

•Materials prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (1), item (i) (a) of the Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

Materials listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”) that have any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III of the Convention, prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (1), item (i) (a) of the Law for the Control of Export, Import & Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes shall be those materials that do not fall under any of materials listed in Appended Table 1 and do fall under any of the following:

(i) Wastes listed in Appended Table 2

(ii) Wastes listed in Appended Table 3

**Appended Table 1**

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1	The following metals (including metallic compounds; the same shall apply except in item (xi) (a) of this Table and item (vi) in row 1 of Appended Table 2) or metal bearing materials:	
	(i) The following metal scrap (limited to those in metallic and non-dispersible form): (a) Precious metal scrap (limited to gold, silver or platinum group scrap (including alloys of any of them) excluding mercury scrap (including alloys)) (b) Iron and steel scrap (including alloys) (c) Copper scrap (including alloys) (d) Nickel scrap (including alloys) (e) Aluminium scrap (including alloys) (f) Zinc scrap (including alloys)	B1010

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(g) Tin scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(h) Tungsten scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(i) Molybdenum scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(j) Tantalum scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(k) Magnesium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(l) Cobalt scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(m) Bismuth scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(n) Titanium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(o) Zirconium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(p) Manganese scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(q) Germanium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(r) Vanadium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(s) Scrap of hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium or gallium (including alloys of any of them),</li> <li>(t) Thorium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(u) Rare earths scrap (including alloys)</li> </ul>	
<p>(ii) The following clean, uncontaminated metal scrap (limited to scrap in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc.) that does not fall under any of wastes listed in Appended Table 3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Antimony scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(b) Beryllium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(c) Cadmium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(d) Lead scrap (including alloys, but excluding the wastes listed in item (xvi) in row 1 of Appended Table 2)</li> <li>(e) Selenium scrap (including alloys)</li> <li>(f) Tellurium scrap (including alloys)</li> </ul>	B1020
<p>(iii) Refractory metals (including residues)</p>	B1030
<p>(iv) Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation (limited to those that do not fall under the wastes listed in item 41 (c) of Appended Table 3 (limited to those that pertain to polychlorinated biphenyl (hereinafter referred to as “PCB”) or polychlorinated terphenyl (hereinafter referred to as “PCT”)) and do not contain lubricating oil (limited to the oil that falls under any of the wastes listed in item 8 or items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3))</p>	B1040

(v) Mixed non-ferrous metal heavy fraction scrap (limited to the scrap that does not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3)	B1050
(vi) Waste selenium or tellurium in metallic element form (including powder)	B1060
(vii) Copper or copper alloys in dispersible form (limited to those that do not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3)	B1070
(viii) Zinc ash or residues (including zinc alloy residues) in dispersible form (limited to those that do not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3 or to those that do not exhibit the characteristics listed in the right column of (i) in row 5 of Appended Table 4 in the test listed in the left column of (i) in the same row)	B1080
(ix) Wastes of batteries (excluding those not conforming to specifications) (limited to those that do not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 24, 27 or 29 of Appended Table 3)	B1090
(x) The following metal-bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals: (a) Hard zinc spelter (b) The following zinc-containing drosses: (1) Galvanizing slab zinc top dross (limited to the dross containing 90% or more of Zn by weight) (2) Galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (limited to the dross containing 92% or more of Zn by weight) (3) Zinc die casting dross (limited to the dross containing 85% or more of Zn by weight) (4) Hot dip galvanizers slab zinc dross (limited to the dross generated by batch operations containing 92% or more of Zn by weight) (5) Zinc skimmings (c) Aluminium skimmings (excluding salt slag)	B1100

<p>(d) Slag from copper processing for further processing or refining (limited to the slag that does not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 22, 24 or 29 of Appended Table 3)</p> <p>(e) Refractory linings (including crucibles) used for copper smelting</p> <p>(f) Slag from precious metal processing for further refining</p> <p>(g) Tin slag containing tantalum or its compounds (limited to the slag containing less than 0.5% tin by weight)</p>	
<p>(xi) The following electrical or electronic assemblies:</p> <p>(a) Electronic assemblies comprising only metals</p> <p>The following waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap, including printed circuit boards (excluding those listed on item (iv)):</p> <p>(b) Wastes not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries listed in item (xvi) or (xvii) in row 1 of Appended Table 2, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass, or capacitors (limited to those containing PCB)</p> <p>(c) Wastes that do not fall under any wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3</p> <p>(d) Waste electrical and electronic assemblies, including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires, destined for direct reuse (including reuse by repair or refurbishment, but not by major reassembly)</p>	B1110
<p>(xii) The following spent catalysts (excluding liquids):</p> <p>(a) Transition metal catalysts containing any of the following (excluding those listed in item (xiv) in row 1 of Appended Table 2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Scandium</li> <li>(2) Titanium</li> <li>(3) Vanadium</li> <li>(4) Chromium</li> <li>(5) Manganese</li> <li>(6) Iron</li> <li>(7) Cobalt</li> <li>(8) Nickel</li> <li>(9) Copper</li> <li>(10) Zinc</li> <li>(11) Yttrium</li> </ol>	B1120

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(12) Zirconium</li> <li>(13) Niobium</li> <li>(14) Molybdenum</li> <li>(15) Hafnium</li> <li>(16) Tantalum</li> <li>(17) Tungsten</li> <li>(18) Rhenium</li> </ul> <p>(b) Rare earth metal catalysts containing any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Lanthanum</li> <li>(2) Cerium</li> <li>(3) Praseodymium</li> <li>(4) Neodymium</li> <li>(5) Samarium</li> <li>(6) Europium</li> <li>(7) Gadolinium</li> <li>(8) Terbium</li> <li>(9) Dysprosium</li> <li>(10) Holmium</li> <li>(11) Erbium</li> <li>(12) Thulium</li> <li>(13) Ytterbium</li> <li>(14) Lutetium</li> </ul>	
(xiii) Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts	B1130
(xiv) Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form (limited to those that do not fall under the wastes listed in item 31 of Appended Table 3)	B1140
(xv) Precious metal wastes (limited to gold, silver, and the platinum group (including alloys of any of them), but excluding mercury (including its alloys)) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labeling	B1150
(xvi) Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (limited to the ash that does not fall under any material listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3)	B1160

	(xvii) Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film	B1170
	(xviii) Photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver	B1180
	(xix) Photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver	B1190
	(xx) Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel	B1200
	(xxi) Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel (including slag as a source of TiO <sub>2</sub> and vanadium)	B1210
	(xxii) Slag from zinc production (limited to the slag that is chemically stabilized and contains 20% or more of iron by weight that has been processed mainly for construction)	B1220
	(xxiii) Mill scale arising from the manufacture of iron and steel	B1230
	(xxiv) Copper oxide mill scale	B1240
2	The following wastes containing principally inorganic constituents that may contain metals or organic materials:	
	(i) Wastes from mining operations (limited to those in non-dispersible form): (a) Natural graphite waste (b) Slate waste (whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut by sawing or otherwise) (c) Mica waste (d) Leucite, nepheline or nepheline syenite waste (e) Feldspar waste (f) Fluorspar waste (g) Silicon in solid form (excluding those used in foundry operations)	B2010
	(ii) Cullet and other waste and scrap glass (excluding glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses and limited to waste in non-dispersible form)	B2020
	(iii) The following ceramic wastes (limited to those in non-dispersible form): (a) Cermet wastes and scrap (b) Ceramic-based fibers (excluding those listed in other items, other rows and	B2030

Appended Table 2)	
(vi) The following wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, excluding those listed in the preceding three items: (a) Gypsum produced from flue-gas desulphurization (limited to those partially refined) (b) Gypsum wallboard or plasterboard (limited to the waste arising from the demolition of buildings) (c) Slag from copper production (limited to the slag that is chemically stabilized and contains 20% or more of iron by weight that has been processed mainly for construction and abrasive applications) (d) Sulphur in solid form (e) Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (limited to the limestone having a pH of less than 9.0) (f) Sodium, potassium or calcium chlorides (g) Carborundum (silicon carbide) (h) Concrete (i) Lithium-tantalum or lithium-niobium containing glass scraps	B2040
(v) Coal-fired power plant fly ash that does not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3	B2050
(vi) Spent activated carbon resulting from the treatment of potable water or processes of the food industry or vitamin production	B2060
(vii) Calcium fluoride sludge	B2070
(viii) Gypsum arising from chemical industry processes (excluding the waste listed in Appended Table 2)	B2080
(ix) Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned for their reuse (excluding those from chlor alkali electrolysis and from metallurgical industry)	B2090
(x) Hydrates of aluminium or alumina or residues from alumina production	B2100

	(excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes)	
	(xi) Red mud (limited to bauxite residue with its pH moderated to less than 11.5)	B2110
	(xii) Acidic or basic solutions with a pH greater than 2.0 and less than 11.5 (limited to that which does not fall under any of the wastes listed in Appended Table 3 or which does not exhibit the characteristics listed in the right column in row 8 of Appended Table 4 in the test listed in the left column of the same row)	B2120
3	The following wastes containing principally organic constituents that may contain metals or inorganic materials:	
	(i) The following solid plastic wastes or their mixture prepared for recycle use (excluding those that are adhered to by or mixed with other than the following wastes): (a) The following wastes of polymers or co-polymers (limited to non-halogenated ones): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Waste of polymers of ethylene</li> <li>(2) Waste of polymers of styrene</li> <li>(3) Waste of polypropylene</li> <li>(4) Waste of polyethylene terephthalate</li> <li>(5) Waste of polymers of acrylonitrile</li> <li>(6) Waste of polymers of butadiene</li> <li>(7) Waste of polyacetal</li> <li>(8) Waste of polyamide</li> <li>(9) Waste of polybutylene terephthalate</li> <li>(10) Waste of polycarbonate</li> <li>(11) Waste of polyether</li> <li>(12) Waste of polyphenylene sulphide</li> <li>(13) Waste of acrylic polymers</li> <li>(14) Waste of alkane polymers (limited to plasticiser with C10-C13)</li> <li>(15) Waste of polyurethane (limited to that not containing chlorofluorocarbons)</li> <li>(16) Waste of polysiloxane (silicone)</li> </ul>	B3010



<p>(17) Waste of polymethyl methacrylate</p> <p>(18) Waste of polyvinyl alcohol</p> <p>(19) Waste of polyvinyl butyral</p> <p>(20) Waste of polyvinyl acetate</p> <p>(21) Wastes of polymers or co-polymers other than those listed in (1) to (20) (limited to non-halogenated ones)</p> <p>(b) The following waste resins or condensation products (limited to cured ones):</p> <p>(1) Waste urea formaldehyde resins</p> <p>(2) Waste phenol formaldehyde resins</p> <p>(3) Waste melamine formaldehyde resins</p> <p>(4) Waste epoxy resins</p> <p>(5) Waste alkyd resins</p> <p>(6) Waste of polyamide</p> <p>(c) The following fluorinated polymer wastes that have not been used after production until they were exported or imported:</p> <p>(1) Waste comprising only perfluoroethylene-propylene (FEP)</p> <p>(2) Waste comprising only tetrafluoroethylene-perfluoropropyl vinyl ether (PFA)</p> <p>(3) Waste comprising only tetrafluoroethylene-perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA)</p> <p>(4) Waste comprising only polyvinyl fluoride (PVF)</p> <p>(5) Waste comprising only polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)</p>	
<p>(ii) The following paper, paperboard or paper product waste (limited to the waste that does not fall under any of the wastes listed in Appended Table 3):</p> <p>(a) Unbleached paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard</p> <p>(b) Other paper or paperboard (limited to that made mainly of bleached chemical pulp and excluding that colored in the mass)</p> <p>(c) Paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)</p> <p>(d) Other than those listed in (a) to (c) (including laminated paperboard and unsorted waste)</p>	B3020
<p>(iii) The following textile wastes:</p> <p>(a) The following silk wastes for recycle use (including cocoons unsuitable for</p>	B3030

reeling, yarn waste and garneted stock and excluding those adhered to by or mixed with other than silk wastes):

- (1) Those not carded or combed
- (2) Other than those listed in (1)

(b) The following wastes of wool or fine or coarse animal hair (including yarn waste, but excluding garneted stock):

- (1) Noils of wool or fine animal hair
- (2) Other waste of wool or fine animal hair
- (3) Waste of coarse animal hair

(c) The following cotton wastes (including yarn waste and garneted stock):

- (1) Yarn waste (including thread waste)
- (2) Garneted stock
- (3) Other than those listed in (1) and (2)

(d) Flax tow or waste

(e) Tow or waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock) of true hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.)

