ERRATA

ID No.	Chemical Name	CAS RN	Hazard class	INCORRECT						CORRECT						NOTE
				Classification	Symbol	Signal word	Hazard statement	Precautionary statement	Rationale for the classification	Classification	Symbol	Signal word	Hazard statement	Precautionary statement	Rationale for the classification	
R02-B-062-MHLW, MOE	2,2'-[Isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]diethanol: Tetrabromobisphenol A bis(2-hydroxyethyl ether)	4162-45-2	Skin sensitization	Not classified	-	-	-	-	-	Classification not possible	-	-	-	-	-	September, 2022
R02-B-062-MHLW, MOE	2,2'-[Isopropylidenebis[(2,6-dibromo-4,1-phenylene)oxy]]diethanol: Tetrabromobisphenol A bis(2-hydroxyethyl ether)	4162-45-2	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	Not classified	-	-	-	-	-	Classification not possible	-	-	-	-	-	September, 2022
R02-B-020-MHLW, MOE	Methyl acrylate	96-33-3	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	[Rationale for the Classification] Based on (1) and (2), there was information that irritation to the respiratory organs was observed in humans. Based on (3) and (4), there was information that effects on the respiratory organs and lungs were observed in experimental animals at doses within the range for Category 1 and Category 2. Therefore, it was classified in Category 1 (respiratory organs). With the addition of new information sources (1) and (2), the classification result was changed from the previous classification. [Evidence Data] (1) It was reported that in humans exposed by inhalation to this substance at 75 ppm (equivalent to 0.264 mg/L), irritation to the eyes, nose, and lungs was observed (ACGIH (7th, 2014)). (2) It was reported that in humans exposed to this substance at 70 ppm (250 mg/m3) and 140 ppm (500 mg/m3), irritation to the upper respiratory tract and conjunctiva was observed (Initial Risk Assessment Report (NITE, CERI, NEDO, 2008)). (3) In an inhalation exposure test of this substance with rats, mice, and hamsters, inflammation of the eyes and nose, and dyspnea were observed at 1.0 to 10.9 mg/L (within the range for Category 1 to Category 2). At or above 1.9 mg/L (within the range for Category 1), there were death cases, and in the animals that died, dilation and congestion of the heart, and congestion, hyperemia, and edema of the lungs were noted. Mottled lungs were observed in some of the animals at sacrifice (SIAR (2008)). (4) In an inhalation toxicity test of this substance with rats, dyspnea, diaphragmatic breathing, wheezing, breathing sounds, red and purulent eyes and nose, salivation, sallow skin, piloerection, hyperexcitability, tremor, and poor general condition were observed at 10.8 mg/L (within the range for Category 2) (MAK (DFG) (2019)).-	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	[Rationale for the Classification] Based on (1) and (2), there was information that irritation to the respiratory organs was observed in humans. Based on (3) and (4), there was information that effects on the respiratory organs and lungs were observed in experimental animals at doses within the range for Category 1 and Category 2. Therefore, it was classified in Category 1 (respiratory organs). With the addition of new information sources (1) and (2), the classification result was changed from the previous classification. [Evidence Data] (1) It was reported that in humans exposed by inhalation to this substance at 75 ppm (equivalent to 0.264 mg/L), irritation to the eyes, nose, and lungs was observed (ACGIH (7th, 2014)). (2) It was reported that in humans exposed to this substance at 70 ppm (250 mg/m3) and 140 ppm (500 mg/m3), irritation to the upper respiratory tract and conjunctiva was observed (Initial Risk Assessment Report (NITE, CERI, NEDO, 2008)). (3) In an inhalation exposure test of this substance with rats, mice, and hamsters, inflammation of the eyes and nose, and dyspnea were observed at 1.0 to 10.9 mg/L (within the range for Category 1 to Category 2). At or above 1.9 mg/L (within the range for Category 1), there were death cases, and in the animals that died, dilation and congestion of the heart, and congestion, hyperemia, and edema of the lungs were noted. Mottled lungs were observed in some of the animals at sacrifice (SIDS Dossier (2003)). (4) In an inhalation toxicity test of this substance with rats, dyspnea, diaphragmatic breathing, wheezing, breathing sounds, red and purulent eyes and nose, salivation, sallow skin, piloerection, hyperexcitability, tremor, and poor general condition were observed at 10.8 mg/L (within the range for Category 2) (MAK (DFG) (2019)).	September, 2023
