

## ERRATA

ID No.	Chemical Name	CAS	Hazard class	INCORRECT						CORRECT						NOTE
				Classification	Symbol	Signal word	Hazard statement	Precautionary statement	Rationale for the classification	Classification	Symbol	Signal word	Hazard statement	Precautionary statement	Rationale for the classification	
129	Dichloroethylene	25323-30-2	Flammable liquids	Category 1 ( ), Category 2 ( )	Flame	Danger	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour 0 Highly flammable liquid and vapour 0		As for 1,1-form, the flash point is -25degC (c.c.) and the boiling point is 32degC (ICSC (2004)). As for cis-1,2-form, the flash point is 6degC (c.c.) and the boiling point is 60degC (ICSC (2003)). As for trans-1,2-form, the flash point is 2-4degC (c.c.) (ICSC (2003)) and the boiling point is 48.7degC (Lide (84th, 2003)). 1,2-form is classified into Class 3, Packing Group II (UN#1150) (UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods), though 1,1-form is not listed.	Category 1 (1,1-form), Category 2 (1,2-form)	Flame	Danger	H224 : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour (1,1-form) H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour (1,2-form)		As for 1,1-form, the flash point is -25degC (c.c.) and the boiling point is 32degC (ICSC (2004)). As for cis-1,2-form, the flash point is 6degC (c.c.) and the boiling point is 60degC (ICSC (2003)). As for trans-1,2-form, the flash point is 2-4degC (c.c.) (ICSC (2003)) and the boiling point is 48.7degC (Lide (84th, 2003)). 1,2-form is classified into Class 3, Packing Group II (UN#1150) (UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods), though 1,1-form is not listed.	March, 2015
129	Dichloroethylene	"	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Classification not possible ( ), Not classified ( )	-	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data, though containing unsaturated bonds. 1, 2-form is classified into Class 3 (UN#1150) (UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods).	Classification not possible (1,1-form), Not classified (1,2-form)	-	-	-	-	Classification not possible due to lack of data, though containing unsaturated bonds. 1, 2-form is classified into Class 3 (UN#1150) (UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods).	March, 2015
129	Dichloroethylene	"	Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible ( ), Not classified ( )	-	-	-	-	As for 1,1-form and trans-1,2-form, test methods applicable to gaseous substances are not available (boiling point: 32degC (1,1-form) (ICSC, 2004) and 48.7degC (trans-1,2-form) (Lide, 84th, 2003), test temperature: 55degC). As for cis-1,2-form, classified into Class 3 (UN#1150, 1, 2-dichloroethylene) (UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods).	Classification not possible (1,1-form and trans1,2-form), Not classified (cis-1,2-form)	-	-	-	-	As for 1,1-form and trans-1,2-form, test methods applicable to gaseous substances are not available (boiling point: 32degC (1,1-form) (ICSC, 2004) and 48.7degC (trans-1,2-form) (Lide, 84th, 2003), test temperature: 55degC). As for cis-1,2-form, classified into Class 3 (UN#1150, 1, 2-dichloroethylene) (UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods).	March, 2015
153	O,O-diethyl O-(1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-1-phenylpyridazin-3-yl) thiophosphate	119-12-0	Skin corrosion/irritation	-	-	-	-	-	Since erythema and edema were not observed in the skin irritation test on rabbits with 40% emulsion (Agricultural-Chemicals abstracts), it was classified as out of Category.	Not classified (40% emulsion)	-	-	-	-	Since erythema and edema were not observed in the skin irritation test on rabbits with 40% emulsion (Agricultural-Chemicals abstracts), it was classified as out of Category.	March, 2015
191	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	98-07-7	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 1 ( kidney, thyroid, blood, respiratory system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure ( kidney, thyroid, blood, respiratory system)		Due to the descriptions that in CERI Hazard Data (2002), SIDS (2004), and DFGOT vol.6 (1994), by the oral feeding administration tests using the rats, histologic changes was observed in the liver, the kidney and the thyroid gland, and that in CERI Hazard Data (2002), SIDS (2004), ACGIH (7th, 2001), IARC 29 (1982), or DFGOT vol.6 (1994), by the inhalation exposure test using the rat, leukopenia, mild anemia, renal dysfunction, bronchitis, pneumonia, or the fatty change of liver were observed, the liver, the kidney, thyroid, blood and respiratory systems were considered as target organs. Since all effects were observed by exposure within the guidance value of Category 1, these were classified into Category 1.	Category 1 (inhalation exposure: liver, kidney, thyroid, blood, respiratory system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation exposure: liver, kidney, thyroid, blood, respiratory system)		Due to the descriptions that in CERI Hazard Data (2002), SIDS (2004), and DFGOT vol.6 (1994), by the oral feeding administration tests using the rats, histologic changes was observed in the liver, the kidney and the thyroid gland, and that in CERI Hazard Data (2002), SIDS (2004), ACGIH (7th, 2001), IARC 29 (1982), or DFGOT vol.6 (1994), by the inhalation exposure test using the rat, leukopenia, mild anemia, renal dysfunction, bronchitis, pneumonia, or the fatty change of liver were observed, the liver, the kidney, thyroid, blood and respiratory systems were considered as target organs. Since all effects were observed by exposure within the guidance value of Category 1, these were classified into Category 1.	March, 2015
226	Tetramethyl silicate	681-84-5	Flammable liquids	-	Flame	Danger	Highly flammable liquid and vapour		There are deviations in the flash point data, and the assays is also not known. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 2: flash point <23 degC; Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC	Not classified (Category 2 or Category 3)	Flame	Danger	Highly flammable liquid and vapour		There are deviations in the flash point data, and the assays is also not known. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 2: flash point <23 degC; Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC	March, 2015



