# **Firefighting – Correlation of chemicals identified in Douglas Consulting reports with factors in the Statements of Principles** [[1]](#footnote-1)

**Please note**: Factors in Statements of Principles (SOPs) may include the names of specific chemicals identified in the Douglas Consulting Reports. It is important to be aware that factors in SOPs may also refer to classes or groups of chemicals which may indirectly correlate with the chemicals identified in the Reports. Frequently, a chemical belongs within a larger group of chemicals. Even though the chemical may not specifically be named in the SOP, it is covered by virtue of the fact that it belongs to the larger group of chemicals. The example concerning acetone below illustrates this phenomenon.

Acetone is specifically listed among the volatile substances in the reasonable hypothesis SOP concerning anosmia. However, acetone belongs to the class of chemicals known as oxygenated organic solvents, it is also classed as a ketone, and is a breathable chemical that produces psychoactive vapours. It is therefore covered by a number of SOPs that include those types of chemicals, although the SOPs do not specifically include mention of acetone itself. Expert advice may be necessary to correlate a particular chemical exposure with the relevant factor to identify the appropriate SOPs.

***Example concerning acetone as a risk factor***

| **Factor relating to acetone** | **SOPs** |
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| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (a) acetone; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
| Acetone is an oxygenated organic solvent. Oxygenated organic solvents are included in organic solvent lists in these SOPs. | Anosmia (19/2021)IgA nephropathy (63,64/2021)Multiple sclerosis (11/2020)Rapidly progressive crescentic glomerulonephritis (45/2019)Systemic sclerosis (25/2018) |
| Acetone is a ketone. Ketones are included in the specified organic solvent list in this SOP. | Erectile dysfunction (43/2013) |
| Acetone is an inhalant (breathable chemicals that produce psychoactive vapours and include organic solvents). Inhalants are included in drug lists in these SOPs. The SOPs concerning the disorders of mental health also define organic solvents, and include oxygenated organic solvents in the list. | Bipolar disorder (53/2018) Depressive disorder (83,84/2015)Epileptic seizure (77,78 /2013)Schizophrenia (83,84/2016) |

**Table 1: Firefighting – Correlation of chemical pathogens identified in Douglas Consulting reports with factors in the Statements of Principles**

Please note: This table has been prepared to assist stakeholders including claimants. It is not to be seen as prescriptive or definitive. In particular each potential claimant has to consider their own individual circumstances to see what factors may be relevant to their particular kind of disease or injury.