R02-B-050-MHLW, MOE	O,O-Dimethyl O-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate: Ronnel	299-84-3	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	Category 1 (nervous system, respiratory organs)	Health Hazard	Danger	H370 : Causes damage to organs (nervous system, respiratory organs)	P308+P311 : IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... P260 : Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 : Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P321 : Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P405 : Store locked up. P501 : Dispose of contents/container to ...	[Rationale for the Classification] Based on (1) to (4), it was classified in Category 1 (nervous system, respiratory organs). A new information source was used and the classification results were changed from the previous classification. [Evidence Data] (1) Veterinarians who used this substance or other organophosphorus pesticides in poorly ventilated areas had nausea, headache, and inflammation of the throat and facial skin (ACGIH (7th, 2006), HSDB (Access on May 2020)). (2) Signs of toxicity in humans are nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, excessive salivation, headache, dizziness, arousal, weakness, rhinorrhea, chest tightness, blurred vision, tearing, ciliary muscle spasm, ocular pain, mydriasis, loss of muscle coordination, slurring of speech, muscle tonus, mental confusion, and addiction (HSDB (Access on May 2020)). (3) Signs of toxicity in humans are difficulty in breathing, excessive secretion of saliva and respiratory tract mucus, cyanosis, pneumonia, rales, hypertension, random jerky movements, incontinence, convulsions, coma, disorder of the respiratory organs, respiratory muscle paralysis, and severe bronchoconstriction (HSDB (Access on May 2020)). (4) After oral administration of this substance (10 mg/kg/day) to a group of 21 patients with rash, 5 patients reported adverse reactions including nausea, weakness, blurred vision, and serpiginous ulcers (HSDB (Access on May 2020)). [Reference Data, etc.] (5) Organophosphorus pesticides, such as this substance, are absorbed by all routes, including inhalation, ingestion, and dermal absorption. The toxicological effects of the organophosphorus pesticides are due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase in the nervous system, resulting in respiratory, myocardial, and neuromuscular transmission impairment (IPCS PIM G001 (1998)).	Category 1 (nervous system), Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)	Health Hazard Exclamation mark	Danger Warning	H370 : Causes damage to organs (nervous system, respiratory organs) H335 : May cause respiratory irritation (respiratory tract irritation)	P308+P311 : IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... P260 : Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 : Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P321 : Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P405 : Store locked up. P501 : Dispose of contents/container to ... P304+P340 : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P403+P233 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P261 : Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P271 : Use only	[Rationale for the Classification] Based on (1) and (2), there was information that irritation to the respiratory organs was observed in humans. Based on (3) and (4), there was information that effects on the respiratory organs and lungs were observed in experimental animals at doses within the range for Category 1 and Category 2. Therefore, it was classified in Category 1 (respiratory organs). With the addition of new information sources (1) and (2), the classification result was changed from the previous classification. [Evidence Data] (1) It was reported that in humans exposed by inhalation to this substance at 75 ppm (equivalent to 0.264 mg/L), irritation to the eyes, nose, and lungs was observed (ACGIH (7th, 2014)). (2) It was reported that in humans exposed to this substance at 70 ppm (250 mg/m3) and 140 ppm (500 mg/m3), irritation to the upper respiratory tract and conjunctiva was observed (Initial Risk Assessment Report (NITE, CERI, NEDO, 2008)). (3) In an inhalation exposure test of this substance with rats, mice, and hamsters, inflammation of the eyes and nose, and dyspnea were observed at 1.0 to 10.9 mg/L (within the range for Category 1 to Category 2). At or above 1.9 mg/L (within the range for Category 1), there were death cases, and in the animals that died, dilation and congestion of the heart, and congestion, hyperemia, and edema of the lungs were noted. Mottled lungs were observed in some of the animals at sacrifice (SIDS Dossier (2003)). (4) In an inhalation toxicity test of this substance with rats, dyspnea, diaphragmatic breathing, wheezing, breathing sounds, red and purulent eyes and nose, salivation, sallow skin, piloerection, hyperexcitability, tremor, and poor general condition were observed at 10.8 mg/L (within the range for Category 2) (MAK (DFG) (2019)).	September, 2023
