### Chapter Notes

1. Except where their context or Note 4 to this chapter otherwise requires, the headings of this chapter cover only products which are in the crude state or which have been washed (even with chemical substances eliminating the impurities without changing the structure of the product), crushed, ground, powdered, levigated, sifted, screened, concentrated by flotation, magnetic separation or other mechanical or physical processes (except crystallisation), but not products which have been roasted, calcined, obtained by mixing or subjected to processing beyond that mentioned in each heading.

The products of this chapter may contain an added anti-dusting agent, provided that such addition does not render the product particularly suitable for specific use rather than for general use.

2. This chapter does not cover:

1. sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur or colloidal sulphur (heading 2802);
2. earth colours containing 70% or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe2O3 (heading 2821);
3. medicaments or other products of Chapter 30;
4. perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations (Chapter 33);
5. setts, curbstones or flagstones (heading 6801); mosaic cubes or the like (heading 6802); roofing, facing or damp course slates (heading 6803);
6. precious or semi-precious stones (heading 7102 or 7103);
7. cultured crystals (other than optical elements) weighing not less than 2.5g each, of sodium chloride or of magnesium oxide, of heading 3824; optical elements of sodium chloride or of magnesium oxide (heading 9001);
8. billiard chalks (heading 9504); or

ij. writing or drawing chalks or tailors' chalks (heading 9609).

3. Any products classifiable in heading 2517 and any other heading of the Chapter are to be classified in heading 2517.

4. Heading 2530 applies inter alia to: vermiculite, perlite and chlorites, unexpanded; earth colours, whether or not calcined or mixed together; natural micaceous iron oxides; meerschaum (whether or not in polished pieces); amber; agglomerated meerschaum and agglomerated amber, in plates, rods, sticks or similar forms, not worked after moulding; jet; strontianite (whether or not calcined), other than strontium oxide; broken pieces of pottery, brick or concrete.

### Additional chapter note

The term “denatured” as regards code 2501 00 51 and applies when:

* the goods are homogeneously mixed with one of the denaturants shown in column 1 of the table below in the quantities indicated in column 2 and
* separation of the goods and the denaturant is not economically viable.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Denaturant** | | | **Minimum quantity to be used (in g) per 100 kg of denatured product** |
| **(1)** | | | **(2)** |
| **Chemical name or description** | **Common name** | **Colour index** |  |
| Sodium salt of 4-sulphobenzeneazo-resorcinol, or 2.4-dihydroxyazobenzene-4-sulphonic acid (colour: yellow) | Chrysoine S | 14270 | 6 |
| Disodium salt of 1-(4-sulpho-1-phenylazo)-4-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid (colour: yellow) | Fast yellow AB | 13015 | 6 |
| Tetrasodium salt of 1-(4-sulpho-1-naphthylazo)-2-naphthol-3.6.8-trisulphonic acid (colour: red) | Ponceau 6 R | 16290 | 1 |
| Tetrabromofluorescein (colour: fluorescent yellow) | Eosine | 45380 | 0.5 |
| Naphthalene | Naphthalene | — | 250 |
| Powdered soap | Powdered soap | — | 1.000 |
| Sodium or potassium dichromate | Sodium or potassium dichromate | — | 30 |
| Iron oxide containing not less than 50% of Fe2O3 by weight. The iron oxide should be dark red to brown and should take the form of a fine powder of which at least 90 % passes through a sieve having a mesh of 0.10 mm | Iron oxide | — | 250 |
| Sodium hypochlorite | Sodium hypochlorite |  | 3.000 |

The column entitled “Colour Index” contains the numbers corresponding to the Rewe Colour Index, third edition 1971.