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494	Poly(oxyethylene) nonylphenyl ether	9016-45-9	Hazardous to the aquatic environment (Long-term)	Classification not possible ( ), Not classified 0	-	-	-	-	NPE1.5, NPE9-10: Since degradability and bioaccumulation depend on mole numbers of added ethylene oxide and test condition and there was no data about each chain length, classification is not possible. NP30: Since it was not poorly water-soluble (the water solubility increases as mole numbers of ethylene oxide increase, and it can be soluble in the water if mole numbers become more than 7 (CERI/NITE Hazard Assessment Report (2005))), and acute toxicity was low, it was classified into Not classified. [NOTE] Since the toxicity of polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether increases as ethylene oxide chain length decreases, it pointed to the category of several ethylene oxide chain length. In addition, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether described as NPE <sub>n</sub> (n: mole numbers of added ethylene oxide.).	Classification not possible (NPE1.5, NPE9-10), Not classified (NPE30)	-	-	-	-	NPE1.5, NPE9-10: Since degradability and bioaccumulation depend on mole numbers of added ethylene oxide and test condition and there was no data about each chain length, classification is not possible. NP30: Since it was not poorly water-soluble (the water solubility increases as mole numbers of ethylene oxide increase, and it can be soluble in the water if mole numbers become more than 7 (CERI/NITE Hazard Assessment Report (2005))), and acute toxicity was low, it was classified into Not classified. [NOTE] Since the toxicity of polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether increases as ethylene oxide chain length decreases, it pointed to the category of several ethylene oxide chain length. In addition, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether described as NPE <sub>n</sub> (n: mole numbers of added ethylene oxide.).	March, 2015
582	Lead, tetraethyl-	78-00-2	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 1 0	Health Hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 0	-	Since nervous system damage was seen in the gasoline inhalation addict, and the expert described that a major factor was a tetraethyl lead (Patty (5th,2001)), it was classified in "Category 1".	Category 1 (Inhalation: nervous system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation: nervous system)	-	Since nervous system damage was seen in the gasoline inhalation addict, and the expert described that a major factor was a tetraethyl lead (Patty (5th,2001)), it was classified in "Category 1".	March, 2015
614	aldrin	309-00-2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	-	-	Warning	Causes eye irritation	-	It was set as Category 2B from description that mild irritation was admitted in the test which was applied the 48% emulsion to the eye of the rabbit of EHC 91 (1989) and ATSDR (2002).	Category 2B (48% emulsion)	-	Warning	Causes eye irritation	-	It was set as Category 2B from description that mild irritation was admitted in the test which was applied the 48% emulsion to the eye of the rabbit of EHC 91 (1989) and ATSDR (2002).	March, 2015
614	aldrin	309-00-2	Skin sensitization	-	-	-	-	-	From a description that a positive reaction was identified by three samples among 20 (15% positivity rate) in the maximization test using the guinea pigs on the 48% emulsion of EHC 91 (1989), it was judged that skin sensitization was negative, and it was put outside of the Category.	Not classified (48% emulsion)	-	-	-	From a description that a positive reaction was identified by three samples among 20 (15% positivity rate) in the maximization test using the guinea pigs on the 48% emulsion of EHC 91 (1989), it was judged that skin sensitization was negative, and it was put outside of the Category.	March, 2015	
632	Adipic acid	124-04-9	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 1 (Dust inhalation: autonomic nervous system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 0	-	Based on description that ataxia of autonomic nervous systems and digestive organs was caused by occupational dust inhalation exposure in humans (CERI Hazard Data (1998), ACGIH (2001) and PATTY (5th, 2001)), it was classified to as Category 1 (autonomic nervous systems) (in the case of dust inhalation). In addition, there is a statement that harmful effect was not seen in the study of 1% feeding administration test (equivalent to 500 mg/kg/day) using the rat during 24 months (CERI Hazard Data (1998), ACGIH (2001) and PATTY (5th, 2001)), and this dose exceeds the upper limit of the Category 2 guidance value range. Moreover, there is the description of having no toxic influence, even if humans eat it 100mg/kg/day(PATTY (5th, 2001)). In the case of oral, according to these things, it corresponds out of Category.	Category 1 (Dust inhalation: autonomic nervous system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 0	-	Based on description that ataxia of autonomic nervous systems and digestive organs was caused by occupational dust inhalation exposure in humans (CERI Hazard Data (1998), ACGIH (2001) and PATTY (5th, 2001)), it was classified to as Category 1 (autonomic nervous systems) (in the case of dust inhalation). In addition, there is a statement that harmful effect was not seen in the study of 1% feeding administration test (equivalent to 500 mg/kg/day) using the rat during 24 months (CERI Hazard Data (1998), ACGIH (2001) and PATTY (5th, 2001)), and this dose exceeds the upper limit of the Category 2 guidance value range. Moreover, there is the description of having no toxic influence, even if humans eat it 100mg/kg/day(PATTY (5th, 2001)). In the case of oral, according to these things, it corresponds out of Category.	March, 2015