R02-B-123-MHLW	2-tert-Butyl-5-(4-tert-butylbenzylthio)-4-chloro-3(2H)-pyridazinone: Pyridaben	96489-71-3	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	[Rationale for the Classification] Based on (1) to (6), the reported effects by an oral administration to test animals within the range for Category 2 were mainly body weight loss, and based on (7) and (8), no apparent target organ toxicity was observed either in the inhalation or the dermal route, but effects at a dose around the upper limit of Category 2 were unknown, and therefore, classification was not possible. [Evidence Data] (1) As a result of a 90-day test with rats dosed by feeding, reduced body weight gain in females at or above 65 ppm (males/females: 4.94/5.53 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 1), a decrease in food and water intake in males and females, and reduced body weight gain in males at or above 155 ppm (males/females: 11.55/12.84 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2); and increases in gamma-GT and BUN in males and females, and an increase in ALP and a decrease in albumin in females at 350 ppm (males/females: 25.71/27.68 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2) were observed (Risk Assessment Report (Pesticides) (Food Safety Commission of Japan, 2011), A pesticide abstract and evaluation report (Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center, 2012), Canada Pesticides (2016)). (2) As a result of a 90-day test with mice dosed by feeding, reduced body weight gain and a decrease in food efficiency in males at or above 90 ppm (males/females: 13.02/14.65 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2); an increase in BUN and a decrease in water intake in males and females, a decrease in hematocrit in males, and reduced body weight gain and decreases in food intake and food efficiency in females at or above 270 ppm (males/females: 40.09/43.14 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2); and decrease in hemoglobin and a decrease in MCV in males and females, a decrease in food intake, and increases in ALP and AST in males, and decreases in hematocrit and platelet count in females at 810 ppm (males/females: 119.2/124.6 mg/kg/day, exceeding Category 2) were observed (Same as above). (3) As a result of a 90-day oral toxicity test with dogs, at or above 4.0 mg/kg/day (within the range for Category 1), food-like emesis and salivation (the sex was unknown) were	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	[Rationale for the Classification] Based on (1) to (6), the reported effects by an oral administration to test animals within the range for Category 2 were mainly body weight loss, and based on (7) and (8), no apparent target organ toxicity was observed either in the inhalation or the dermal route, but effects at a dose around the upper limit of Category 2 were unknown, and therefore, classification was not possible. [Evidence Data] (1) As a result of a 90-day test with rats dosed by feeding, reduced body weight gain in females at or above 65 ppm (males/females: 4.94/5.53 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 1), a decrease in food and water intake in males and females, and reduced body weight gain in males at or above 155 ppm (males/females: 11.55/12.84 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2); and increases in gamma-GT and BUN in males and females, and an increase in ALP and a decrease in albumin in females at 350 ppm (males/females: 25.71/27.68 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2) were observed (Risk Assessment Report (Pesticides) (Food Safety Commission of Japan, 2011), A pesticide abstract and evaluation report (Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center, 2012), Canada Pesticides (2016)). (2) As a result of a 90-day test with mice dosed by feeding, reduced body weight gain and a decrease in food efficiency in males at or above 90 ppm (males/females: 13.02/14.65 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2); an increase in BUN and a decrease in water intake in males and females, a decrease in hematocrit in males, and reduced body weight gain and decreases in food intake and food efficiency in females at or above 270 ppm (males/females: 40.09/43.14 mg/kg/day, within the range for Category 2); and decrease in hemoglobin and a decrease in MCV in males and females, a decrease in food intake, and increases in ALP and AST in males, and decreases in hematocrit and platelet count in females at 810 ppm (males/females: 119.2/124.6 mg/kg/day, exceeding Category 2) were observed (Same as above). (3) As a result of a 90-day oral toxicity test with dogs, at or above 4.0 mg/kg/day (within the range for Category 1), food-like emesis and salivation (the sex was unknown) were	September, 2023