(f) Tow or waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)

(g) Tow or waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock) of sisal and other textile fibers of the genus *Agave*

(h) Tow, noils or waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock) of coconut

(i) Tow, noils or waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock) of abaca (*Manila hemp* or *Musa textilis* Nee)

(j) Tow, noils or waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibers (excluding those listed in other items, other rows and Appended Table 2)

(k) The following wastes (including noils, yarn waste and garneted stock) of man-made fibers:

- (1) Synthetic fibers
- (2) Recycled fibers or semisynthetic fibers
- (l) Worn clothing and other worn textile articles

(m) The following scrap twine, cordage, rope or cables or worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables (limited to those of textile materials):

- (1) Those sorted
- (2) Other than those listed in (1)

<p>(iv) The following rubber wastes (excluding those adhered to by or mixed with other than rubber wastes):</p> <p>(1) Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g., ebonite)</p> <p>(2) Other than those listed in (1) (excluding those listed in other items, other rows and Appended Table 2)</p>	B3040
<p>(v) The following untreated cork or wood waste:</p> <p>(a) Wood waste and scrap (whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms)</p> <p>(b) Cork waste crushed, granulated or ground</p>	B3050
<p>(vi) The following wastes arising from food industries (excluding those containing infectious materials):</p> <p>(a) Wine lees</p> <p>(b) Dried or sterilized vegetable waste or byproducts used for feed (whether or not in the form of pellets and excluding those listed in other items, other rows and Appended Table 2)</p> <p>(c) Degras (residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes)</p> <p>(d) Waste of bones or horn-cores (limited to those unworked, defatted, simply prepared, treated with acid or degelatinised, but not cut to shape)</p> <p>(e) Fish waste</p> <p>(f) Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste</p> <p>(g) Other than those listed in (a) to (f)</p>	B3060
<p>(vii) The following wastes:</p> <p>(a) Waste of human hair</p> <p>(b) Waste straw</p> <p>(c) Fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed (limited to deactivated one)</p>	B3070
<p>(viii) Parings or scrap of rubber</p>	B3080
<p>(ix) Parings and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable</p>	B3090

	for the manufacture of leather articles (excluding leather sludges and limited to those that do not contain disinfectants, insecticides, rodenticides, herbicides or other agents (hereinafter referred to as “ biocides”), or that do not fall under any of the wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	
	(x) Leather dust, ash, sludges or powders (limited to those that do not contain biocides or do not fall under any of the wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	B3100
	(xi) Fellmongery wastes (limited to those that do not contain infectious materials or biocides or do not fall under any of the wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	B3110
	(xii) Wastes comprising food dyes	B3120
	(xiii) Polymer ethers or monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides (limited to those that do not fall under any wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	B3130
	(xiv) Pneumatic tires (excluding those destined for disposal operations listed in Annex IV A of the Convention)	B3140
4	The following wastes that may contain either inorganic or organic constituents:	
	(i) Wastes mainly comprising water-based/latex paints, inks or hardened varnishes that do not contain biocides or do not fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 29, 38 and 39 of Appended Table 3	B4010
	(ii) Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues or adhesives (hereinafter referred to as “resins, etc.”) that do not fall under any of the wastes listed in Appended Table 3 (e.g., water-based, or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers or polyvinyl alcohols)	B4020
		B4030

(iii) Used film-with-lens cameras (limited to those that do not contain wastes listed in items 16 or 17 in row 1 of Appended Table 2)	
<p>Remarks:</p> <p>Wastes listed in this Table shall not include those that have come to fall under any of the wastes listed in Appended Table 3 as a result of being adhered to by or mixed with any of the wastes listed in Appended Table 3.</p> <p>Those listed in the columns below are the respective numbers in Annex IX of the Convention.</p>	

## Appended Table 2

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1	The following metal and metal-bearing wastes:	
	<p>(i) Metal wastes comprising any of the following metals:</p> <p>(a) Antimony (including its alloys, but excluding scrap listed in item (ii) (a) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)</p> <p>(b) Arsenic (including its alloys)</p> <p>(c) Beryllium(including its alloys, but excluding scrap listed in item (ii) (b) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)</p> <p>(d) Cadmium (including its alloys, but excluding scrap listed in item (ii) (c) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)</p> <p>(e) Lead (including its alloys, but excluding scrap listed in item (ii) (d) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)</p> <p>(f) Mercury (including its alloys)</p> <p>(g) Selenium (including its alloys, but excluding scrap listed in items (ii) (e) and (vi) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)</p> <p>(h) Tellurium (including its alloys, but excluding scrap listed in items (ii) (f) and (vi) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)</p> <p>(i) Thallium (including its alloys)</p>	A1010
	(ii) Waste containing any of the following (excluding metal waste in massive form):	A1020

(a) Antimony or antimony compounds (b) Beryllium or beryllium compounds (c) Cadmium or cadmium compounds (d) Lead or lead compounds (e) Selenium or selenium compounds (excluding waste listed in item (vi) in row 1 of Appended Table 1) (f) Tellurium or tellurium compounds (excluding waste listed in item (vi) in row 1 of Appended Table 1)	
(iii) Wastes containing any of the following: (a) Arsenic or arsenic compounds (b) Mercury or mercury compounds (c) Thallium or thallium compounds	A1030
(vi) Wastes containing any of the following: (a) Metal carbonyls (b) Hexavalent chromium compounds	A1040
(v) Galvanic sludges	A1050
(vi) Waste liquors from the pickling of metals	A1060
(vii) Leaching residues from zinc processing, or dust or sludges, such as jarosite and hematite	A1070
(viii) Waste zinc residues that are not listed in Appended Table 1 and fall under any of wastes listed in items 24 to 29 of Appended Table 3	A1080
(ix) Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire	A1090
(x) Dusts or residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters	A1100
(xi) Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electrorefining or electrowinning operations	A1110
(xii) Sludges (excluding anode slimes) from electrolyte purification systems in copper electrorefining or electrowinning operations	A1120

	(xiii) Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper	A1130
	(xiv) Cupric chloride or copper cyanide catalysts	A1140
	(xv) Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards (limited to that falling under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3)	A1150
	(xvi) Lead-acid batteries (whole or crushed)	A1160
	(xvii) Unsorted batteries (excluding mixtures of only batteries listed in item (ix) in row 1 of Appended Table 1), or batteries that are not specified in the same item and fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3	A1170
	(xviii) The following waste electrical or electronic assemblies (excluding those listed in item (iv) in row 1 of Appended Table 1): (a) Those containing components such as accumulators and other batteries listed in items(xvi) or (xvii), mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass or capacitors (limited to those containing PCB) (b) Those that fall under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3	A1180
2	The following wastes containing principally inorganic constituents that may contain metals or organic materials:	
	(i) Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses	A2010
	(ii) Inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges (excluding those listed in item (vii) in row 2 of Appended Table 1)	A2020
	(iii) Catalysts (excluding those listed in items (xii) and (xiii) in row 1 of Appended Table 1 and in item (xiv) in row 1)	A2030
	(iv) Gypsum arising from chemical industry processes that falls under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3	A2040
	(v) Asbestos (limited to dusts and fibers)	A2050

	(vi) Coal-fired power plant fly ash that falls under any of the wastes listed in items 17 to 41 of Appended Table 3	A2060
3	Wastes containing principally organic constituents that may contain metals or inorganic materials	
	(i) Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke or bitumen	A3010
	(ii) Mineral oils that are unfit for their originally intended use	A3020
	(iii) Wastes containing leaded anti-knock compound sludges	A3030
	(iv) Fluids that have been used as heat exchange media	A3040
	(v) Wastes from production, formulation or use of resins, etc. (excluding the wastes listed in item (ii) in row 4 of Appended Table 1)	A3050
	(vi) Nitrocellulose	A3060
	(vii) Phenols or phenol compounds (including chlorophenol) in the form of liquids or sludges	A3070
	(viii) Ethers (excluding the wastes listed in item (xiii) in row 3 of Appended Table 1)	A3080
	(ix) Leather dust, ash, sludges or powders (limited to those that contain biocides or fall under any of the wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	A3090
	(x) Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles (limited to those that contain biocides or fall under any of the wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	A3100
	(xi) Fellmongery wastes (limited to those that contain infectious materials or biocides or fall under the wastes listed in item 19 of Appended Table 3)	A3110
	(xii) Fluff-light fraction from shredding	A3120
	(xiii) Organic phosphorous compounds	A3130
	(xiv) Organic solvents (excluding those that are halogenated)	A3140



	(xv) Halogenated organic solvents	A3150
	(xvi) Non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations	A3160
	(xvii) Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allylchloride and epichlorhydrin)	A3170
	(xviii) Substances and articles containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (hereinafter referred to as "PBB") or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 ppm or more	A3180
	(xix) Tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation or any pyrolytic treatment of organic materials	A3190
4	The following wastes that may contain either inorganic or organic constituents:	
	(i) Wastes from the production, preparation and use of medical products (excluding wastes in item (vii) (c) in row 3 of Appended Table 1)	A4010
	(ii) Medical and related wastes (limited to those arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary or similar practices, or those generated in hospitals or other facilities during the medical examination or treatment of patients, or research projects)	A4020
	(iii) Wastes from the production, formulation or use of biocides or chemicals used to promote or inhibit physiological functions of plants, such as growth stimulants and sprout inhibitors (hereinafter referred to as "chemicals for plants"), or pesticides or herbicides that are off-specification, unused within the period specified by the manufacturer, or unfit for their originally intended use	A4030

(iv) Wastes from the manufacture, formulation or use of chemicals used for wood preservation, such as antiseptic agents and insect repellents (hereinafter referred to as “wood preservation chemicals”)	A4040
(v) The following wastes: (a) Wastes containing inorganic cyanogen compounds (excluding the wastes listed in item (xiv) in row 1 of Appended Table 1) (b) Wastes containing organic cyanogen compounds	A4050
(vi) Oils/water or hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions	A4060
(vii) Wastes from the production, formulation or use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers or varnish (hereinafter referred to as “inks, etc.”) (excluding wastes listed in item (i) in row 4 of Appended Table 1)	A4070
(viii) Wastes of an explosive nature (excluding wastes that are listed in Appended Table 1 and to which the Explosives Control Law (Law No. 149 of 1950) applies)	A4080
(ix) Acidic or basic solutions (excluding wastes listed in item (xii) in row 2 of Appended Table 1)	A4090
(x) Wastes from smoke and soot removal facilities (excluding wastes listed in item (iv) (a) in row 2 of Appended Table 1)	A4100
(xi) Wastes that contain any of the following: (a) Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzofuran (b) Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	A4110
(xii) Wastes containing peroxides	A4120
(xiii) Packages and containers (limited to those that fall under any of the wastes listed in Appended Table 3)	A4130
(xiv) Wastes (limited to wastes that fall under any of the wastes listed in	A4140

Appended Table 3) that contain chemicals (limited to those that are off-specification or unused within the period specified by the manufacturer)	
(xv) Unidentified or new waste chemical substances, arising from research and development or teaching activities, for which effects on human health or environment are not known	A4150
(xvi) Spent activated carbon (excluding that listed in item (vi) in row 2 of Appended Table 1)	A4160
<p>Remarks:</p> <p>1. Wastes listed in this Table shall not include those that do not fall under any of the wastes listed Appended Table 3 .</p> <p>2. Those listed in the columns below the respective numbers in Annex VIII of the Convention.</p>	

#### Appended Table 3

1. Wastes generated from medical care or medical examinations in hospitals, clinics, geriatric health services facilities and midwifery centers or in medical care centers prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Animal Medical Care Law (Law No. 46 of 1992) or wastes from medical examinations in clinical laboratories.

2. The following wastes:

(a) Wastes generated from production or import of pharmaceutical products.

(b) Wastes generated from preparation of pharmaceutical products for sale or grant

3. Waste pharmaceutical products

4. The following wastes:

(a) Wastes generated from the production or import of biocides or chemicals for plants

(b) Wastes generated from formulation of biocides or chemicals for plants for sale or grant

(c) Wastes generated from sale or use of biocides or chemicals for plants

5. The following wastes:

(a) Wastes generated from the production or import of wood preservation chemicals

(b) Wastes generated from formulation of wood preservation chemicals for sale or grant

(c) Wastes generated from sale or use of wood preservation chemicals

6. The following wastes:

(a) Wastes generated from the production or import of organic solvents

(b) Wastes generated from formulation of organic solvents for sale or grant

(c) Wastes generated from sale or use of organic solvents

7. Mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

8. Oils/water or hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions

9. Tarry residues arising from refining, distillation or any pyrolytic treatment

10. The following wastes:

(a) Wastes generated from the production or import of inks, etc.

(b) Wastes generated from formulation of inks, etc. for sale or grant

(c) Wastes generated from sale or use of inks, etc.

11. The following wastes:

(a) Wastes generated from production or import of resins, etc.

(b) Wastes generated from formulation of resins, etc. for sale or grant

(c) Wastes generated from sale or use of resins, etc.

12. Unidentified or new chemical substances, arising from research and development or teaching activities in the following facilities, for which the effects on human health and environment are not known:

- (a) Research institutes owned by central or local governments
- (b) Universities, colleges, junior colleges, technical colleges and their subsidiary research institutes
- (c) Research institutes for academic research or test research into the manufacture of products or the improvement, devisal or invention of technology

13. Wastes of an explosive nature (excluding wastes to which the Explosives Control Law (Law No. 149 of 1950) applies)

14. The following wastes:

- (a) Wastes generated from the production or import of photosensitive emulsion, developing solution, fixing solution, intensifier, reducer, toning agent, washing solution and other photographic chemicals and materials for photographs (hereinafter referred to as “photographic chemicals, etc.”)
- (b) Wastes generated from the formulation of photographic chemicals, etc. for sale or grant
- (c) Wastes generated from the sale and use of photographic chemicals, etc.