654	Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	Category 1 (, nervous system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Causes damage to organs (Inhalation: circulatory system, nervous system)	-	Since carboxyhemoglobin increased into blood, the nervous system and the circulatory system were affected, and intelligence, athletic ability, hearings failed for humans and animals by inhalation exposure, it is classified into "Category 1."	Category 1 (Inhalation: circulatory system, nervous system)	Health Hazard	Danger	Causes damage to organs (Inhalation: circulatory system, nervous system)	-	Since carboxyhemoglobin increased into blood, the nervous system and the circulatory system were affected, and intelligence, athletic ability, hearings failed for humans and animals by inhalation exposure, it is classified into "Category 1."	March, 2015

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654	Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 2 (, blood)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation: heart, blood)		In the repetitive inhalation experiment of the animal, effect was acknowledged in the heart and blood systems. Since exposure concentration was 50 to 250 ppm, it was classified to "Category 2."	Category 2 (Inhalation: heart, blood)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation: heart, blood)		In the repetitive inhalation experiment of the animal, effect was acknowledged in the heart and blood systems. Since exposure concentration was 50 to 250 ppm, it was classified to "Category 2."	March, 2015
700	Carbon black	1333-86-4	Self-heating substances and mixtures	(Materials of animal or vegetable origin), Classification not possible (Materials of mineral origin)	Flame	Danger	Self-heating: may catch fire (Materials of animal or vegetable origin)		It is based on the Animals and plants system materials: UN number 1361 (CARBON, animal or vegetable origin, Class 4.2, Packing Group II or III). Mineral systems materials: data without.	Category 1-2 (Materials of animal or vegetable origin), Classification not possible (Materials of mineral origin)	Flame	Danger	Self-heating: may catch fire (Materials of animal or vegetable origin)		It is based on the Animals and plants system materials: UN number 1361 (CARBON, animal or vegetable origin, Class 4.2, Packing Group II or III). Mineral systems materials: data without.	March, 2015
701	Cyanamide, calcium salt (1:1)	156-62-7	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases		Flame	Warning	In contact with water releases flammable gas		It reacts with water and flammable gases acetylene and ammonia are produced (HSDB, 2003). When the content of carbonized calcium (calcium carbide) which is manufacturing impurities exceeds 0.1% (UN number 1403), UNRTDG is classified into 4.3 and III and corresponds to category 3, but When other, it is outside Category.	Category 3 or Not classified	Flame	Warning	In contact with water releases flammable gas		It reacts with water and flammable gases acetylene and ammonia are produced (HSDB, 2003). When the content of carbonized calcium (calcium carbide) which is manufacturing impurities exceeds 0.1% (UN number 1403), UNRTDG is classified into 4.3 and III and corresponds to category 3, but When other, it is outside Category.	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Explosives	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecule (o-, m-, p-).	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-		There are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecule (o-, m-, p-).	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Flammable gases (including chemically unstable gases)	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		Not Gas (GHS definition) (o-, m-, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-		Not Gas (GHS definition) (o-, m-, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Aerosols	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		Not aerosol products (o, m, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-		Not aerosol products (o, m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Oxidizing gases	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		Not Gas (GHS definition) (o, m, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-		Not Gas (GHS definition) (o, m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Gases under pressure	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		Not Gas (GHS definition) (o, m, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-		Not Gas (GHS definition) (o, m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Flammable liquids	Category 4 (o-form), Not applicable (, p-form)	-	Warning	Combustible liquid (o-form)		Category 4 because of its flash point: 64degC (closed cup) (o-). Solid (GHS definition) (m, p-)	Category 4 (o-), Not applicable (m, p-)	-	Warning	Combustible liquid (o-)		Category 4 because of its flash point: 64degC (closed cup) (o-). Solid (GHS definition) (m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Flammable solids	Not applicable (o-form), Classification not possible (, p-form)	-	-	-		Liquid (GHS definition) (o-) No data available (m, p-)	Not applicable (o-), Classification not possible (m, p-)	-	-	-		Liquid (GHS definition) (o-) No data available (m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		Containing no chemical groups with explosive or self-reactive properties present (o-, m-, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-		Containing no chemical groups with explosive or self-reactive properties present (o-, m-, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Pyrophoric liquids	Classification not possible (o-form), Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-		No data. (o-body) It is a solid by the definition of GHS. (m-body, p-body)	Classification not possible (o-), Not applicable (m, p-)	-	-	-		No data. (o-body) It is a solid by the definition of GHS. (m-body, p-body)	March, 2015

