The U.S. Department of Transportation divides regulated hazardous materials into the following nine classes, most of which are further divided into divisions:

Class 1: Explosives

1.1 - Explosives with a mass explosion hazard (dynamite, TNT, black powder)

1.2 - Explosives with a projection hazard
(aerial flares, power device cartridges, detonating cord)

1.3 - Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
(propellant explosives, liquid-fueled rocket motors)

1.4 - Explosives with no significant blast hazard
(signal cartridges, practice ammunition, line-throwing rockets)

1.5 - Very insensitive explosives with a mass explosion hazard
(blasting agents, pilled ammonium nitrate fertilizer-fuel oil mixtures)

1.6 - Extremely insensitive explosives

Class 2: Gases

2.1 - Flammable gases (propane, methyl chloride, butadienes)

2.2 - Non-flammable, non-toxic gases (compressed nitrogen, cryogenic argon)

2.3 - Toxic Poisonous; can injure or kill people or other organisms gases
(chlorine, hydrogen fluoride, arsine, methyl bromide)

Class 3: Flammable liquids Has a flash point of no more than 141 degrees F (60.5 deg C). Ignites and burns readily and combustible liquids Has a flash point between 141 and 200 degrees F (60.5 - 93 degrees C) . Can be ignited.
Gasoline, fuel oil, xylene

Class 4: Flammable Easy to ignite and burns readily solids, spontaneously combustible Can be ignited and burned materials, and water-reactive Can react vigorously when mixed with water or spilled into water; the reaction may generate hazardous gas or overpressurize container substances
("Dangerous when wet" materials)

4.1 - Flammable solids (magnesium, nitrocellulose)

4.2 - Spontaneously combustible materials (charcoal briquettes, phosphorus)

4.3 - Water-reactive substances/dangerous when wet materials
(calcium carbide, magnesium powder, sodium hydride)

Class 5: Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides Powerful oxidizing
agent containing two joined oxygen atoms; may be dangerously unstable

5.1 - Oxidizers Or Oxidizing agent. Substance that yields oxygen readily
to support a fire (ammonium nitrate, calcium hypochlorite)

5.2 - Organic peroxides (methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, benzoyl peroxide)

Class 6: Toxic substances and infectious substances

6.1 - Poisonous liquids or solids (aniline, arsenic compounds, hydrocyanic acid,
chemical warfare agents)

6.2 - Infectious/biohazardous substances (anthrax, botulism, tetanus)

Class 7: Radioactive Emits invisible and potentially harmful radiation materials
(uranium hexafluoride, yellowcake)

Class 8: Corrosive Liquid or solid that can destroy human skin or lung tissue or
corrode metals substances (nitric acid, sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide)

Class 9: Miscellaneous hazardous materials

Material which presents a hazard during transportation but does not meet
the definition of any other hazard class