15. Wastes resulting from the surface treatment of metals or plastics

16. Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations listed in Annex IV of the Convention

17. The following wastes containing metal carbonyls:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following metal carbonyls:  
Iron carbonyl, Nickel carbonyl, Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl
- (b) Wastes containing metal carbonyls other than those listed in item (a)

18. The following wastes containing beryllium or beryllium compounds:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of beryllium or any of the following beryllium compounds: Beryllium chloride, Beryllium oxide, Beryllium nitrate, Beryllium hydroxide, Beryllium fluoride, Beryllium sulfate
- (b) Wastes containing beryllium compounds other than those listed in item (a)

19. The following wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following hexavalent chromium compounds: Chromyl chloride, Chromic acid, Zinc chromate, Potassium zinc chromate, Potassium chromate, Calcium chromate, Silver chromate, Strontium chromate, Sodium chromate, Lead chromate, Barium chromate, Bismuth chromate, Chromic acid mixture, Chromium trioxide, Ammonium bichromate, Potassium dichromate, Sodium dichromate, Lead chromate molybdate sulfate
- (b) Wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds other than those listed in item (a)
- (c) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:
  - (1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to hexavalent chromium) set forth in Appended Table of Environment Agency Notification No. 46 of 1991 (hereinafter referred to as the “Ambient Soil Quality Standards”)
  - (2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to hexavalent chromium) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law (Ministry of International Trade and Industry Ordinance No. 2 of 1971)
- (d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (c):
  - (1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to hexavalent chromium) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Ordinance of the Prime Minister’s Office on Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes Including Metals and

Other Hazardous Substances (Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 5 of 1973; hereinafter referred to as the "Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes")

- (2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to hexavalent chromium) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Ordinance of the Prime Minister's Office specifying Effluent Quality Standards (Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 35 of 1971, hereinafter referred to as the "Effluent Quality Standards")

20. The following wastes containing copper compounds:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following copper compounds: Copper acetoarsenite; Copper N,N'-ethylenebis(salicylideneiminato); Cuprous chloride; Cupric chloride; Copper cyanide; Sodium cuprocyanide; Cupriethylenediamine; Copper arsenate; Copper sulfate
- (b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following compounds: Copper (II) diammonium chloride dihydrate, Potassium cupric chloride, Copper acetate, Potassium cuprocyanide, Cupric nitrate, Cupric carbonate, Cuprous thiocyanate, Cupric pyrophosphate, Cupric fluoride, Cuprous iodide
- (c) Wastes containing copper compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)
- (d) Wastes (limited to those in solid form) to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in R10 of Annex IV of the Convention that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to copper) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

21. The following wastes containing zinc compounds:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following zinc compounds: Zinc dithionite, Zinc arsenite, Zinc chloride, Zinc cyanide, Zinc arsenate
- (b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following zinc compounds: Zinc chlorate, Zinc peroxide, Zinc permanganate, Zinc chromate, Zinc fluorosilicate, Zinc acetate, Diethylzinc, Dimethylzinc, Zinc oxalate, Zinc bromate, Zinc nitrate, Zinc thiocyanate, Zinc pyrophosphate, Zinc fluoride, Zinc methylthiocarbamate, Zinc sulfate, Zinc phosphide, Zinc phosphate

(c) Wastes containing zinc compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

22. The following wastes containing arsenic or arsenic compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of arsenic or any of the following arsenic compounds: Copper acetoarsenite, Zinc arsenite, Calcium arsenite, Silver arsenite, Strontium arsenite, Ferric arsenite, Copper arsenite, Sodium arsenite, Lead arsenite, Alkylarsenic compounds, Ethyldichloroarsine, Cacodylic acid, Sodium cacodylate, Diarsenic pentoxide, Arsenic pentafluoride, Arsenic trichloride, Arsenous trioxide, Arsenic tribromide, Acid manganese arsenate, Arsenic trifluoride, Diphenylaminechloroarsine, Diphenylchloroarsine, Vinylzene, Arsenic acid, Zinc arsenate, Ammonium arsenate, Potassium arsenate, Calcium arsenate, Disodium hydrogen arsenate, Calcium arsenate, Ferrous arsenate, Mercuric arsenate, Ferric arsenate, Copper arsenate, Sodium arsenate, Lead arsenate, Magnesium arsenate, Calcium arsenate fluoride, Benzenearsonic acid, Potassium Metaarsenite, Sodium metaarsenite, Calcium methanearsonate, Ferric methanearsonate, Tetraarsenic tetrasulfide, Arsenic disulfide, Arsenic trisulfide

(b) Wastes containing arsenic compounds other than those listed in item (a)

(c) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to arsenic) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to arsenic and arsenic compounds) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (c):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to arsenic or arsenic compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes



(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to arsenic and arsenic compounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

23. The following wastes containing selenium or selenium compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of selenium or any of the following selenium compounds: Sodium selenite, Seleninyl chloride, Selenium chloride, Selenic acid, Sodium selenate, Selenium dioxide, Selenium disulphide, Cadmium selenide sulfide

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following selenium compounds: Selenious acid, Barium selenite, Ferrous selenide

(c) Wastes containing selenium compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to selenium) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to selenium or selenium compounds) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (d):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to selenium or selenium compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to selenium and selenium compounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

24. The following wastes containing cadmium or cadmium compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of cadmium or any of the following cadmium compounds: Cadmium chloride, Cadmium acetate, Cadmium oxide, Cadmium cyanide, Cadmium bromide, Dimethylcadmium, Cadmium nitrate, Cadmium hydroxide, Cadmium stearate, Cadmium carbonate, Cadmium iodide, Cadmium laurate, Cadmium sulfate, Cadmium sulfide, Cadmium selenide sulfide

(b) Wastes containing cadmium compounds other than those listed in item (a)

(c) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to cadmium) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to cadmium and cadmium compounds) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (c):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to cadmium or cadmium compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to cadmium and cadmium compounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

25. The following wastes containing antimony or antimony compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following antimony compounds: Sodium antimonate, Lead antimonate, Antimony pentachloride, Antimony pentoxide, Antimony pentafluoride, Antimony trichloride, Antimony trioxide, Acid potassium pyroantimonate, Antimony trifluoride, Potassium antimonyl tartrate, Antimony lactate, Sodium metaantimonate

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of antimony

(c) Wastes containing antimony compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

26. The following wastes containing tellurium or tellurium compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of tellurium or any of the following tellurium compounds: Diethyl tellurium, Dimethyl tellurium

(b) Wastes containing tellurium compounds other than those listed in item (a)

27. The following wastes containing mercury or mercury compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of mercury or any of the following mercury compounds: Mercury benzoate, Ethylmercury chloride, Mercurous chloride, Mercuric chloride, Mercury ammonium chloride, Methylmercuric chloride, Mercuric oxycyanide, Mercury oleate, Mercury gluconate, Mercury acetate, Mercury salicylate, Mercuric oxide, Mercury cyanide, Mercuric potassium cyanide, Diethyl mercury, Dimethyl mercury, Mercuric bromide, Mercurous nitrate, Mercuric nitrate, Phenylmercuric hydroxide, Mercuric thiocyanate, Mercuric arsenate, Mercuric iodide, Mercuric potassium iodide, Mercury fulminate, Mercury sulphide, Mercurous sulfate, Mercuric sulfate

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following mercury compounds: Mercury nucleate, Mercurous acetate, Phenylmercury acetate, Phenylmercuric nitrate, Thimerosal

(c) Wastes containing mercury compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to total mercury or alkyl mercury) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to mercury, alkyl mercury and other mercury compounds or alkyl mercury compounds)

prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (d):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to alkyl mercury compounds and mercury or mercury compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to mercury, alkyl mercury and other mercury compounds and alkyl mercury compounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

28. The following wastes containing thallium or thallium compounds:

(a) Waste, containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following thallium compounds: Thallium chlorate, Thallium acetate, Thallium oxide, Thallium bromide, Thallium nitrate, Thallium iodide, Thallium sulfate

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of thallium

(c) Wastes containing thallium compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

29. The following wastes containing lead or lead compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of lead or any of the following lead compounds: Lead azide, Lead arsenite, Lead monoxide, Lead chloride, Basic lead silicate, Lead perchlorate, Lead chromate, Lead silicate, Lead acetate, Tribasic lead sulfate, Lead cyanamide, Tetraalkyl lead, Lead cyanide, Trilead tetraoxide, Lead nitrate, Lead hydroxide, Lead styphnate, Lead stearate, Lead carbonate, Lead naphthenate, Calcium plumbate, Dibasic lead sulfite, Dibasic lead phosphite, Dibasic lead stearate, Dibasic lead phthalate, Lead dioxide, Lead arsenate, Lead flouride, Lead borate, Lead (II) borofluoride solution, Lead hydrogen phosphite, Lead methanesulphonate, Lead iodide, Lead sulfate, Lead chromate molybdate sulfate

(b) Wastes containing lead compounds other than those listed in item (a)

(c) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to lead) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to lead and lead compounds) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (c):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to lead or lead compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to lead and lead compounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

30. The following wastes containing inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following inorganic fluorine compounds: Fluorosilicic acid, Bromine pentafluoride, Bromine trifluoride, Boron trifluoride dihydrate, Potassium difluoride, Difluorophosphoric acid, Ammonium fluoride, Potassium fluoride, Chromic fluoride, Hydrogen fluoride, Ammonium hydrogenfluoride, Hydrofluoric acid, Sodium fluoride, Fluorosulfonic acid, Fluorophosphoric acid, Hexafluorophosphoric acid, Fluoboric acid.

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following inorganic fluorine compounds: Zinc silicofluoride, Ammonium silicofluoride, Potassium silicofluoride, Sodium silicofluoride, Barium fluorosilicate, Magnesium fluorosilicate, Manganese fluorosilicate, Iodine pentafluoride, Potassium hydrogen fluoride, Sodium hydrogen fluoride, Stannous fluoride, Barium fluoride, Ammonium borofluoride, Potassium borofluoride, Sodium borofluoride, Magnesium borofluoride, Lithium borofluoride

(c) Wastes containing inorganic flourine compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

31. The following wastes containing inorganic cyanogen compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following inorganic cyanogen compounds: Zinc cyanide, Potassium cyanide, Silver cyanide, Cyanogen bromide, Hydrogen cyanide, Hydrocyanic acid, Mercuric cyanide, Mercuric potassium cyanide, Sodium cuprocyanide, Sodium cyanide, Lead cyanide, Nickel cyanide

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following inorganic cyanogen compounds:, Calcium cyanide, Potassium cobalt cyanide, Potassium gold (I) cyanide, Copper cyanide, Potassium cuprocyanide, Potassium nickel cyanide, Barium platinum cyanide, Barium cyanide

(c) Wastes containing inorganic cyanogen compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to cyanogen) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to cyanogen compounds) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (d):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to cyanogen compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to cyanogen comounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

32. Acidic solutions or acid in solid form with pH value of less than 2.0, or basic solutions or bases in solid form with pH value of more than 11.5 (in case of substances in solid form, pH value of a 1:3 solution (by weight) of the substance and distilled water)

33. Wastes containing asbestos (limited to those in the form of dust or fibers)

34. The following wastes containing organic phosphorus compounds:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following organic phosphorus compounds: Azinphos-ethyl; Azinphos-methyl; Zinc alkylaryl dithiophosphate (C7-C16); Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate (C2-C14); EPN; Isoxathion; Isothioate; Isodecyl diphenyl phosphate; Isofenphos; Edifenphos; Ethion; Ethylthiometon; Ethoate-methyl; Ethoprophos; Dimethylthiophosphoryl chloride; Endothion; Oxydisulfoton; Oxydemeton methyl; Omethoate; Carbophenothion; Quinalphos; Coumaphos; Crufomate; Cresyl diphenyl phosphate; Crotoxyphos; Chlorthiophos; Chlorpyrifos; Chlorfenvinphos; Chlormephos; Salithion; Dialiphos; Diethyl 4-nitrobenzylphosphonate; Dioxathion; Dicrotophos; Dichlofenthion; Dichlorvos; Dichloromethylphosphine; Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate; Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide; Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite; Dimethoate; Demeton-O-methyl; Demeton-S-methyl; Dimefox; Schradan; Sulprofos; Diazinon; Thionazin; Thiometon; Demephion; Temephos; Terbufos; Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide; Triazophos; Triamiphos; Triethyl phosphate; Trixylyl phosphate; Trichlorfon; Trichloronate; Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide; Tris(4-methoxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)phosphine; Phosphorotrithioic acid, S,S,S-tributyl ester; Tributyl phosphate; Naled; Vamidothion; Paraoxon; Parathion; Pyrazoxon; Pyrazophos; Pirimiphos ethyl; Fenamiphos; Fenitrothion; Phencapton; Fensulfothion; Fenthion; Phenthoate; Prothoate; Propaphos; Hexamethylphosphoric triamide; Heptenophos; Phosalone; Phosphamidon; Phosfolan; Dibutyl hydrogen phosphite; Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite; Triethyl phosphite; Trimethyl phosphite; Phosmet; Fonofos; Polyolefin phosphorosulphide, barium derivative; Formothion; Phorate; Malathion; Mecarbam; Methamidophos; Methidathion; Methyltrithion; Methyl parathion; Menazon; Mevinphos; Mephosfolan; Monocrotophos; Hexaethyl tetraphosphate; Diisooctyl hydrogen phosphate; Triallyl phosphate; Triethyl phosphate; Tris(isopropylphenyl)phosphate; Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate; Tritolyl phosphate

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following organic phosphorus compounds: Iprobenfos; Diisopropyl-S-(ethylsulfinylmethyl)-dithiophosphate;