| **Chemical pathogen** | **SOP factor RH and [BOP]** | **Statement of Principles** |
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| Acenaphthylene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Acetone | inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (a) acetone; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Acetophenone | inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (a) acetophenone; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Aldrin | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with dieldrin or aldrin for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours before the clinical onset of acute myeloid leukaemia, where the first exposure to dieldrin or aldrin occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of acute myeloid leukaemia; | Acute myeloid leukaemia (17/2020) |
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| Aluminium | inhaling a vapour, gas, dust or fumes produced by a substance from the specified list of substances, or smoke from fire, in an enclosed space:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease, then that onset/worsening occurred within 20 years of cessation;inhaling a vapour, gas, dust or fumes produced by a substance from the specified list of substances, or smoke from fire, in an open environment: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 10,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease, then that onset/worsening occurred within 20 years of cessation;***specified list of substances*** means: metals including aluminium ….; | Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021) |
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| Aminobiphenyl(aromatic amine) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine from the specified list of aromatic amines:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 [2 000 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;Note 1: Inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine does not include exposure due to cigarette smoke or hair dyes.***specified list of aromatic amines*** means: (b) 4-aminobiphenyl; | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92, 93/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
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| Ammonia | inhaling a toxic gas or fumes resulting in: (a) signs and symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory damage requiring medical attention within 48 hours after exposure; and(b) the persistence of respiratory signs and symptoms for at least 1 week after exposure, within the 1 year before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; Note: Types of toxic gases or fumes include anhydrous ammonia fumes, smoke, oxides of sulphur, oxides of nitrogen, chlorine, phosgene, humidifier detergents, perfluoroisobutylene (may be released in fires of military vehicles containing Teflon) and zinc chloride smoke from smoke bombs. | Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021) |
| inhaling a drug or irritant substance which results in:(a) acute nasal symptoms or signs within 48 hours of the inhalation; and(b) scarring or erosion of the nasal or sinus mucosa; before the clinical onset/worsening of sinusitis;Note 2: Examples of irritant substances include gases (ammonia, chlorine, mustard, nitrogendioxide, sulphur dioxide), powdered solids (aspirin, baking soda, levamisole, capsules, tablets, pills) and lewisite.Note 3: Examples of acute nasal symptoms or signs include rhinorrhoea, and the inflammation,oedema, ulceration or haemorrhage of the nasal mucosa. | Sinusitis (73, 74/2018) |
| inhaling vapours, gases or fumes of a chemical agent from the specified list of chemical agents:(a) resulting in signs and symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory damage requiring medical attention within 48 hours after exposure; and(b) the persistence of respiratory symptoms and signs for at least one week after exposure, within the five [two BOP] years before the clinical onset/worsening of bronchiectasis;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (a) ammonia; | Bronchiectasis(30, 31/2017) |
| inhaling a respiratory tract irritant from the specified list:(i) resulting in signs and symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory damage requiring medical attention within 48 hours after exposure; and(ii) the persistence of respiratory symptoms and signs for at least one week after exposure, within the ten [five BOP] years before the clinical onset/worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;***a respiratory tract irritant from the specified list*** means: (a) ammonia; | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(37, 38/2014) |
| experiencing acute, symptomatic poisoning from a neurotoxic substance from the specified list of neurotoxic substances within the 30 days before the clinical onset of anosmia;***specified list of neurotoxic substances*** means: (a) ammonia;  | Anosmia (19, 20/2021) |
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| Aniline(aromatic amine) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent that causes oxidation of haemoglobin, within the two days before the clinical onset/worsening of methaemoglobinaemia;Note: Chemicals that cause methaemoglobinaemia include, but are not limited to, aniline and its derivatives (for example, found in dyes); naphthalene (for example, found in mothballs); nitrobenzenes (for example, found in solvents and paints); nitrogen oxide (for example, found in smoke from fires); paraquat (for example, found in herbicides); and chlorates, nitrates and nitrotoluenes (for example, found in explosives). | Methaemoglobinaemia(17, 18/2019) |
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| Anthracene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Antimony | being treated with a drug or a drug from a class of drugs from the specified list, where that drug cannot be ceased or substituted, at the time of the clinical onset/worsening of heart block;***a drug or a drug from a class of drugs from the specified list*** means: (c) antimony, including trivalent and pentavalent antimony; | Heart block (1, 2/2014) |
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| Aromatic amine- aminobiphenyl- aniline- dinitrobenzene- diphenylamine- naphthylamine- benzidine- carbazole- chloraniline- nitroaniline- nitrobenzene- toluidine | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a high concentration of an aromatic amine, through work involving the specified industrial or manufacturing process 2:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 [3 500 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;Note 1: Inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a high concentration of an aromatic amine does not include exposure due to cigarette smoke or hair dyes.***specified industrial or manufacturing process 2*** means:(a) auramine production; or(b) magenta production; or(c) rubber manufacturing.inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine from the specified list of aromatic amines:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 [2 000 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;Note 1: Inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine does not include exposure due to cigarette smoke or hair dyes.***specified list of aromatic amines*** means:(a) 2-naphthylamine;(b) 4-aminobiphenyl;(c) 4-chloro-ortho-toluidine;(d) benzidine;(e) benzidine-based dyes; or(f) ortho-toluidine. | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92, 93/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