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712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Pyrophoric solids	Not applicable (o-form), Not classified (p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	It is a liquid according to the definition of GHS. (o-body) It was judged that it did not ignite spontaneously from the fact that the measurement of flash point was performed at the temperature of 112 degC or more (ICSC (1999)). (m-body, p-body)	Not applicable (o-), Not classified (m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	It is a liquid according to the definition of GHS. (o-body) It was judged that it did not ignite spontaneously from the fact that the measurement of flash point was performed at the temperature of 112 degC or more (ICSC (1999)). (m-body, p-body)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Self-heating substances and mixtures	Classification not possible (, p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	The test suitable for a liquid state substance is not established. (o-body) The test suitable for a solids material is not established. (Solid with a melting point of 140 degC or less) (m-body, p-body)	Classification not possible (o, m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	The test suitable for a liquid state substance is not established. (o-body) The test suitable for a solids material is not established. (Solid with a melting point of 140 degC or less) (m-body, p-body)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	Containing no metals or metalloids (B, Si, P, Ge, As, Se, Sn, Sb, Te, Bi, Po, At)(o, m, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	Containing no metals or metalloids (B, Si, P, Ge, As, Se, Sn, Sb, Te, Bi, Po, At)(o, m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Oxidizing liquids	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing oxygen and chlorine (but not fluorine) and the oxygen is chemically bonded only to carbon and hydrogen (but not to other elements) (ortho). Solid (GHS definition) (meta, para).	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing oxygen and chlorine (but not fluorine) and the oxygen is chemically bonded only to carbon and hydrogen (but not to other elements) (ortho). Solid (GHS definition) (meta, para).	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Oxidizing solids	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing oxygen and chlorine (but not fluorine) and the oxygen and chlorine are chemically bonded only to carbon and hydrogen (but not to other elements) (meta, para). Liquid (GHS definition) (ortho).	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing oxygen and chlorine (but not fluorine) and the oxygen and chlorine are chemically bonded only to carbon and hydrogen (but not to other elements) (meta, para). Liquid (GHS definition) (ortho).	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Organic peroxides	Not applicable (, p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing no -O-O- structure (o, m, p-)	Not applicable (o, m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	Organic compounds containing no -O-O- structure (o, m, p-)	March, 2015
712	chlorophenol	25167-80-0	Corrosive to metals	Classification not possible (, p-form)	-	-	-	-	-	No data available (o, m, p-)	Classification not possible (o, m, p-)	-	-	-	-	-	No data available (o, m, p-)	March, 2015
749	Cyanamide	420-04-2	Acute toxicity (Oral)	Category 3 (Active ingredient)	Skull and crossbones	Danger	Toxic if swallowed 0	-	-	It is in Category 5, because it is over LD50= 2415mg/kg (Agricultural-Chemicals abstracts (2002)) in the male rat examination, and this is over 2000mg/kg (Category 4). Moreover, it is thought that a pure forms (active ingredient) is in Category 3 by being estimated from this value.	Category 3 (Active ingredient)	Skull and crossbones	Danger	Toxic if swallowed (Active ingredient)	-	-	It is in Category 5, because it is over LD50= 2415mg/kg (Agricultural-Chemicals abstracts (2002)) in the male rat examination, and this is over 2000mg/kg (Category 4). Moreover, it is thought that a pure forms (active ingredient) is in Category 3 by being estimated from this value.	March, 2015
749	Cyanamide	"	Skin sensitization	Category 1 (about 10% liquid products)	Exclamation mark	Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction 0	-	-	Skin sensitization was set to Category 1 because it was identified positive against the liquid solution of 13.34% in the test result with guinea pigs(Agricultural Chemicals abstracts (2002)).	Category 1 (about 10% liquid products)	Exclamation mark	Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction (about 10% liquid products)	-	-	Skin sensitization was set to Category 1 because it was identified positive against the liquid solution of 13.34% in the test result with guinea pigs(Agricultural Chemicals abstracts (2002)).	March, 2015
783	Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	Flammable liquids	Category 3 (Industrial products)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour 0	-	-	Category 1 because of its flash point: 23degC - 60degC	Category 3 (Industrial products)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour (Industrial products)	-	-	Category 1 because of its flash point: 23degC - 60degC	March, 2015
828	Demeton (mixed isomers)	8065-48-3	Respiratory sensitization	Classification not possible (, o-form, S-form)	-	-	-	-	-	Mixture:No data. O-<substance>: No data. S-<substance>: No data.	Classification not possible (Mixture, O-, S-)	-	-	-	-	-	Mixture:No data. O-<substance>: No data. S-<substance>: No data.	March, 2015
828	Demeton (mixed isomers)	"	Skin sensitization	Classification not possible (, o-form, S-form)	-	-	-	-	-	Mixture:No data. O-<substance>: No data. S-<substance>: No data.	Classification not possible (Mixture, O-, S-)	-	-	-	-	-	Mixture:No data. O-<substance>: No data. S-<substance>: No data.	March, 2015