Amidithioate; Triethyl phosphite; Trimethyl phosphite; Oxydeprofos;  
 Ethyl-2,4-dichlorophenylthionobenzene phosphonate; Etrimfos;  
 Phosphorochloridithioic acid, O,O-diethyl ester; Octyl diphenyl phosphate;  
 Chlorpyrifos-methyl; Cyanophos; Dialkyl phosphodithioate;  
 Diethyl(1,3-dithiocyclopentylidene)thiophosphoramidate;  
 Diethyl-paradimethylaminosulfonylphenyl-thiophosphate; Diethyl-S-benzyl  
 thiophosphate; Diethyl-4-methylsulfinylphenyl-thiophosphate;  
 2,3-Di-(diethyldithiophosphoro)-paradoxane; Dimethylvinphos;  
 Dimethyl-[2-(1'-methylbenzyloxycarbonyl)-1-methylethylene]-phosphate; Demeton;  
 Demeton-O; Dimethyl-S-p-chlorophenylthiophosphate; Tetraethyl pyrophosphate;  
 Temivinphos; Trioctyl phosphate; Tris(chloroethyl)phosphate;  
 Tris( $\beta$ -chloropropyl)phosphate; Tris(dichloropropyl)phosphate; Tributylphosphine,  
 Tributoxyethyl phosphate, Trimethyl phosphate, Bialaphos, O-Buthyl-S-benzyl-S-ethyl  
 phosphorodithioate; Piperophos; Pyraclofos; Pyridaphenthion; Phenylphosphorous  
 thiodichloride; Phenylphosphonic dichloride; Butamifos; Prothiofos; Profenofos;  
 Propetamphos; Bromophos-ethyl; Fosthiazate; Mesulfenfos;  
 Methylcyclohexyl-4-chlorophenylthiophosphate; Leptophos

- (c) Wastes containing organic phosphorus compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)
- (d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:
  - (1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to organic phosphorus) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards
  - (2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to organic phosphorus compounds) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law
- (e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (d):



(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to organic phosphorous compounds) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to organic phosphorus compounds) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

35. The following wastes containing organic cyanogen compounds:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following organic cyanogen compounds: Ioxynil; Acrylonitrile; Adiponitrile; Acetone cyanhydrin; 2,2'-Azobis(2-hydroxymethyl)propionitrile; 2,2'-Azobis(2-methylbutyronitrile); 2-Amino-5-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenylazo)-4-methyl-3-thiophenecarbonitrile; Cyclohexyl isocyanate; Methyl isocyanate; Isophorone diisocyanate; Ethylene cyanhydrin; 3-Chloro-4-methylphenyl isocyanate; Cyanazine;  $\alpha$ -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-bis(trifluoromethyl)methyl-1-(3,4-isopropylidene)butene-1,4-dicarboxylate; Bromobenzyl cyanide; Benzyl cyanide; Dichlorophenyl isocyanate; 2,6-Dichlorobenzonitrile; 4-(2,6-Dicyano-4-nitrophenylazo)-3-methyl-N,N-diethylaniline; Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate; Cypermethrin; 3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-biphenylene diisocyanate; Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate; Tolylenediisocyanate; 4-Nitrobenzoate=[4-(2,2-dicyanovinyl) phenyl]; 4-(4-Nitrophenylazo)-N-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-(2-acetoxyethyl)aniline; 3-Nitrobenzonitrile; Phenyl isocyanate; Fenpropathrin; o-Phthalodinitrile; Propionitrile; Bromoxynil; Benzonitrile; Malononitrile; Methacrylonitrile; Lactonitrile
- (b) Waste containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following organic cyanogen compounds: Acetonitrile; Azodiisobutyronitrile; 2,2'-Azobis (2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile); 2,2'-Azobis- (2,4-dimethyl-4-methoxyvaleronitrile); 1,1'-Azobis-(hexahydrobenzonitrile); Isobutyl isocyanate; Isopropyl isocyanate; Ethyl isocyanate; Butyl isocyanate; tert-Butyl isocyanate; Propyl isocyanate; Methyl isothiocyanate; Isobutyronitrile; Ethyl cyanoacetate; Cyanofenphos; Cyhalothrin; Cyphenothrin; Cyfluthrin; 2,3-Dibromopropionitrile; 2-Dimethylaminoacetonyl; Trithiocycloheptadiene-3,4,6,7-tetranitrile; Terephthalonitrile; Tralomethrin; Trifluoromethylphenylisocyanate; 3-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)propionitrile; Fenvalerate;

Butyronitrile; Fluvalinate; Hexamethylene diisocyanate; Methoxymethyl isocyanate; N-Cyanoethyl monochloroacetoamide

- (c) Wastes containing organic cyanogen compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

36. The following wastes containing phenol or phenol compounds:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of phenol or any of the following phenol compounds: 2-Aminoanthraquinon; 7-Amino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalene sulfonic acid; Calcium alkyl salicylate(C13+); Magnesium alkyl salicylate(C11+); Sodium benzoate; o-Ethylphenol; Octyl 3-[5-tert-butyl-3-(2'H-benzotriazole-2'-yl)-4-hydroxyphenyl] propionate; Carboic oil; Xylenol; 8-Quinolinol; Cresol; Chlorophenol; Coal tar; Isoamyl salicylate; Methyl salicylate; 3-(N-Cyclohexylamino) phenol; Dichlorophenol; 2,4-Dichloro-3-methylphenol; Dinitro-o-cresol; Dinitrophenol; Dinoseb; Dinosebacetate; Dinoterb; Dinoterbacetate; 1,4-Dihydro-9,10-dihydroxyanthracene; 2-(Thiocyanatomethylthio)benzothiazole; Dodecylphenol; Trichlorophenol; Nitrocresol; Nitrophenol; Nonylphenol; Nonylphenol poly(4-12)ethoxylates; 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol; Binapacryl; 4-Phenoxyphenol; p-tert-Butylphenol; 2-Francarbonyl=chlororide; Heptyl-1[2,5-dimethyl-4-(2-methylphenylazo)] phenylazo-2-naphtol; Pentachlorophenol; Sodium pentachlorophenate; Polyolefin phenolic amine (C28-C250); Medinoterb; Calcium alkyl phenate sulphide (C8-C40)

- (b) Waste containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following phenol compounds: Azoic dye; 2-Amino-4-chlorophenol; Aminophenol; Chlorocresol; Diazodinitrophenol; N-Methylcarbanyl-2-chlorophenol; Dinitro-o-cresol ammonium salt; Dinitro-o-cresol sodium salt; 2, 4-Dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenol; Dinitrophenolates alkali metals; 2,4-Dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-phenol; Dinitroresorcinol; Sodium-2,4-dichloro-6-nitrophenolate; 2,4,6-Tri (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol; 2,4,6-Trinitro-m-cresol; 2,4,6-Trinitroresolcinol;  $\beta$ -Naphthol; Ammonium picrate; Hydroquinone; p-Phenolsulfonic acid; Resorcinol

- (c) Wastes containing phenol compounds other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

37. The following wastes containing ethers:

- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following ethers: o-Anisidin; 2- (2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol;

2-(6-(4-(4-(6-Amino-5-(2-carboxy-4-nitrophenylazo)-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-3-methoxyphenyl-2-methoxyphenylazo)-2-anilino-5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-1,4-benzene-disulfoneacid=4-sodium salt;

3-(4-(4-(6-Amino-5-(2-carboxy-4-nitrophenylazo)-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-methoxyphenylazo-4-hydroxy-5-(p-methylphenylsulfonylamino)-2,7-naphthalene disulfonate=3-sodium salt; 2-Amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine;

(6R,7R)-7-((Z)-2-(2-Aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminoacetoamido)-3-((5-methyl-2H-tetrazole-2-yl)methyl)-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo(4.2.0)octa-3-en-2-carbamate=pyvaloyl oxymethyl; 5-Amino-3-(2-phenoxyethoxy)-1H-pyrazole;

5'-Amino-2'-methoxy-4,4-dimethyl-3-oxopentaneanilide=sulfates;

$\alpha$ -[1-[(Allyloxy)methyl]-2-(nonylphenoxy)ethyl]- $\omega$ -hydroxypoly (n=1-100) (oxyethylene); Allylglycidylether; Alkaryl polyether(C9-C20); Alkylaryl polyether(C9-C20); Long-chain alkylaryl polyether(C11-C20); Ethylene glycol isopropyl ether; Ethylene glycol phenyl ether; Ethylene glycol methyl butyl ether; Ethylene glycol monoacrylate; Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether; Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate; Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; Etherethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate; Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether; Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether; Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate;

4-(2-Ethoxyethyl)-2,3-xylyl-2,2-dimethoxyethyl ether;

N-(1-Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)alanine; 3-Ethoxypropionic acid ethyl;

2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol;

$\alpha$ -2,3-Epoxypropoxyphenyl- $\omega$ -hydropoly(n=1-7)[2-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)benzylidene-2,3-epoxypropoxyphenylene];

4-(2,3-Epoxypropoxy)-2-methyl-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline-1-on; Endothal disodium salt; Carbofran; 2,2'-p-Xylylene-bisoxo(ethylene-p-chlorophenyl ether); Coumafuryl; p-Cresidine; p-(2-Chloroethyl)anisole; 4-Chlorobenzyl-4-ethoxyphenyl ether; m-Chloromethylanisol; 2,3-Epoxypropylacetate; 2-(2,3-Epoxypropyl)-6-methoxyphenyl acetate; Saffrole; 1,2-Butene oxide; Propylene oxide; Dianisidine; 4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether; Dibutyltin oxide; Diisopropyl ether; Diethyl ether; Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether; Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate; Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate; Diethylene glycol monopropyl ether; Diethylene glycol monohexyl ether; Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether; Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate;

Diepoxybutane; Dioxacarb; 1,4-Dioxane; Di(2-chloroisopropyl) ether; Dichloroethyl ether; 1,2-Dichloro-1-ethoxy-ethan; 3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether;

1,3-Dichloro-2-methoxy-5-nitrobenzene;

Disodium-6-[(4-amino-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-3-[[4-[(4-amino-2-sulfonatophenyl)a

zo]-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonate; Diphenyl ether;  
 Dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether; Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; Dibenzyl  
 ether; Alcohol(C12-C15)poly(1-11)ethoxylates;  
 Alcohol(C12-C15)poly(20+)ethoxylates; Alcohol(C13-C15)polyethoxylates; Alcohol  
 (C6-C17)(secondary)poly(3-12)ethoxylates; 3,4-Dimethoxybenzoyl=chloride; Styrene  
 oxide; Petroleum ether; Tetrahydrofuran; Bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)terephthalate; Dodecyl  
 diphenyl ether disulphonate solution; Drazoxolon; Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether;  
 Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether; 1,3,5-Trioxane;  
 2,4,6-Tris(chloromethyl)-1,3,5-trioxane; 3,3,3-Trifluoro-1,2-epoxypropane;  
 Tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether; Trimethylolpropane polyethoxylate;  
 5-[N,N-Bis[2-(acetyloxy)ethyl]amino]-2-[(2-bromo-4,6-dinitrophenyl)azo]-4-methoxy-  
 acetanilide; 5'-[N, N-Bis [2-(isobutoxycarbonyloxy)ethyl] amino]-4'-methoxy-2'-  
 (5-nitro-2-thiazolylazo) acetanilide; 1,6-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)naphthalene;  
 4,4'-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)biphenyl; 1,1'-Bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]ethane;  
 1,1'-Bis[p-(3-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl]ethane; Bis(chloromethyl)ether; 4,6-Bis  
 (difluoromethoxy)-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine; Bis(tributyltin)oxide;  
 Bis(vinylsulfonylmethyl)ether; Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether; Bisphenol F diglycidyl  
 ether; 1-Hydroxy-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-4-(2-(4-nitrophenoxy)ethoxy)-2-naphthoamido;  
 2-Hydroxy-4-(methylthio)-butanoic acid; Vinyl isobutyl ether; Vinyl ethyl ether; Phenyl  
 glycidyl ether;  
 3-Phenyl-7-[4-(tetrahydrofurfuryloxy)phenyl]-1,5-dioxas-indacene-2,6-dione;  
 (RS)-1-(4-Phenoxyphenoxy)-2-propanol; (2-Hydroxyethoxy)ethyl phthalate; Butyl  
 glycidyl ether; 2-tert-Butyl-6-nitro-5-(p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenoxy)benzoxazol;  
 Butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA); tert-Butyl-p-vinylphenyl ether;  $\gamma$ -Butyrolactone; Butoxyl;  
 Brucine; Furfural; Furfuryl alcohol;  $\beta$ -propiolactone; Propionate=2,3-epoxypropyl;  
 Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether; Propylene glycol monomethylether acetate;  
 Propoxur; 1-Bromo-4-(2,2-dimethoxyethoxy)-2,3-dimethylbenzene; Benzyl ether;  
 Polyalkylene oxide polyols; Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6)ether;  
 Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether acetate; Polyethylene glycol  
 monoalkyl ether; Methyl chloromethyl ether; Methyl tert-butyl ether;  
 1-Methyl-2-morpholinoethyl 2-morpholinoethyl ether;  
 4-Methoxy-2,2',4'-trimethyldiphenylamine;  
 1-(4-Methoxyphenoxy)-2-(2-methylphenoxy)ethane; Morpholine; Resorcinol diglycidyl  
 ether; Rotenone

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following ethers: Acetal; Anisole; N-Aminopropylmorpholine; Allyl ethyl ether; Ethyl propyl ether; Ethylene glycol diethyl ether; Ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether; Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether; 3-Ethoxypropylamine; 1,2-Epoxy-3-ethoxypropane; Chloroethyl vinyl ether; Chloromethyl ethyl ether; Diallyl ether; Diethyleneglycol dimethyl ether; Diethyleneglycol monobutyl ether; Di-(2-ethoxyethyl)peroxydicarbonate; 3,3-Diethoxy-propen; Diethoxy methane; 1,3-Dioxane; Dioxolane; 2,3-Dihydropyran; Diphenyl sulfide; Dibutyl ether; Dipropyl ether; Dimethyldiethoxysilane; Dimethyldioxane; Di-methoxyisopropyl peroxydicarbonate; 1,1-Dimethoxyethane; Di-methoxybutyl peroxydicarbonate; 2,2-Dimethoxypropane; 2-Tetrahydrofurfurylamine; Triglycol dichloride; Trinitroanisole; Trinitrophenetole; Nitroanisole; Neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether; Phenetidines; Phenetole; Phenoxyethyl acrylate; Butyl ethyl ether; Butyl methyl ether; Furan; Furfurylamine; Furfurylmercaptan; 2-Bromoethyl ethyl ether; Benfuracarb; Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate; Methylal; Methyltetrahydrofuran; 2-Methylfuran; Methyl propyl ether; 3-Methyl-3-methoxybutanol; N-Methylmorpholine; 4-Methoxy-4-methylpentan-2-one

