purity requirements: conforms to the pharmacopoeia)

Tannin Iron oxide, red (E172)

Carbo medicinalis vegetabilis (E 153)

Indigo I (E 132)

11. Softeners for printing inks and varnishes for cigarette paper, cigarette filters, filter wrappers, tips and filter (tipping) paper:

Glycerol acetates

12. Binders for printing inks and varnishes for filter wrappers, tips and filter (tipping) paper:
Substances listed in No. 3a.

13. Substances for imprints on cigarette paper; plugwraps; filter (tipping) paper:

a) Pigments listed in the Additives Approval Ordinance of January 29, 1998 (BGBl. I p. 230, 231), which was last amended by Article 3 of the Ordinance of May 21, 2012 (BGBl. I p. 1201)

b) Other substances named above in No. 10a and 10b, No. 11 and No. 12.

c) Chrysoine S (E 103)

Fast yellow AB (E 105)

Orcein (E 121)

Scarlet red (E 125)

Ponceau 6 R (E 126)

Antraquinone blue (E 130)

Black 7984 (E 152)

d) Magnesium carbonate

Aluminum oxide

Unsaturated drying oils, i.e. linseed oil and wood oil and standing oils produced by heating

Paraffin, liquid and viscous

Deodorized mineral oil up to 25% by vol. in the finished printing ink

(Purity requirements: boiling range at 1.013 millibar (760 torr) 200-350° Celsius, free of all substances imparting odor or taste)

Hydrogenated esters of rosin with triols and polyols C3 - C6 Phenol-

formaldehyde modified rosin

Xylene-formaldehyde modified rosin

Acrylic acid and/or maleic acid modified rosin and its esters with triols and polyols C3 - C6

Alkyd resins (polyesters of polyols and phthalic acid), also fatty acid-modified; chain length of fatty acids of C6 and above

Condensation products as well as etherified condensation products of purified monohydric and polyhydric phenols (alkylated as needed) with formaldehyde

Xylene-formaldehyde resins and their condensation products with phenol or alkylated phenols

Fatty-acid modified phenol-formaldehyde resins, chain length of fatty acid greater than C6

Drying substance according to DIN 55901: salts and oxides of manganese, iron,

calcium, zirconium and cerium with naphthenic acids, saturated, primarily tertiary monocarboxylic acids C9-C11 and 2-ethylhexanoic acid
 The varnish film may not contain more than 0.2% of cobalt or 0.5% of the other drying substances (each relative to the metal).

14. Other additives

a) For chewing tobacco:

- Ammonium chloride
- Aluminum potassium sulfate
- Calcium chloride
- Monopotassium tartrate
- Saccharin

b) For snuff:

- Yeast
- Edible fats and oils
- Decoumarinized tonka beans; the coumarin content of the snuff may not exceed 0.003%
- Ammonium carbamate
- Sodium carbonate
- Potassium carbonate
- Calcium carbonate (E 170)
- Ammonium chloride
- Ammonium hydroxide
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium hydroxide
- Monopotassium tartrate
- 1,3-Butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol)
 (Purity requirements: See No. 1)

c) For white snuff powder:

- Ammonium carbonate
- Sodium carbonate
- Calcium carbonate (E 170)
- Ammonium chloride
- Calcium chloride

Part B			
Column a	Column b	Column c	Column d
chron. number	Substance	Area of application, use, requirements	permitted until
1	Hydroxypropyl starch (E 1440)	Agglutinants, adhesives and thickeners for cigars, cord-like tobacco including black tobacco rolls, reconstituted tobacco and artificial wrappers as well as adhesives for side seams, filter wrappers, tips and filter (tipping) papers for cigarettes	05/19/2016
2	Acetyl tributyl citrate	up to 10% of the product Softeners for printing inks and varnishes for cigarette paper, cigarette filters, filter wrappers, tips and filter (tipping) paper	05/19/2016

**Annex 2 to Article 2(1)
 Prohibited olfactory and gustatory substances**

(Source: BGBl. I 1977, 2837)

1. Agaric acid (Agaricin, Acidum agaricinicum)
- Birch tar oil (Oleum betulae empyreumaticum)
- Bitter almond oil with free or bound cyanides