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858	Kerosine petroleum	8008-20-6	Flammable liquids		Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Although classified into PGIII equivalent to Category 3 in UNRTDG, the range of the flash point is widely distributed in given information. So if the flash point is not measured about a real sample, it cannot be judged. In addition, the acceptance criteria is as follows. Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60degC, Category 4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	Classification not possible (Category 3 or Category 4)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Although classified into PGIII equivalent to Category 3 in UNRTDG, the range of the flash point is widely distributed in given information. So if the flash point is not measured about a real sample, it cannot be judged. In addition, the acceptance criteria is as follows. Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60degC, Category 4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	March, 2015
891	Oxirane, (butoxymethyl)-	2426-08-6	Flammable liquids		Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Flash point data are distributed in Category 3 and 4. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	Classification not possible (Category 3 or Category 4)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Flash point data are distributed in Category 3 and 4. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	March, 2015
895	Toluene, 4-tert-butyl-	98-51-1	Flammable liquids		Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Available flash point data are distributed in both Category 3 and 4. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	Classification not possible (Category 3 or Category 4)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Available flash point data are distributed in both Category 3 and 4. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	March, 2015
900	Ether, bis(2-chloroethyl)-	111-44-4	Flammable liquids		Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Flash point data available from materials are distributed in both Category 3 and 4. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	Classification not possible (Category 3 or Category 4)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour		Flash point data available from materials are distributed in both Category 3 and 4. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	March, 2015
904	Styrene, methyl-	25013-15-4	Self-reactive substances and mixtures		-	-	-		Classified in UNRTDG Class: 3	Not classified (with stabilizer)	-	-	-		Classified in UNRTDG Class: 3	March, 2015
922	Ethene, fluoro-	75-02-5	Flammable gases (including chemically unstable gases)		Flame	Danger	Extremely flammable gas		Ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less by volume in air. UNRTDG Class: 2.1	Category 1 (with stabilizer)	Flame	Danger	Extremely flammable gas		Ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less by volume in air. UNRTDG Class: 2.1	March, 2015
927	1-Propanol	71-23-8	Flammable liquids		Flame	Danger	Highly flammable liquid and vapour		The data obtained from materials are distributed in two Categories. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: (The initial boiling point is substituted with boiling point). Category 2: flash point <23 degC; Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC	Classification not possible (Category 2 or Category 3)	Flame	Danger	Highly flammable liquid and vapour		The data obtained from materials are distributed in two Categories. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: (The initial boiling point is substituted with boiling point). Category 2: flash point <23 degC; Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC	March, 2015

ID No.	Chemical Name	CAS	Hazard class	INCORRECT						CORRECT						NOTE	
				Classification	Symbol	Signal word	Hazard statement	Precautionary statement	Rationale for the classification	Classification	Symbol	Signal word	Hazard statement	Precautionary statement	Rationale for the classification		
964	Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	Flammable liquids	-	Flame	Danger	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour	-	-	Since compositions and fraction ranges vary with origin of manufacture, the flash point cannot be determined. Moreover, also in the classification applied to this product, packing Division is in range 1-3 by domestic laws. Therefore, if flash point and initial boiling point (can be substituted with boiling point) are not measured with an actual sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 1: flash point <23 degC, boiling point (initial boiling point) <=35 degC; Category2: flash point <23-degC and boiling point (initial boiling point)> 35 degC; Category3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC	Classification not possible (Category 1-3)	Flame	Danger	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour	-	Since compositions and fraction ranges vary with origin of manufacture, the flash point cannot be determined. Moreover, also in the classification applied to this product, packing Division is in range 1-3 by domestic laws. Therefore, if flash point and initial boiling point (can be substituted with boiling point) are not measured with an actual sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 1: flash point <23 degC, boiling point (initial boiling point) <=35 degC; Category2: flash point <23-degC and boiling point (initial boiling point)> 35 degC; Category3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC	March, 2015
968	ethyl methanesulphonate	62-50-0	Flammable liquids	-	-	Warning	Combustible liquid	-	-	Although the flash point generally varies with testing method, the testing method of available flash point information is unknown. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 4: 60-degC< flash point <=93 degC; out of Category: flash point >93 degC.	Classification not possible (Category 4 or Not classified)	-	Warning	Combustible liquid	-	Although the flash point generally varies with testing method, the testing method of available flash point information is unknown. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 4: 60-degC< flash point <=93 degC; out of Category: flash point >93 degC.	March, 2015