(c) Wastes containing ethers other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

38. The following wastes containing halogenated organic solvent:

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following halogenated organic solvents: Chloropropane; Chloropropene; Chlorobenzene; Chloroform; Carbon tetrachloride; Dichloroethane; Dichloroethylene; Dichloropropane; Dichloropropene; Dichlorobenzene; Dichloromethane; Dibromo ethane; Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Tetrabromoethane; Tetrabromomethane; Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; Trichlorotrifluoroethane; 1,2,3-Trichloropropane; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Pentachloroethane

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following halogenated organic solvents: 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane; 1,4-Dichlorobutane; Dichloropentane; Bromoform

(c) Wastes containing halogenated organic solvents other than those listed in items (a) and (b)

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to carbon tetrachloride; 1,2-dichloroethane; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,3-dichloropropene; dichloromethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; tetrachloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; or trichloroethylene) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to carbon tetrachloride; 1,2-dichloroethane; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,3-dichloropropene; dichloromethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; tetrachloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; or trichloroethylene) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations other than those listed in item (d):

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to carbon tetrachloride; 1,2-dichloroethane; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,3-dichloropropene; dichloromethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; tetrachloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; or trichloroethylene) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes:

(2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to carbon tetrachloride; 1,2-dichloroethane; 1,1-dichloroethylene; 1,3-dichloropropene; dichloromethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethylene; tetrachloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1,2-trichloroethane; or trichloroethylene) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards

39. The following wastes containing organic solvents (excluding halogenated solvents)

(a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following organic solvents: Acrolein; Diisononyl adipate; Acetaldehyde; Ethyl acetoacetate; Methyl acetoacetate; Acetophenone; Acetone; Aniline; Allyl alcohol; Alkyl benzene; Benzyl benzoate; Methyl benzoate; Isoamyl alcohol; Isooctanol; Isooctane; Isononyl alcohol; Isobutanol; Isobutylamine; Methyl isobutyl ketone; Isopropylamine; Isopropyl alcohol; Isopropylcyclohexane; Isopropyltoluene; Isopropyl methyl ketone; Isopentane; Isopentene; Isobutyric acid; Ethanolamine; Ethylaniline; Ethylamine; Ethylcyclohexane; N-Ethyl cyclohexylamine; 2-Ethylbutanol; N-Ethylbutylamine; Ethyl butyl ketone; 2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein; Ethyl propyl ketone; 2-Ethylhexanol;

2-Ethylhexylamine; Ethyl pentyl ketone; Ethyl methyl ketone; Ethylene glycol; Ethylene glycol diacetate; Ethylenediamine; Octanol; Octane; Octene; Formic acid; Isobutyl formate; Butyl formate; Methyl formate; Quinoline; Glyoxal; Crotonaldehyde; Dimethyl succinate; Acetic acid; Isobutyl acetate; Isopropyl acetate; Isopentyl acetate; Ethyl acetate; 2-Ethylbutyl acetate; Octyl acetate; Cyclohexyl acetate; Decyl acetate; Nonyl acetate; Vinyl acetate; 2-Phenyl ethyl acetate; Butyl acetate; sec-Butyl acetate; Propyl acetate; Hexyl acetate; sec-Hexyl acetate; Heptyl acetate; Benzyl acetate; Pentyl acetate; sec-Pentyl acetate; Methyl acetate; Methylpentyl acetate; Mesityl oxide; Diisobutylamine; Diisobutyl ketone; Diisopropanolamine; Diisopropylamine; N,N-Diethylaniline; Diethylaminoethanol; Diethylamine; Diethylenetriamine; Cyclohexanol; Cyclohexanone; Cyclohexane; Cyclohexylamine; Cycloheptane; Cyclopentane; Cyclopentene; Dicyclohexylamine; Dibutylamine; Dipropylamine; Dipentene; N,N-Dimethylacetamide; N,N-Dimethylaniline; Dimethylaminoazobenzene; 2-Dimethylaminoethanol; 2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanol; N,N-Dimethylformamide; Diethyl oxalate; Camphor oil; Styrene; Butyl stearate; Sulfolane; Naphtha; Petroleum benzine; Dimethyl sebacate; Solvent naphtha; Diethyl carbonate; Dimethyl carbonate; Decanol; Decene; Tetraethylenepentamine; Tetrahydronaphthalene; Turpentine oil; Dodecanol; 1-Dodecylamine; Triethanolamine; Triethylamine; Triethylenetetramine; Tributylamine; Tripropylamine; Toluidine; Naphthalene; Nitroethane; Nitroxylene; o-Nitrotoluene; Nitropropane; Nitrobenzene; Nitromethane; Ethyl lactate; Butyl lactate; Carbon disulfide; Nonanol; Nonane; Nonene; Paraldehyde; Methyl palmitate; Valeraldehyde; Picoline; 4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone; Pinene; Pyridine; Phenylethyl alcohol; 1-Phenyl-1-xylyl ethane; Butanol; 2-Butanol; Dialkyl phthalate; Bis(diethylene glycol)phthalate; Butylbenzylphthalate; Butanediol; Butylamine; sec-Butylamine; tert-Butylamine; Butyraldehyde; 1,3-Propane sultone; Propionaldehyde; Propionic acid; Amyl propionate; Ethyl propionate; Butyl propionate; Pentyl propionate; Methyl propionate; Propylamine; Hexanol; Hexane; Hexene; Heptanol; Heptane; Heptene; Benzyl alcohol; Benzene; 1,3-Pentadiene; Pentanol; Pentane; Pentene; Formamide; White spirit; Dibutyl maleate; Methyl myristate; Methanol; Methallyl alcohol; Methylamine; 7-Methyl-1,6-octadiene; N-Methyl-N,N-diethanolamine; Methylcyclohexanone; Methylcyclohexane; Methylcyclopentane; 1-Methylnaphthalene; Methyl butynol; Methyl butyl ketone; Methylbutenol; 2-Methylhexane; 5-Methylhexane-2-one; Methyl hexyl ketone; Methyl heptyl ketone; Methylpentanol; 2-Methylpentane; Methyl pentyl ketone; 2-Methyl-1-pentene; 4-Methyl-1-pentene; Ethylene glycol monoacetate; Methyl laurate; Butyric acid; Ethyl butyrate; Vinyl butyrate; Butyl butyrate; Methyl butyrate; Ligroin; Dimethylsulfide; Diethyl sulfate;

Dimethyl sulfate

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following organic solvents:

Allylamine; Methyl isovalerate; Methyl isopropenyl ketone; Isobutyl isobutyrate; Isopropyl isobutyrate; Ethyl isobutyrate; Undecane; Ethyl alcohol; N-Ethyltoluidine; Allyl formate; Ethyl formate; Propyl formate; Pentyl formate; Allyl acetate; Isopropenyl acetate; tert-Butyl acetate; Diallylamine; Diisopropyl ketone; Diethyl ketone; Diethylene glycol; Cyclohexene; Cycloheptene; Cyclopentanol; Cyclopentanone; Dipropyl ketone; Dimethylcyclohexane; Dimethyl sulfoxide; 2,3-Dimethylbutane; 1,3-Dimethylbutylamine; Dioctyl sebacate; Dibutyl sebacate; Thiophene; Decane; Tetrahydrothiophene; Terpinolene; Triallylamine; Triethylene glycol; Methyl lactate; Dimethyl disulphide; 3-Hydroxybutan-2-one; Vinyl toluene; Piperidine; 3-Butanol; Butyl mercaptan; 1,4-Butynediol; Propanol; Isobutyl propionate; Isopropyl propionate; Propylene carbonate; Propylenediamine; Hexylene glycol; Pentamethylheptane; 2,4-Pentanedione; Triisopropyl borate; Triethyl borate; Trimethyl borate; Butyric anhydride; N-Methylaniline; 2-Methylcyclohexanol; Methyl vinyl ketone; N-Methylpiperidine; Methyl propyl ketone; Isopropyl butyrate; Isopentyl butyrate; Pentyl butyrate

(c) Wastes containing organic solvents other than those listed in items (a) and (b) (excluding halogenated solvents)

(d) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:

(1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those pertaining to benzene) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient Soil Quality Standards

(2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to benzene) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Water Pollution Prevention Law

(e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of other than disposal operations listed in (d):



- (1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to benzene) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards for Industrial Wastes
- (2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to benzene) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality Standards
40. Wastes containing congener of polychlorinated dibenzofuran, or polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin, of 0.01 ppm per weight as the concentration of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (the relevant concentration of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin for wastes containing congener of polychlorinated dibenzofuran, or polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin, shall be calculated according to the remarks of Appended Table 1 of the Ordinance Specifying Wastes that Japan Needs to Control Based on the Council Decision Concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Joint Ordinance No. 2 of 1993)
41. The following wastes containing organohalogen compounds (excluding those listed in other items of this Table)
- (a) Wastes containing 0.1% or more by weight of any of the following organohalogen compounds: 1-(Acetylamino)-4-bromoanthraquinone; Atrazine; 3-Amidinothio-2-chloropropionate methyl=hydrochloride salt; 2-Amino-2'-chloro-5-nitro benzophenone; (6R,7R)-7-Amino-3-chloromethyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]octa-2-en-2-carboxylate-4-methoxybenzyl; (2R)-1-(6-Amino-2,3-difluorophenoxy)-2-propanol, 2-Amino-3,5-dibromothiobenzamide, 1-Amino-4-bromo-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenesulfonic acid; Alachlor, Alidochlor; Aldrin; Indoline; Imazalil; Ethyl 3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxybenzoate; Ethyl 3,5-dichloro-4-[[hexadecyloxy]carbonyl]oxy]benzoate; Ethylene chlorohydrin, N2-[(S)-1-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-oxo-3-phenylpropyl]-N6-trifluoroacetyl-L-lysine; Epichlorohydrin; Acetyl chloride; Anisoyl chloride; Allyl chloride; Choline chloride; Chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13); Benzylidene chloride; Benzyl chloride; Benzoyl chloride; Endrin; Captafol; Canphechlor; Coumachlor; Crimidine; Chloral; Chlordimeform; Chlordane; Chlorendic acid; Chloroacetaldehyde; Chloroacetone; Chloroaniline; 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene hydrochloride;

4-Chloro-3-ethyl-1-methyl-5-pyrazolecarbonyl=chloride; 1-Chlorooctane;  
 1-Chloroethyl chloroformate; 1-Chloro-3-(4-chlorophenyl)hydrazono-2-propanon;  
 Chloroacetic acid; Chlorodinitrobenzene;  
 4-Chloro-1,2-dihydro-3H-2a-azaacenaphthylene-3-one; 3-Chloro-1,2-dibromopropane;  
 1-Chloro-3,3-dimethyl-2-butanon; Ethylchlorothioformate;  
 2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylnitrobenzene; Chlorotoluidine; Chlorotoluene;  
 2-Chloronicotinic acid; Chloronitroaniline; 4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene;  
 N-(2-Chloro-3-nitro-6-pyridyl)acetamide;  
 4-(2-Chloro-4-nitrophenylazo)-N-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-phenetylaniline;  
 Chloronitrobenzene; Chloropicrin; Chlorohydrin;  
 N-Nitro-1-[(6'-chloro-3'-pyridyl)methyl]imidazolidin-2-imine; Chlorophacinone,  
 4-(p-Chlorophenyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid; 4-Chloro-1,3-phenylenediamine;  
 4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine; 3-Chloro-2-fluoronitrobenzene;  
 3-Chloro-4-fluoronitrobenzene; Chloroprene; 2-Chloropropionic acid;  
 3-Chloropropionic acid; 1-Chlorohexane; 1-Chloroheptane; p-Chlorobenzyl chloride;  
 p-Chlorobenzotrichloride; 1-Chloro-2-pentyne; 2-Chloroformyl-1-pyrrolidinecarboxylic  
 acid benzyl; Chloromethyl p-tolyl ketone;  
 2-(4-Chloromethyl-4-hydroxy-2-thiazoline-2-yl)guanidine=chloride; Methyl  
 2-[(chloromethyl) phenyl] propionate; (2S)-3-Chloro-2-methylpropionyl=chloride;  
 (2S)-3-Chloro-2-methylpropionic acid;  
 1-Chloromethyl-1H-benzotriazole-5-carboxylate methyl;  
 (Z)-4-Chloro-2-(methoxycarbonylmethoxyimino)-3-oxobutylate; 2-Chlorobutyric acid;  
 Kepone; Kelevan; 1-Chloroformyl-1-methylethyl acetate;  
 1-Bromoformyl-1-methylethyl acetate; Benzylidene trichloride;  
 3,5-Diaminobenzene; Diallate; Silicon tetrachloride; Diglycol chlorohydrin;  
 Cyclohexenyltrichlorosilane; 3,4-Dichloroaniline;  
 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-octyl-isothiazolin-3-one; Dichloroacetic acid; Methyl dichloroacetate;  
 3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane; 3,5-Dichloro-4-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)  
 aniline; 1,4-Dichloro-2-trichlorosilyl-2-butene;  
 2,4-Dichloro-5-trifluoromethylnitrobenzene; 1,4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzene;  
 2,4-Dichloro-1-nitrobenzene; 2,2'-Dichloro-5-nitrobenzophenon; 2,3-Dichloropyrazine;  
 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, diethanolamine salt; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid,  
 dimethylamine salt; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt;  
 2,4-Dichloro-3-fluoronitrobenzene; 1,3-Dichloro-4-fluorobenzene;  
 2,3-Dichloro-1-propanol; 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid; Methyl 2,3-dichloropropionate;  
 Dichlorobromomethane; 1,6-Dichlorohexane; 2,6-Dichloro-3-perchloromethyltoluene;