- Sassafras oil (Oleum sassafras)
 - Juniper tar oil (Oleum juniperi empyreumaticum)
 - Camphor oil
 - Camphor
 - Coumarin
 - Safrole
 - Thujone
2. Olfactory and gustatory substances produced from stipules of bittersweet (Stipites dulcamarae)
- Camphor wood (Lignum camphorae)
 - Polypody root (Rhizoma polypodii, Rhizoma filicis dulcis)
 - Mint of Penny-royal (Herba pulegii) Quassia (Lignum quassiae, bitter wood)
 - Quillaia bark (Cortex quillaiae)
 - Tansy (Herba Tanacetii)
 - Rue (Herba rutae)
 - Sassafras wood (Lignum sassafras)
 - Sassafras leaves (Folia sassafras)
 - Sassafras bark (Cortex sassafras)
 - Melilot (Mililotus officinalis)
 - Tonka beans (Semen toncae)
 - Vanilla root (Liatris odoratissima)
 - Woodruff (Asperula odorata)

Annex 3 to Article 3a(1)

(Source: BGBl. I 2006, 451 - 452)

Substance	CAS Number	Substance name	Maximum limit mg/kg, relative to the percentage of tobacco
Aldicarb	116-06-3	2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)-propionaldehyde-O-(methylcarbamoyl)oxime	Collectively expressed as DDT 10
Aldicarb sulfoxide	1646-87-3	2-Methyl-2-(methylsulfinyl)-propionaldehyde-O-(methylcarbamoyl)oxime	
Aldoxycarb	1646-88-4	2-Methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-propionaldehyde-O-(methylcarbamoyl)oxime	
Aldrin	309-00-2	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachlor-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4-endo-5,8-exodimethanonaphthalene	Collectively expressed as DDT 0.3
Dieldrin	60-57-1	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachlor-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-octaphydro-1,4-endo-5,8-exodimethano=naphthalene	
Campechlor (Toxaphene) (see Polychlorterpene)	8001-35-2		
Chlordan	57-47-9	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachlor-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-endo-methanoindan	0.2
DDT	50-29-3	1,1,1-Trichlor-2,2-bis-(4-chlorphenyl)-ethane	Collectively expressed as DDT 10
DDE	72-54-8	1,1-Dichlor-2,2-bis-(4-chlorphenyl)-ethane	
DDE and Isomers	72-55-9	1,1-Dichlor-2,2-bis-(4-chlorphenyl)-ethylene	
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5	1-(4-Chlorphenyl)-3-(2,6-difluorbenzoyl)-carbamide	100
Dimefox	115-26-4	N,N,N',N'-Tetramethyldiamino-phosphoric acid fluoride	0.01

Unofficial Translation

Endrin	72-20-8	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachlor-6,7- epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-5,8-endo- dimethanonaphthalene		0.3
Flumetralin	62924-70-3	N-(2-Chlor-6-fluorbenzyl)-N-ethyl-4-trifluormethyl-2,6-dinitroaniline		20
HCH Isomers except for Lindane	608-73-1	1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorcyclohexane-Isomers except gamma-1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorcyclohexane		1
Heptachlor (alpha and beta-Isomer)	76-44-8	1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachlor-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-endo-methanoinden)		
alpha-Isomer	28044-83-9)	Collectively expressed as	0.2
beta-Isomer	1024-57-3)	Heptachlor	
Heptachlor-epoxide	1024-57-3	1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachlor-2,3-epoxy-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-endo-methanoindan)		
Hexachlorbenzene	118-74-1			0.3
Phosphorus hydride Phosphide	7803-51-2)	Collectively expressed as Phosphorus hydride	0.01
Polychlorterpene (Camphechlor, Stroban and other polychlorinated terpenes)		Chlorinated Camphene (67-69% Chlorine)	collectively	5
Terbufos	13071-79-9	O,O-Diethyl-S-tert-butyl=thiomethyl-dithiophosphate)		
Terbufossulfoxide	10548-10-4	O,O-Diethyl-S-tert-butyl=sulfinylmethyl-dithiophosphate)	Collectively expressed as Terbufos	0.05
Terbufossulfone	56070-16-7	O,O-Diethyl-S-tert-butylsulfonylmethyl-dithiophosphate)		

Unofficial Translation