975	methylcyclohexanol	25639-42-3	Flammable liquids	-	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour	-	-	As for industrial products, distributions in known flash point data are observed. Category cannot be specified. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	Classification not possible (Category 3 or Category 4)	Flame	Warning	Flammable liquid and vapour	-	As for industrial products, distributions in known flash point data are observed. Category cannot be specified. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 3: 23 degC<= flash point <=60 degC; Category4: 60 degC< flash point <=93 degC	March, 2015
978	methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	12108-13-3	Flammable liquids	-	-	Warning	Combustible liquid	-	-	If the information with 93 degC (Weiss (2nd, 1986) p.692) is adopted, it will be classified as Category 4, but there are multiple data with more than 93 degC. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 4: 60-degC< flash point <=93 degC; out of Category: flash point >93 degC.	Classification not possible (Category 4 or Not classified)	-	Warning	Combustible liquid	-	If the information with 93 degC (Weiss (2nd, 1986) p.692) is adopted, it will be classified as Category 4, but there are multiple data with more than 93 degC. Therefore, if the flash point is not measured with a real sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 4: 60-degC< flash point <=93 degC; out of Category: flash point >93 degC.	March, 2015
1012	Butadiene, hexachloro-	87-68-3	Flammable liquids	-	-	Warning	Combustible liquid	-	-	The data obtained from materials are deviated. Therefore, if flash point and initial boiling point (can be substituted with boiling point) are not measured with an actual sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 4: 60-degC< flash point <=93 degC; out of Category: flash point >93 degC.	Classification not possible (Category 4 or Not classified)	-	Warning	Combustible liquid	-	The data obtained from materials are deviated. Therefore, if flash point and initial boiling point (can be substituted with boiling point) are not measured with an actual sample, it cannot be judged. The acceptance criteria are as follows: Category 4: 60-degC< flash point <=93 degC; out of Category: flash point >93 degC.	March, 2015



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1050	sulphur tetrafluoride	7783-60-0	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 1 (respiratory system), Category 2 0	Health Hazard	Danger Warning	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory system) May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 0		The report that it affects the respiratory systems at the dose in which a guidance value is the range of Category 1 in inhalation experiment of rats, is written in the document of Priority 1 (ACGIH (7th, 2001)). Moreover, since there is description of fluoride deposition to bone and tooth of human in Priority 2(ICSC(J)(2003), SITTING (4th, 2002) and HSFS (2000)), it was classified into Category 1 (respiratory system) and Category 2 (tooth/bone).	Category 1 (respiratory system), Category 2 (tooth/bone)	Health Hazard	Danger Warning	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory system) May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (tooth/bone)		The report that it affects the respiratory systems at the dose in which a guidance value is the range of Category 1 in inhalation experiment of rats, is written in the document of Priority 1 (ACGIH (7th, 2001)). Moreover, since there is description of fluoride deposition to bone and tooth of human in Priority 2(ICSC(J)(2003), SITTING (4th, 2002) and HSFS (2000)), it was classified into Category 1 (respiratory system) and Category 2 (tooth/bone).	March, 2015
1096	sulphuryl difluoride	2699-79-8	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 2 (kidney, respiratory system, central nervous system, )	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (kidney, respiratory system, central nervous system, )		In the evaluation report of Priority 1, it is described that the result of the repetitive toxicity examination to a rat and a rabbit is effect on the kidney, respiratory tract, a central nervous system, and a tooth (fluorosis) in the inhalation of 300 ppm / 6 h/day (partially 100 ppm / 6 h/day) (5 days/wk) (ACGIH (7th, 2001)). Since this figure is almost equivalent to the guidance value which helps the classification to Category 2 and in an assessment report of Priority 2 to human, the influence to the kidney and fluorosis (tooth/bone) are occluded (SITTING (4th, 2002)), it was classified into Category 2 (the kidney, respiratory tract, central nervous system, tooth/bone).	Category 2 (kidney, respiratory system, central nervous system, tooth/bone)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (kidney, respiratory system, central nervous system, tooth/bone)		In the evaluation report of Priority 1, it is described that the result of the repetitive toxicity examination to a rat and a rabbit is effect on the kidney, respiratory tract, a central nervous system, and a tooth (fluorosis) in the inhalation of 300 ppm / 6 h/day (partially 100 ppm / 6 h/day) (5 days/wk) (ACGIH (7th, 2001)). Since this figure is almost equivalent to the guidance value which helps the classification to Category 2 and in an assessment report of Priority 2 to human, the influence to the kidney and fluorosis (tooth/bone) are occluded (SITTING (4th, 2002)), it was classified into Category 2 (the kidney, respiratory tract, central nervous system, tooth/bone).	March, 2015
1158	Quinoline	91-22-5	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 2 (liver, )	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (liver, )		Because of the reports in Priority 1 and 2 that the effects on rats liver (vascular neoplasm of liver, an increase in liver weight, and bile duct proliferation) at doses classified as Category 2 for guidance values (PATTY (5th, 2001), IUCILD (2000)), and of the description in Priority 2 of the effects on human livers and eyes (retinae) (ICSC(J) (1993), HSDB (2003), SITTING (4th, 2002)), it was classified into Category 2 (liver, eye (retina)).	Category 2 (liver, eye (retina))	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (liver, eye (retina))		Because of the reports in Priority 1 and 2 that the effects on rats liver (vascular neoplasm of liver, an increase in liver weight, and bile duct proliferation) at doses classified as Category 2 for guidance values (PATTY (5th, 2001), IUCILD (2000)), and of the description in Priority 2 of the effects on human livers and eyes (retinae) (ICSC(J) (1993), HSDB (2003), SITTING (4th, 2002)), it was classified into Category 2 (liver, eye (retina)).	March, 2015