4,5-Dichloro-2-perchloromethyltoluene; Dichlorobenzidine; 2,3-Dichlorobenzaldehyde;  
 2,2-Dichloro-3-pentanone; 2,4-Dichloro-3-pentanone; 2,6-Difluoroaniline;  
 3,4-Difluoronitrobenzene; 1,2-Dibromoethylene;  
 2'-(2,6-Dibromo-4-nitrophenylazo)-5'-diethylaminoacetoanilide; 2,3-Dibromopropionic  
 acid; Dibromomethane; Simazine; Acetyl bromide; Allyl bromide; Sulfallate;  
 Cyclohexyl-1-iodoethyl carbonate; Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane;  
 4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid; Dieldrin; 2,2,6,6-Tetrachlorocyclohexane;  
 2,2',4,4'-Tetrachlorobenzophenone;  
 Tetrasodium-3'-(1,5-disulfonato-2-naphthylazo)-5'-[6-fluoro-4-[3-[2-(vinylsulfonyl)ethyl  
 carbamoyl]anilino]-1,3,5-triazine-2-ylamino]-4'-hydroxy-2',7'-naphthalene disulfonate;  
 Tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2(1H)pyrimidinone[p-(trifluoromethyl)- $\alpha$ -[p-(trifluoromethyl)  
 styryl]cinnamylidene]hydrazone; 2,2,3,3-Tetrafluoroxetane; Diuron; Telodrin;  
 Toxaphene; Triadimefon; Trichloroacetylchloride; 2,2,6-Trichloro-6-(1-chloroisobutyl)  
 cyclohexanone; Trichloroacetic acid, 2,4,6-Trichloro-1,3,5-triazine;  
 2,2,3-Trichloro-3-phenyl-1,1-propanediol; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;  
 Trichlorobutene; Trichloromethanesulfonyl chloride;  
 2-Trichloromethyl-5-(4-hydroxystyryl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole; Sodium trifluoroacetate;  
 2,3,4-Trifluoronitrobenzene; Trifluoromethanesulfonyl fluoride; Trifluoromethyl  
 nitrobenzene; Trimethylacetyl chloride; Trimethylchlorosilane;  
 Sodium-4-(2,4-dichloro-m-toluoyl)-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-5-olate; Nitrofen; Paraquat;  
 5'-(Bis(2-acetoxyethyl)amino)-2'-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenylazo)acetoanilide;  
 4-[p-Bis(2-chloroethyl)aminophenyl]butyric acid;  
 Bis[3,4,6-trichloro-2-(pentyloxycarbonyl)phenyl]oxalate; Iodomethyl pivalate;  
 2-t-Butyl-5-chloro-6-nitro-benzoxazole; O-3-tert-Butylphenyl chlorothioformate;  
 Propylene chlorohydrin; 4-Bromo-3-oxobutyroanilide; 1-Bromo-2-chloroethane;  
 Bromoacetic acid; Ethyl bromoacetate;  
 2-(4-Bromodifluoromethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropyl 3-phenoxybenzyl ether  
 (halfenprox); 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol; 3-Bromopropionic acid; Ethyl  
 3-bromopropionate; (E)-3-[p-(Bromomethyl)phenyl]acrylic acid;  
 (E)-Ethyl-3-[p-(bromomethyl)phenyl]acrylate; 3-Bromo-2-methylpropionic acid;  
 1-Bromo-2-methyl-propene; 4-Bromo-2-methoxyimino-3-oxobutyryl chloride;  
 Hexachlorocyclohexane; Hexachlorobutadiene; Hexachlorobenzene; Heptachlor;  
 Perfluoropropoxy-1,1,2-trifluoroethylene; 4'-Benzyloxy-3'-nitro-2-bromoacetophenone;  
 1-Benzyl-2-(chloromethyl)-imidazole hydrochloride; Benzoepin;  
 N-[ $\beta$ -(Benzo[b]furan-2-yl)acryloyl]-N'-trichloroacetohydrazide;  
 Pentachloronaphthalene; Pentafluoroiodoethane; Mirex; Methanesulfonyl chloride;

2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid; Methyltrichlorosilane;  
 2-Methyl-3-trifluoromethylaniline; Methylphenyldichlorosilane; Metolachlor;  
 2-Mercaptobenzothiazol; Monofluoroacetic amide; Acetyl iodide; Allyl iodide; Methyl iodide; 3-Iodopropionic acid

(b) Wastes containing 1% or more by weight of any of the following organohalogen compounds: Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate; Echlomezole; Ethychlozate; Epibromohydrin; 4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid; Isobutyryl chloride; Butyryl chloride; Propionyl chloride; Pentyl chloride; Chlorfenamidine hydrochloride; Oxadiazon; Carbanolate; Chlorfenamidine; Chlorfluazuron; Chlormequat; Chloroacetonitrile; Chloroacetophenone; p-Chloro-o-anisidine; Allyl chloroformate; Isobutyl chloroformate; Isopropyl chloroformate; Ethyl chloroformate; 2-Ethylhexyl chloroformate; 2-Ethoxyethyl chloroformate; Chloromethyl chloroformate; Cyclobutyl chloroformate; Phenyl chloroformate; Butyl chloroformate; sec-Butyl chloroformate; tert-Butylcyclohexyl chloroformate; 2-Butoxyethyl chloroformate; Propyl chloroformate; Benzyl chloroformate; Methyl chloroformate; Isopropyl chloroacetate; Ethyl chloroacetate; Sodium chloroacetate; Vinyl chloroacetate; Methyl chloroacetate; 1-Chloro-1,2-dibromoethane; 2-Chloropyridine; Chlorobutane; 3-Chloro-1-propanol; 3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol; Isopropyl 2-chloropropionate; Ethyl 2-chloropropionate; Methyl 2-chloropropionate; 1-Chloro-3-bromopropane; Chlorobenzilate; p-Chlorobenzoyl chloride; Chlorobenzotrifluoride; Kelthane; Diallyl chlorendate; Chlornitrofen; Dichlorodinitromethane; Dichlorobutyne; 1,3-Dichloroacetone; 2,5-Dichloroaniline; 3,5-dichloroaniline; Dichloroethyl formal; Diquat; Dibromochloropropane; 1,2-Dibromo-3-butanone; m-Dibromobenzene; Bromoacetone; Isopropyl bromide; Ethyl bromide; Xylyl bromide; Diphenylmethyl bromide; Phenacyl bromide; Butyl bromide; sec-Butyl bromide; Benzyl bromide; Thiochlormethyl; 1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloronitroethane; 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzyl-(Z)-(1RS,3RS)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Tefluthrine); Trichloronitroethylene; Methyl trichloroacetate; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid butoxyethyl ester; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid methoxyethyl ester; Trinitrochlorobenzene; Trinitrofluorenone; Trifluoroacetic acid; Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid; 2-Trifluoromethylaniline; 3-Trifluoromethylaniline; Triforine; Nitrobromobenzene; Valeryl chloride; Halofuginon; 3,5-Dibromo-4'-nitroazobenzen-4-ol; Phenisobromolate; N-(4-tert-Butylbenzyl)-4-chloro-3-ethyl-1-methylpyrazole-5-carboxamide; Fluoroaniline; Fluoroacetic acid; Fluorotoluene; Fluorobenzene; Flusulfamide; Methyl bromoacetate; 3-Bromopropyne; Bromobenzene; 2-Bromopentane;

1-Bromo-3-methylbutane; Bromomethylpropane; Hexachloroacetone;  
Hexa-cyclopentadiene; Hexachlorophene; Hexythiazox; Permethrin; Benzotrifluoride;  
Benzomate; Pentyltrichlorosilane; Methylallyl chloride; Methyl bromoacetone; Sodium  
monofluoroacetate; Monofluoroaceto-p-bromoanilide;  
(p-Bromobenzyl)monofluoroacetamide; Butyl iodide; Benzyl iodide; 2-Iodobutane;  
Iodopropane; Iodomethylpropane; Hexafluoroacetone

- (c) Waste containing 50 ppm or more of polychlorinated triphenyls (PCTs),  
polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
- (d) Wastes containing organohalogen compounds other than those listed in items (a), (b)  
and (c) (excluding those listed in other items of this Table)
- (e) The following wastes to be exported or imported for the purpose of disposal operations  
listed in D1 to D4 or R10 of Annex IV of the Convention:
- (1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the environmental conditions (limited to those  
pertaining to simazine, thiobencarb or PCB) set forth in Appended Table of the Ambient  
Soil Quality Standards
- (2) Wastes in liquid form that fall under the requirements (limited to those pertaining to  
simazine, thiobencarb or PCB) prescribed in Article 6-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance  
for the Water Pollution Prevention Law
- (f) The following wastes to be exported or imported for purposes of disposal operations  
other than those listed in item (e):
- (1) Wastes in solid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to  
simazine, thiobencarb or PCB) listed in Appended Table 3 of the Verification Standards  
for Industrial Wastes
- (2) Wastes in liquid form that do not meet the standards (limited to those pertaining to  
simazine, thiobencarb or PCB) listed in Appended Table 1 of the Effluent Quality  
Standards

Remarks: Wastes listed in this Table refer to those listed in items 6 to 11, item 14, item  
15, item 16, item 17, item 18 (b), item 19 (b), item 20 (b) and (c), item 21 (b) and (c),  
item 22 (b), item 23 (b) and (c), item 24 (b), item 25 (b) and (c), item 26 (a) and (b),

item 27 (b) and (c), item 28 (b) and (c), item 29 (b), item 30 (b) and (c), item 31 (b) and (c), item 34 (b) and (c), item 35 (b) and (c), item 36 (b) and (c), item 37 (b) and (c), item 38 (b) and (c), item 39 (b) and (c) and item 41 (b) and (d), and shall not contain those that do not show the characteristics listed in the right column of Appended Table 4 corresponding to the respective testing classifications in any of the tests listed in the left column of the same Table.

Appended Table 4

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	Test	Characteristics
1	Thermal analysis prescribed in Attachment 1, using 2,4-dinitrotoluene and dibenzoyl peroxides as the standard substances	The results of thermal analysis of the test substance are placed in the following manner in the Cartesian coordinate system, where the common logarithm of the value obtained by subtracting 25 from the real-measured initiation temperature (hereinafter referred to as the “corrected initiation temperature” in this row) is on X axis (horizontal) and the common logarithm of calorific value is on Y axis (vertical). A plot of the common logarithm of the corrected initiation temperature and the calorific value of the test substance, a plot of the common logarithm of the corrected initiation temperature and the adjusted calorific value (real-measured calorific value x 0.7) of 2,4-dinitrotoluene, and a plot of the common logarithm of the corrected initiation temperature and adjusted calorific value (real-measured calorific value x 0.8) of dibenzoyl peroxide are placed in the same coordinate system. The plot of the test substance is on

		or above the straight line connecting the plots of 2,4- dinitrotoluene and dibenzoyl peroxides. (In this case, if the corrected initiation temperature is less than one degree Celsius, said corrected initiation temperature is deemed to be one degree Celsius.)
2	Flashpoint test prescribed in Section 1 of Attachment 2, using the Tag closed cup apparatus (Flashpoint test by the Seta closed cup apparatus prescribed in Section 2 of Attachment 2 shall be utilized instead in the case where the flashpoint measured by the Tag closed cup apparatus falls between 0 and 80°C and the kinetic viscosity of the test substance at that flashpoint is 10 centistokes or more.)	The flashpoint is 60.5°C or less under the standard atmospheric pressure.
3	Small gas flash ignition test prescribed in Section 1 of Attachment 3, and flashpoint test using the Seta closed cup apparatus prescribed in Section 2 of Attachment 3	The test substance is ignited within 10 seconds after the flame comes into contact with the test substance and burning continues in the small gas flash ignition test, or the flashpoint is less than 40°C under the standard atmospheric pressure in the Seta closed cup flashpoint test.
4	Spontaneous combustion test prescribed in Attachment 4	The test substance combusts or the filter paper is scorched.
5	Reaction-to-water test prescribed in Attachment 5	The gas generated by the reaction of the test substance to water is auto-ignited or catches fire, or the gas generated per kilogram of the test substance per hour is one liter or more and also has flammable components.
6	Burning test prescribed in Section 1 of	The burning time of the test substance is

	Attachment 6, using ammonium persulfate as the standard substance (limited to test substances in solid form)	equal to or shorter than that of the standard substance.
	Burning test prescribed in Section 2 of Attachment 6, using 90% nitric acid solution as the standard substance (limited to test substances in liquid form)	The burning time of the test substance is equal to or shorter than that of the standard substance.
7	Oral toxicity test prescribed in Section 1 of Attachment 7	(a) LD <sub>50</sub> is 200 mg/kg or less if the test substance is in solid form. (b) LD <sub>50</sub> is 500 mg/kg or less if the test substance is in liquid form
	Dermal toxicity test prescribed in Section 2 of Attachment 7	LD <sub>50</sub> is 1,000 mg/kg or less.
	Inhalation toxicity test prescribed in Section 3 of Attachment 7 (limited to test substances in form of dust or mists)	LD <sub>50</sub> is 10 mg/kg or less.
8	Corrosion test for metals prescribed in Attachment 8	The corrosion rate of the test metal chip is more than 6.25 mm/year.