1206	thallium acetate	563-68-8	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	Category 1 (nervous system), Category 2 0	Health Hazard	Danger Warning	Causes damage to organs (nervous system) May cause damage to organs 0		In Priority 1 (PATTY (5th, 2001)), although sample sizes are small, since there is description that the peripheral neuropathy is caused, it was considered as Category 1 (nervous systems). Moreover, although there is description that alopecia in rat as a result of transdermal absorption (ACGIH (7th, 2001)), since it was not able to check to a guidance value, it was considered as Category 2 (hair (alopecia)).	Category 1 (nervous system), Category 2 (hair (alopecia))	Health Hazard	Danger Warning	Causes damage to organs (nervous system) May cause damage to organs (hair (alopecia))		In Priority 1 (PATTY (5th, 2001)), although sample sizes are small, since there is description that the peripheral neuropathy is caused, it was considered as Category 1 (nervous systems). Moreover, although there is description that alopecia in rat as a result of transdermal absorption (ACGIH (7th, 2001)), since it was not able to check to a guidance value, it was considered as Category 2 (hair (alopecia)).	March, 2015
1206	thallium acetate	563-68-8	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 1 (nervous system), Category 2 0	Health Hazard	Danger Warning	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (nervous system) May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 0		Since there are few description of neuropathy to humans (the document of Priority 1 (PATTY (5th, 2001))), it was classified into Category 1 (nervous systems). Moreover, since alopecia is observed on a rat in the dose range of a guidance value which helps the classification to Category 2 (the document of Priority 1 (PATTY (5th, 2001), and IRIS (1990))), it was classified into Category 2 (hair (alopecia)).	Category 1 (nervous system), Category 2 (hair (alopecia))	Health Hazard	Danger Warning	Cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (nervous system) May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (hair (alopecia))		Since there are few description of neuropathy to humans (the document of Priority 1 (PATTY (5th, 2001))), it was classified into Category 1 (nervous systems). Moreover, since alopecia is observed on a rat in the dose range of a guidance value which helps the classification to Category 2 (the document of Priority 1 (PATTY (5th, 2001), and IRIS (1990))), it was classified into Category 2 (hair (alopecia)).	March, 2015
1210	Sodium cyanate	917-61-3	Acute toxicity (Dermal)	-	-	Warning	May be harmful in contact with skin		According to rat LD50 >2000mg/kg (the agricultural newsletter supplement No. 17, 1994)of a tablet, it cannot be classified (Category 5 or outside of Category).	Classification not possible (Category 5 or Not classified)	-	Warning	May be harmful in contact with skin		According to rat LD50 >2000mg/kg (the agricultural newsletter supplement No. 17, 1994)of a tablet, it cannot be classified (Category 5 or outside of Category).	March, 2015



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1218	Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4	Acute toxicity (Dermal)			Warning	May be harmful in contact with skin									There is a report of rabbit dermal LD50 >2g/kg (JMPR (2002), HSDB (2003), RTECS (2004)) and rat dermal LD50 >5g/kg (JMPR (2002), RTECS (2004)). But Category cannot be specified, it cannot be classified (Category 5 or outside of Category).	Classification not possible (Category 5 or Not classified)		Warning	May be harmful in contact with skin				There is a report of rabbit dermal LD50 >2g/kg (JMPR (2002), HSDB (2003), RTECS (2004)) and rat dermal LD50 >5g/kg (JMPR (2002), RTECS (2004)). But Category cannot be specified, it cannot be classified (Category 5 or outside of Category).	March, 2015
1336	Butyric acid, 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)-	583-91-5	Acute toxicity (Dermal)			Warning	May be harmful in contact with skin									From rabbit LD50 value >2000mg/kg (IUCLID, 2000) of the dermal administration test, it cannot be classified (Category 5 or outside of Category).	Classification not possible (Category 5 or Not classified)		Warning	May be harmful in contact with skin				From rabbit LD50 value >2000mg/kg (IUCLID, 2000) of the dermal administration test, it cannot be classified (Category 5 or outside of Category).	March, 2015
1351	Hexafluorosilicic acid	16961-83-4	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	Category 2 (digestive system, central nervous system)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs (digestive system, central nervous system)									Since there was a description of Priority 2 to the humans (caustic is indicated to an air passages. And pulmonary edemas may be caused by breathing vapors (ICSC (2004)), it has serious irritant in lungs, a nose, and a throat, it brings a severe obstacle in the throat and the stomach (HSDB (2004)), breathing difficulty, vomiting, nausea etc. by inhalation, and the burning sensations, the pain of a throat and an alimentary canal, a tremor, a spasm of abdominal in oral (SITTIG (4th, 2002)), and the stimulus to the skin and a respiratory tract and headache in accidental spillage from a tank car (HSDB (2004)), this product caused mild gastroenteritis by drinking the tap water which superfluous mixing (IUCLID (2000)), so it was considered as Category 2 (the respiratory systems (inhalation), digestive systems, central nervous systems).	Category 2 (respiratory system (inhalation), digestive system, central nervous system)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system (inhalation), digestive system, central nervous system)				Since there was a description of Priority 2 to the humans (caustic is indicated to an air passages. And pulmonary edemas may be caused by breathing vapors (ICSC (2004)), it has serious irritant in lungs, a nose, and a throat, it brings a severe obstacle in the throat and the stomach (HSDB (2004)), breathing difficulty, vomiting, nausea etc. by inhalation, and the burning sensations, the pain of a throat and an alimentary canal, a tremor, a spasm of abdominal in oral (SITTIG (4th, 2002)), and the stimulus to the skin and a respiratory tract and headache in accidental spillage from a tank car (HSDB (2004)), this product caused mild gastroenteritis by drinking the tap water which superfluous mixing (IUCLID (2000)), so it was considered as Category 2 (the respiratory systems (inhalation), digestive systems, central nervous systems).	March, 2015
1351	Hexafluorosilicic acid	16961-83-4	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Category 2 (respiratory system)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory system)									Based on description on the humans of Priority 2 (bone change, the mucosal corrosivity effects (nose, throat, bronchial), pneumonia, etc. occurred in long-term exposure (HSDB (2004)), and bone and tooth are affected, and fluorosis may be occurred (ICSC (2004))), it was classified into Category 2 (tooth/bone, respiratory systems).	Category 2 (tooth/bone, respiratory system)	Health Hazard	Warning	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (tooth/bone, respiratory system)				Based on description on the humans of Priority 2 (bone change, the mucosal corrosivity effects (nose, throat, bronchial), pneumonia, etc. occurred in long-term exposure (HSDB (2004)), and bone and tooth are affected, and fluorosis may be occurred (ICSC (2004))), it was classified into Category 2 (tooth/bone, respiratory systems).	March, 2015
1381	Peroxyacetic acid	79-21-0	Organic peroxides		Flame	Warning	Heating may cause a fire									UNRTDG Class: 5.2	Type F (43% or less in mass and with stabilizer)	Flame	Warning	Heating may cause a fire				UNRTDG Class: 5.2	March, 2015
1384	Celluloid, in blocks, rods, rolls, sheets, tubes, etc.	8050-88-2	Flammable solids		Flame	Warning	Flammable solids									UNRTDG Class: 4.1: PG III	Category 2 (Casting)	Flame	Warning	Flammable solids				UNRTDG Class: 4.1: PG III	March, 2015
1384	Celluloid, in blocks, rods, rolls, sheets, tubes, etc.	8050-88-2	Self-heating substances and mixtures		Flame	Warning	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire									UNRTDG Class: 4.2, PGIII	Category 2 (Scrap)	Flame	Warning	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire				UNRTDG Class: 4.2, PGIII	March, 2015

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1385	Calcium acetylide	75-20-7	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases		Flame	Danger	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously									Since reaction with water changes by the purity, particle form, and particle diameter of a sample, a given study is carried out and it will be classified into one of the followings. As a result of an examination, the sample with the tendency of reacting violently with the water and generating gas to ignite spontaneously or with the flammable/combustible gas generating speed of 10L/minute/kg or higher (equivalent to PG I) is classified into category 1, and the sample with the tendency of reacting rapidly with the water and indicating spontaneous combustibility but with the flammable/combustible gas generating speed that is under 10L/minute/kg and is 20L/hour/kg or higher (equivalent to PG II) is classified into category 2.	Classification not possible (Category 1 or Category 2)	Flame	Danger	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously			Since reaction with water changes by the purity, particle form, and particle diameter of a sample, a given study is carried out and it will be classified into one of the followings. As a result of an examination, the sample with the tendency of reacting violently with the water and generating gas to ignite spontaneously or with the flammable/combustible gas generating speed of 10L/minute/kg or higher (equivalent to PG I) is classified into category 1, and the sample with the tendency of reacting rapidly with the water and indicating spontaneous combustibility but with the flammable/combustible gas generating speed that is under 10L/minute/kg and is 20L/hour/kg or higher (equivalent to PG II) is classified into category 2.	March, 2015
1387	Magnesium	7439-95-4	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	Category 1,	Flame	Danger	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously									No data (since reaction with water changes with purity, particle form, and particle diameter, it cannot be judged which category it belongs unless a routine testing is carried out.)	Classification not possible (Category 1, Category 2 or Category 3)	Flame	Danger	In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously			No data (since reaction with water changes with purity, particle form, and particle diameter, it cannot be judged which category it belongs unless a routine testing is carried out.)	March, 2015
1388	Aluminium	7429-90-5	Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases		Flame	Danger	In contact with water releases flammable gas									No data (since reaction with water changes with purity, particle form, and particle diameter, it cannot be judged which category it belongs unless a routine testing is carried out.)	Classification not possible (Category 2 or Category 3)	Flame	Danger	In contact with water releases flammable gas			No data (since reaction with water changes with purity, particle form, and particle diameter, it cannot be judged which category it belongs unless a routine testing is carried out.)	March, 2015
1393	Ammonium perchlorate	7790-98-9	Oxidizing solids		Flame over circle	Danger	May intensify fire; oxidizer									UNRTDG Class: 5.1; PG II	Category 2 (Except explosives)	Flame over circle	Danger	May intensify fire; oxidizer			UNRTDG Class: 5.1; PG II	March, 2015