Remarks:

1. Test substances that are determined not to fall under the groups of class 1 (explosives) or class 5.2 (organic peroxides) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.7) adopted by the United Nations in New York in 1988 (hereinafter referred to as “United Nations Recommendations”) shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 1 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.
2. Test substances that are determined not to fall under the group of class 3 (flammable liquids) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 2 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.



3. Test substances that are determined not to fall under the group of class 4.1 (flammable solids) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 3 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.
4. Test substances that are determined not to fall under the group of class 4.2 (substances liable to spontaneous combustion) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 4 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.
5. Test substances that are determined not to fall under the group of class 4.3 (other flammable substances) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 5 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.
6. Test substances in solid form that are determined not to fall under the group of class 5.1 (oxidizing substances) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 6 in the test (limited to the burning test prescribed in Section 1 of Attachment 6, using ammonium persulfate as the standard substance) listed in the left column of the same row.
7. Test substances for which no deaths of laboratory animals are observed as a result of fixed dose toxicity test prescribed in Section 4 of Attachment 7 shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 7 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.
8. The acute toxicity test prescribed in the OECD Test Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals shall be deemed to be an adequate substitute for the test listed in the left row of item 7.
9. Test substances that are determined not to fall under the group of class 8 (corrosive substances) prescribed in the rules of the United Nations Recommendations shall be deemed not to have the characteristics listed in the right column of row 8 in the test listed in the left column of the same row.

## Attachment 1

In the thermal analysis using 2,4-dinitrotoluene and dibenzoyl peroxides as the standard substances, the heat generation initiation temperature and the calorific value shall be measured using the apparatus prescribed in paragraph (1) when the test substance and the standard substance are heated according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2).

### (1) Apparatus

The apparatus shall be a differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) apparatus or a differential thermal analysis (DTA) apparatus using alpha-aluminum oxide as the standard substance.

### (2) Test procedures

#### (a) Testing procedures pertaining to 2,4-dinitrotoluene

(i) Encapsulate 1 mg of 2,4-dinitrotoluene and 1 mg of the standard substance in respective pressure-proof stainless steel cells with a burst pressure of 4.9 MPa or more, and load them on the apparatus. Then heat them so that the temperature of the 2,4-dinitrotoluene and the standard substance rises at a rate of 10° C every 60 seconds.

(ii) Measure the heat generation initiation temperature and the calorific value.

#### (b) Test procedures pertaining to dibenzoyl peroxide

Carry out the procedures from item (a) (i) to (ii); provided, however, that 2 mg each of dibenzoyl peroxide and the standard substance shall be used.

#### (c) Test procedures pertaining to test substance

Carry out the same procedures in item (a) (i) and (ii); provided, however, that 2 mg each of the test substance and the standard substance shall be used.

## Attachment 2

### Section 1 Flashpoint test using the Tag closed cup apparatus

In the flashpoint test using the Tag closed cup apparatus, the flashpoint of the test substances shall be measured using the apparatus prescribed in paragraph (1) in the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (2) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (3).

#### (1) Apparatus

The Apparatus shall be the Tag closed cup apparatus prescribed in Section 4.4.2 of JIS K2265 (1996) “Crude oil and petroleum products-Determination of flashpoint.”

#### (2) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a place under the standard atmospheric pressure in windless conditions.

#### (3) Test procedures

(a) Place 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of a test substance in the test cup and then cover the test cup with the lid.

(b) Produce a test flame and adjust its size to be 4 mm in diameter.

(c) Adjust the heating condition of the bath so that the temperature of the test substance will rise by 1°C per 60 seconds. When the temperature of the test substance reaches 5°C below the expected flashpoint (the temperature at which whether or not the test substance flashes is confirmed; hereinafter the same applies), open the shutter to apply the test flame to the vapor space of the test cup for about one second, and then return it to the original position. In this case, do not rapidly adjust the test flame up and down.

(d) Where the test substance does not flash in the process of item (c), open the shutter every time the temperature of the test substance rises by 0.5°C, apply the test flame to the vapor space of the cup for one second, and return it to the original position. Repeat this process until the flash is observed.

(e) Where the test substance flashes at a temperature lower than 60°C in the process of item (d), and in addition, the difference between that temperature and the expected flashpoint does not exceed 2°C, the temperature at which the test substance flashes shall be regarded as the flashpoint of the test substance.

(f) Where the test substance flashes in the process of item (c) or there is a difference exceeding 2°C between the temperature at which the test substance flashes in the process of item (d) and the expected flashpoint, repeat the same procedures from item (a) to (d).

(g) Where the temperature at which the test substance flashes in the process of item (d) or (f) is not less than 60°C, carry out the following procedures from item (h) to (l).

(h) Carry out the same procedures described in items (a) and (b)

(i) Adjust the heating condition of the bath so that the temperature of the test substance rises by 3°C in 60 seconds. When the temperature of the test substance reaches 5°C below the expected flashpoint, open the shutter to apply the test flame to the vapor space of the cup for about one second, and then return it to the original position. In this case, do not rapidly adjust the test flame up and down.

(j) Where the test substance does not flash in the process of item (i), open the shutter every time the temperature of the test substance rises by 1°C, apply the test flame to the vapor space of the cup, and then return it to the original position. Repeat this process until the flash is observed.

(k) Where the difference between the temperature at which the test substance flashes in the process of item (j) and the expected flashpoint does not exceed 2°C, the temperature at which the test substance flashes shall be regarded as the flashpoint of the test substance.

(l) Where the test substance flashes in the process of item (i) or when there is a difference exceeding 2°C between the temperature at which the test substance flashes in the process of item (j) and the expected flashpoint, repeat the same procedures from item (h) to (j).

## Section 2 Flashpoint test by the Seta closed cup apparatus

In the flashpoint test by the Seta closed cup apparatus, the flashpoint of the test substance shall be measured using the apparatus prescribed in paragraph (1) at the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (2) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (3).

### (1) Apparatus

The apparatus shall be the Seta closed cup apparatus.

### (2) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a place under the standard atmospheric pressure in windless conditions.

### (3) Test procedures

(a) Heat or cool a sample cup (as shown in Figure) to the expected flashpoint, keep the sample cup at that temperature, pour 2 ml of the test substance (when the expected flashpoint is lower than the room temperature of the laboratory, the sample shall be cooled to the expected flashpoint) in the cup, and then immediately put the lid in place and close the shutter.

### **Figure Sample Cup of the Seta Closed Cup Apparatus (Unit: mm)**

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(b) Maintain the temperature of the sample cup at the expected flashpoint for one minute.

(c) Produce a test flame and adjust its size to be 4 mm in diameter.

(d) After one minute, open the shutter to apply the test flame to the sample cup for about 2.5 seconds, and then return it to the original position. In this case, do not rapidly adjust the test flame up and down.

(e) Where the sample flashes in the process of item (d), lower the expected flashpoint and perform the procedures from item (a) to (d) until it does not flash anymore. Where the sample does not flash in the process of item (d), raise the expected flashpoint and perform the procedures from (a) to (d) until it flashes.

### Attachment 3

#### Section 1 Small gas flash ignition test

In the small gas flash ignition test, the duration of time from when the test substance contacts the flame until it is ignited shall be measured and whether or not burning continues shall be observed at the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (1) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2).

##### (1) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a place under the standard atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 20°C and a humidity of 50% in windless conditions.

##### (2) Test procedures

(a) Place 3 cm<sup>3</sup> of the test substance (conditioned for 24 hours or longer at a temperature of 20°C in a desiccator containing silica gel for drying) on an impervious thermal insulation board at least 10 mm thick. In this case, a powdery or granular substance shall be put on an impervious thermal insulation board in a hemispherical shape.

(b) Keep a flame of liquefied petroleum gas (a diffusion flame from an ignition device with a rod-like nozzle, the flame length of which is adjusted to 70 mm with the nozzle of said ignition device held upward) in touch with the test substance for 10 seconds. (The contact area of the flame and the test substance shall be 2 cm<sup>2</sup> and the angle of contact shall be 30 degrees.)

(c) Measure the duration of time from when the flame makes contact with the test substance until it is ignited. Check to see whether or not burning (including burning with no flame) continues. The test substance shall be deemed to continue to burn in the case where it burns out completely during its contact with the flame, where it burns out completely within 10 seconds after the flame is detached, or where it continues to burn for 10 seconds or more after the flame is detached.

## Section 2 Flashpoint test using the Seta closed cup apparatus

In the flashpoint test using the Seta closed cup apparatus, the flashpoint of the test substance shall be measured using the apparatus prescribed in paragraph (1) at the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (2) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (3).

### (1) Apparatus

The apparatus shall be the Seta closed cup apparatus.

### (2) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a place under the standard atmospheric pressure in windless conditions.

### (3) Test procedures

(a) Heat or cool a sample cup shown in Figure in Section 2 of Attachment 2 to the expected flashpoint, and while keeping the sample cup at that temperature, place 2 g of the test substance (where the expected flashpoint is lower than the room temperature in the laboratory, the sample shall be cooled to the expected flashpoint) in the cup, and immediately put the lid in place and close the shutter.

(b) Maintain the temperature of the sample cup at the expected flashpoint for five minutes.

(c) Produce a test flame and adjust its size to be 4 mm in diameter.

(d) After five minutes, open the shutter to apply the test flame to the sample cup for about 2.5 seconds, and then return it to the original position. In this case, do not rapidly adjust the test flame up and down.

(e) Where the sample flashes in the process of item (d), lower the expected flashpoint and perform the procedures from item (a) to (d) until it does not flash anymore. Where the sample does not flash in the process of item (d), raise the expected flashpoint and perform the procedures from (a) to (d) until it flashes.

#### Attachment 4

In the spontaneous combustion test, whether or not the test substance combusts or whether or not the filter paper is scorched when exposed to air shall be examined at the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (1) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2).

##### (1) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a place under the standard atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 20°C and a humidity of 50% in windless conditions.

##### (2) Test procedures

###### (a) Test procedures pertaining to the test substance in solid form

(i) Drop 2 cm<sup>3</sup> of the test substance onto an impervious thermal insulation board (with a heat transfer coefficient 0.1 W/m · K or less at a temperature of 0°C ) from a height of 1 m, and check to see whether spontaneous combustion occurs during the fall or within 5 minutes after falling. In this case, when the test substance does not pass through a 0.3 mm sieve, the test substance shall be pulverized to pass through the said sieve.

(ii) Where spontaneous combustion does not occur in process (i), repeat the same procedures six times using new test substances.

###### (b) Test procedures pertaining to the test substance in liquid form



(i) Fill a porcelain cup 70 mm in diameter (prescribed in JIS R1305 (1980) “Porcelain Casserole for Chemical Analysis”) with diatomaceous earth or silica gel to a height of 5 mm.

(ii) Using a syringe, drip the entire 5 cm<sup>3</sup> of the test substance into a porcelain cup 70 mm in diameter from a height of 20 mm for 30 seconds at a constant speed, and check to see whether or not spontaneous combustion occurs within 5 minutes of the first drop.

(iii) Where spontaneous combustion does not occur in process (ii), repeat the process six times using new test substances. If spontaneous combustion does not occur for any of the six trials, conduct the test shown in process (iv).

(iv) Using a syringe, drip the entire 0.5 cm<sup>3</sup> of the test substance from a height of 20 mm for 30 seconds at a constant speed onto filter paper 90 mm in diameter (that for quantitative analysis prescribed in JIS P3801 (1978) “Filter Paper for Chemical Analysis” and conditioned for 24 hours or longer at a temperature of 20°C in a desiccator containing silica gel for drying) placed on a piece of porcelain 70 mm in diameter. Check to see whether or not spontaneous combustion or scorching of the filter paper occurs within 5 minutes.

## Attachment 5

In the reaction-to-water test, at the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (1) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2), it shall be checked to see whether or not the gas generated by the reaction of the test substance to demineralized water combusts or whether or not the generated gas is ignited when in proximity to flames, or the test substance shall be added to demineralized water to measure the amount of generated gas and analyze the composition of the generated gas.

### (1) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a place under the standard atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 20°C and a humidity of 50% in windless conditions.

### (2) Test procedures

(a) Pour demineralized water at a temperature of 20°C into an evaporating dish or a beaker and place a piece of the test substance 2 mm in diameter (5 mm<sup>3</sup> in the case of a test substance in liquid form) into the water, and then check to see whether or not any gas is generated and whether or not the generated gas is auto-ignited. Where the generated gas is auto-ignited, the following procedures are not required.

(b) Using a cylinder (2 cm high and 3 cm in inner diameter), make a column-shaped deposit of the test substance in an evaporating dish 10 cm in diameter. Hollow the top surface of the deposit and drip a few drops of 20°C demineralized water in the hollow and check to see whether or not any gas is generated and whether or not the generated gas is auto-ignited. Where the generated gas is auto-ignited, the following procedures are not required.

(c) Place a filter paper support stand at the bottom of a beaker with a capacity of 500 cm<sup>3</sup>, put a piece of filter paper 70 mm in diameter on that stand and pour in 20°C demineralized water until the filter paper floats on the water surface. Then place 50 mm<sup>3</sup> of the test substance in the center of the filter paper (in the case where the test substance is in liquid form, pour it onto the center of the filter paper) and check to see whether or not the generated gas is auto-ignited.

(d) Where the generated gas is not auto-ignited in the process of item (c), apply a flame to said gas and check to see whether said gas catches fire.

(e) Where the generated gas is not auto-ignited or no gas is found generated in the process of item (c), or where the generated gas does not catch fire in the process of item (d), place 2 g of the test substance into a round-bottomed flask with a capacity of 100 cm<sup>3</sup>, immerse it in a basin with a temperature kept at 40°C, and promptly pour in 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of 40°C demineralized water. While agitating the contents of the flask using an agitating ball 12 mm in diameter or a magnetic agitator, measure the volume of gases generated per hour.

(f) The maximum value of the generated gas volume per kilogram of the test substance per hour shall be regarded as the generated gas volume of the test substance.

(g) Check to see whether the generated gas contains a flammable component.

## Attachment 6

### Section 1 Burning test using ammonium persulfate as the standard substance

In the burning test using ammonium persulfate as the standard substance, the burning time shall be measured for a mixture of the standard substance prescribed in paragraph (1) and wood powder prescribed in paragraph (2) and a mixture of the test substance and wood powder prescribed in paragraph (2) burned in the laboratory prescribed in paragraph (3) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (4).

#### (1) Standard substance

The particle size of the standard substance shall be such that it can pass through a 300  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve but cannot pass through a 150  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve.

#### (2) Wood powder

(a) The wood powder shall be prepared from sapwood of Japanese cedar

(b) The particle size of wood powder shall be such that it can pass through a 500  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve but cannot pass through a 250  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve.

#### (3) Laboratory

The laboratory shall be a room under the standard atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 20°C and a humidity of 50% in windless conditions.

#### (4) Test procedures

(a) Test procedures pertaining to the standard substance

(i) Uniformly mix the standard substance (conditioned for 24 hours or longer at a temperature of 20°C in a desiccator containing silica gel for drying) and the wood powder (dried for 4 hours at a temperature of 105°C, and then conditioned for 24 hours or longer at a temperature of 20°C in a desiccator containing silica gel for drying; the

same shall apply to item (b)(i), Section 2 paragraph (1) item (a)(i) and item (b)(i) to obtain a 30 g mixture with their weight ratio of 1:1.

(ii) Make the mixture in (i) into a conical pile with a height to bottom diameter ratio of 1:1.75 to place it on an impervious thermal insulation board at least 10 mm thick (with a heat transfer coefficient  $0.1 \text{ W/ m} \cdot \text{K}$  or less at a temperature of  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  ; hereinafter the same shall apply) and leave it stand for one hour.

(iii) Make an ignition source (nichrome wire 2 mm in diameter in the form of a circular loop heated to a temperature of  $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$  by applying electricity) contact the base part of the conical pile prepared in (ii) from above until the entire circumference of the base part is ignited. In this case, the duration of time for which the ignition source contacts the base part shall be up to 10 seconds.

(iv) Measure the time required for burning (from when the entire circumference of the base part of the pile described in (ii) is ignited until no flame is observed or, where flaming occurs intermittently, until the final flame is extinguished; hereinafter the same shall apply.)

(b) Test procedures pertaining to the test substance

(i) Uniformly mix the test substance (that has been conditioned for 24 hours or longer at a temperature of  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a desiccator containing silica gel for drying, and of which the components can pass through a 1.18 mm sieve) and wood powder to obtain two 30 g mixtures with the respective weight ratios of 1:1 and 4:1. In this case, if the test substance does not contain components that can pass through a 1.18 mm sieve, the test substance shall be pulverized so that it can pass through the sieve for the purpose of this test.

(ii) Carry out the same procedure as described in item (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) for each of the mixtures with their respective weight ratios of 1:1 and 4:1.

(iii) The shorter one of the burning times measured in (ii) shall be regarded as the burning time of the mixture of the test substance and wood powder.

Section 2 Burning test using 90% nitric acid solution as the standard substance

In a burning test using nitric acid solution as the standard substance, the burning time shall be measured for a mixture of 90% nitric acid solution and wood powder and a mixture of the test substance and wood powder burned at the laboratory prescribed in Section 1 paragraph (3) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (1).

(1) Test procedures

(a) Test procedures pertaining to 90% aqueous solution of nitric acid

(i) Make 15 g of the wood powder into a conical pile with a height to bottom diameter ratio of 1:1.75, place it on a flat-bottom evaporating dish 120 mm in external diameter (prescribed in JIS R1302 (1980) "Porcelain Basins for Chemical Analysis") and leave it stand for one hour.

(ii) Using a syringe to mix it with the wood powder, pour 15 g of the 90% aqueous solution of nitric acid uniformly over the conical pile prepared in (i) to mix it with the wood powder.

(iii) Make an ignition source contact the base part of the conical pile prepared in (ii) from above until the entire circumference of the base part is ignited. In this case, the duration of time for which the ignition source contacts the base part shall be up to 10 seconds.

(iv) Measure the time required for burning.

(b) Test procedures pertaining to the test substance

(i) Make 15 g and 6 g of wood powder into conical piles with a height to bottom diameter ratio of 1:1.75, place them on flat-bottomed evaporating dishes with external diameters of 20 mm and 80 mm, respectively, and leave them stand for one hour.

(ii) Using a syringe, pour 15 g and 24 g of the test substance uniformly over the 15 g and 6 g conical piles, respectively, prepared in (i) to mix the test substance with the wood powder.

(iii) Carry out the procedures described in (a) (iii) and (iv) for each of the mixtures prepared in (ii).

(iv) The shorter one of the burning times measured in (iii) shall be regarded as the burning time of the mixture of the test substance and wood powder.

## Attachment 7

### Section 1 Oral toxicity test

In the oral toxicity test, the amount of substance orally administered to induce mortality in half of the laboratory animals shall be measured according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2), using the laboratory animals prescribed in paragraph (1).

#### (1) Laboratory animals

The laboratory animals shall be commonly used laboratory strains of rats with an age of approx. 6 weeks. Ten rats (5 males and 5 females) shall be used for each dose group. Healthy rats shall be selected and acclimatized to the laboratory conditions in the testing cage for at least 5 days. The weight variation in rats shall not exceed  $\pm 20\%$  of the mean weight.

#### (2) Test procedures

(a) The test substance shall be conditioned for the use in testing. Where the test substance is in solid form, the test substance shall be dissolved in water or suspended in a suitable vehicle. When some agent is utilized for suspending the test substance, there shall be a reference dose group that is dosed with only such an agent. The same procedures shall be applied for test substances in liquid form with high viscosity.

(b) The test substance shall be administered to the rats in a single dose by gavage, using a stomach tube. Dose levels shall have three levels or more and be selected so that they would produce evident toxicity and mortality.

(c) Rats shall be observed for 14 days after dosing, and the mortality of rats shall be checked.

(d) LD<sub>50</sub> shall be calculated by using statistical methods on the basis of the number of dead rats within 14 days after dosing.

## Section 2 Dermal toxicity test

In the dermal toxicity test, the amount of substance administered to induce mortality in half of the laboratory animals shall be measured according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2), using the laboratory animals prescribed in paragraph (1).

### (1) Laboratory animals

The laboratory animals shall be commonly used laboratory strains of rats with an age of approx. 6 weeks. Ten rats (5 males and 5 females) shall be used for each dose group. Healthy rats shall be selected and acclimatized to the laboratory conditions in the testing cage for at least 5 days. The weight variation in rats shall not exceed  $\pm 20\%$  of the mean weight.

### (2) Test procedures

(a) The test substance shall be conditioned for the use in testing. Where the test substance is in solid form, the test substance shall be pulverized and moistened with water or other appropriate solvent, etc. in order to ensure good contact with the skin. When some solvent is utilized, there shall be a reference dose group that is dosed with only such a solvent.

(b) Approximately 24 hours before the test, fur shall be removed by close-clipping from the mid-back area of the rats. Care shall be taken to avoid abrading the skin. The area for removal shall be more than 10% of total area of the surface of the body.

(c) The test substance shall be uniformly applied to the area where fur has been removed, and shall be kept in contact for 24 hours. Doses shall be of three levels or more and be selected so that they would produce evident toxicity and mortality. In this case, the part that the test substance contacts shall be covered by a porous gauze patch, which is to be held in place with non-irritating tape, or by other appropriate methods, in order to prevent the rats from touching the part.

(d) Rats shall be observed for 14 days after dosing, and the mortality of the rats shall be checked.

(e) LD<sub>50</sub> shall be calculated by using statistical methods on the basis of the number of dead rats within 14 days after dosing.

### Section 3 Inhalation toxicity test

In the inhalation toxicity test, the amount of substance administered through inhalation to induce mortality in half of the laboratory animals shall be measured according to test procedures prescribed in paragraph (3), using the laboratory animals prescribed in paragraph (1) and the apparatus prescribed in paragraph (2).

#### (1) Laboratory animals

The laboratory animals shall be commonly used laboratory strains of rats with an age of approx. 6 weeks. Ten rats (5 males and 5 females) shall be used for each dose group. Healthy rats shall be selected and acclimatized to the laboratory conditions in the testing cage for at least 5 days. The weight variation in rats shall not exceed  $\pm 20\%$  of the mean weight.

#### (2) Apparatus

The apparatus shall be the inhalation toxicity testing apparatus comprising: a device for conditioning the test substance in specific concentration and for supplying the conditioned test substance, an inhalation room where the rats are kept, a device that can continuously measure the concentration of the test substance, and other devices.

#### (3) Test procedures

(a) Rats shall be kept in the inhalation room for one hour, where the air concentration of the test substance is conditioned and kept at a specified concentration. Dose levels shall have three levels or more and be selected so that they would produce evident toxicity and mortality.

(b) Rats shall be moved to the feeding cage and observed for 14 days after dosing and the mortality of rats shall be checked.

(c) LD<sub>50</sub> shall be calculated by using statistical methods on the basis of the number of dead rats within 14 days after dosing.

### Section 4 Fixed dose toxicity test



The fixed dose toxicity test is conducted according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2), using the laboratory animals prescribed in paragraph (1) to examine the presence of mortality among the laboratory animals.

(1) Laboratory animals

The laboratory animals shall number 12 in total, including 3 males and 3 females each of commonly used laboratory strains of rats and mice with an age of approx. 6 weeks.

(2) Test procedures

(a) In case where the test substance is in the form of solids or liquids, it shall be orally administered to the rats in a single dose by gavage using a stomach tube. Where the test substance is in solid form, the test substance shall be dissolved in water or suspended in a suitable vehicle. When some agent for suspending the test substance is utilized, there shall be a reference dose group that is dosed with only such agent. The same procedures shall be applied for test substances in liquid form with high viscosity. The dose level of the test substance administered shall be 2,000 mg/kilogram bodyweight of laboratory animals. In cases where the test substance is in the form of dust or mists, the laboratory animals shall be kept for one hour in the inhalation room, where the concentration of the test substance shall be conditioned and kept at 10 mg/liter, for whole-body exposure.

(b) Rats shall be observed for 14 days after dosing and the mortality of rats shall be checked.

Remarks:

(1) Half-death weight refers to the amount of the test substance in milligrams for one kilogram by weight of laboratory animals when the mortality of half of the laboratory animals has been confirmed.

(2) Saturated vapor concentration refers to the concentration of the test substance saturated in the air in milliliters per cubic meter under the standard atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 20°C.

## Attachment 8

In the corrosion test for metals, the test metal chip shall be soaked in the test substance to measure the decrease in mass after soaking by using the apparatuses and equipments prescribed in paragraph (1) according to the test procedures prescribed in paragraph (2).

### (1) Apparatuses and equipments

#### (a) Soaking device

A flat-bottom glass triangular flask with a capacity of approx. 1,000 cm<sup>3</sup>, which is attached, by taper ground joint, with a glass vertical reverse condenser with sufficient area for cooling (hereinafter referred to as the “soaking device”)

#### (b) Heating device

A pyrostat and other necessary devices capable of keeping the test substance at 55°C (hereinafter referred to as the “heating device”)

#### (c) Chemical balance

A chemical balance capable of measurement at 1-milligram levels

#### (d) Abrasive paper

Abrasive paper No. 600, as specified in JIS R6252 (1994), “Abrasive Papers”

### (2) Test procedures

(a) Polish a test metal chip 10 cm long, 1 cm wide and 1 cm thick, that meets JIS G3101 (1995) “Rolled Steel for General Structure” specifications, by using abrasive paper. After washing the polished test chip in water, remove oil components with an appropriate solvent such as ethanol.

(b) Precisely measure the weight of the test chip by using a chemical balance.

(c) Pour the test substance in liquid form into the soaking device and retain the test chip in an appropriate holder so that one-half of the test chip can be soaked lengthwise in the test substance.

(d) Use the heating device to heat the test substance to 55°C and maintain that temperature for 120 hours.

(e) After 120 hours of soaking, remove the test chip, wash it in water, and remove the oil components. Precisely measure the weight of the test chip by using a chemical balance.

(f) Calculate the corrosion rate of the test substance according to the following equation:

$$X = (W \times 10 \times 365) / (d \times S \times T)$$

where

X: Corrosion rate of the test chip (mm/year)

W: Weight reduction of the test chip after soaking (g)

d: Density of the test chip (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

S: Surface area of the test chip soaked in the test substance (cm<sup>2</sup>)

T: Time length for soaking the test chip (days)

Remarks:

The conditions of the soaked portion, and the unsoaked portion (part in contact with the steam), of the test chip shall be observed and recorded in detail to the extent possible.