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| Arsenic | being treated with a drug specified in the Schedule 2 - Drugs of this Instrument within the six months before the clinical onset of aplastic anaemia;**Schedule 2 – Drugs: Specified drugs:** 6. Arsenic. | Aplastic anaemia (58, 59/2020) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset/worsening of disease X;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means: (a) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least ten years; or(b) consuming drinking water resulting in a cumulative total arsenic exposure equivalent to having consumed drinking water containing at least 50 micrograms per litre for at least ten years; or(c) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity.  | Carotid artery disease (54/2020)Diabetes mellitus(48, 49/2020) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset/worsening of bronchiectasis;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means: (a) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least ten years; or(b) having clinical evidence of excessive chronic arsenic exposure. | Bronchiectasis (30, 31/2017) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset/worsening of hypertension;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means: (a) consuming drinking water with an average inorganic arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least ten years; or(b) consuming drinking water resulting in a cumulative total inorganic arsenic exposure equivalent to having consumed drinking water containing at least 50 micrograms per litre for at least ten years; or(c) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity. | Hypertension (63/2013) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X, where the first exposure to arsenic occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; ***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means: (a) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least ten years; or (b) consuming drinking water resulting in a cumulative total arsenic exposure equivalent to having consumed drinking water containing at least 50 micrograms per litre for at least ten years; or (c) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity.  | Malignant neoplasm of the kidney (41, 42/2021)Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014)Malignant neoplasm of the liver (31/2020) |
| for hepatic angiosarcoma only, being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset of soft tissue sarcoma, where the first exposure to arsenic occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of soft tissue sarcoma;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means:(c) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least ten years;(d) consuming drinking water resulting in a cumulative total arsenic exposure equivalent to having consumed drinking water containing at least 50 micrograms per litre for at least ten years; (e) handling pesticides containing arsenic for a cumulative period of at least 365 days; or(f) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity; | Soft tissue sarcoma (5/2015) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the urethra, where the first exposure to arsenic occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the urethra;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means:(b) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least two years; or(c) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity. | Malignant neoplasm of the urethra (49/2016) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin, where the first exposure to arsenic occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means:(b) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least two years; or(c) inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a pesticide containing arsenic, or arsenic in copper smelting operations, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours; or(d) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity. | Non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin (7, 8/2016) |
| being exposed to arsenic as specified before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X, where the first exposure to arsenic occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;***being exposed to arsenic as specified*** means: a) consuming drinking water with an average arsenic concentration of at least 50 micrograms per litre for a cumulative period of at least ten years; or(b) consuming drinking water resulting in a cumulative total arsenic exposure equivalent to having consumed drinking water containing at least 50 micrograms per litre for at least ten years; or(c) having clinical evidence of chronic arsenic toxicity;  | Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter (92, 93/2019)  |
| being poisoned with an agent as specified within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***being poisoned with an agent as specified*** means having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with one of the following agents: (i) inorganic arsenic; | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
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| Azinophos methylGuthion | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate pesticide. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Azobenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Barium | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Benz(a)anthracene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Benzene | being exposed to benzene as specified: (a) for a cumulative total of at least 2,500 hours within a continuous period of five years before the clinical onset of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoblastic lymphoma; and (b) where the first exposure in that period occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoblastic lymphoma; being exposed to benzene: (a) in an amount greater than ten ppm-years of cumulative exposure before the clinical onset of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoblastic lymphoma; and (b) where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoblastic lymphoma; ***being exposed to benzene as specified*** means: (a) having cutaneous contact with liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or (b) ingesting liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or (c) inhaling benzene vapour where such exposure occurs at an ambient 8-hour time-weighted average benzene concentration exceeding five parts per million. | Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoblastic lymphoma(33/2021) |
| being exposed to benzene as specified on at least 30 [45 BOP] days within the one year [six months BOP] before the clinical onset of disease X;***being exposed to benzene as specified*** means:(a) having cutaneous contact with liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or(b) ingesting liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or(c) inhaling benzene vapour where such exposure occurs at an ambient 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) benzene concentration exceeding five parts per million.***8-hour time-weighted average (TWA)*** means the averaging of different exposure levels to benzene during an average exposure period equivalent to eight hours. | Aplastic anaemia (58, 59/2020)Pure red cell aplasia(60, 61/2020) |
| being exposed to benzene as specified:(a) for a cumulative total of at least 1 250 [2 500 BOP] hours within a continuous period of five years before the clinical onset of disease X; and(b) where the first exposure in that period occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of disease X; and[(c) where the last exposure in that period occurred within the 30 years before the clinical onset of disease X; BOP]***being exposed to benzene*** ***as specified*** means:(a) having cutaneous contact with liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or(b) ingesting liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or(c) Inhaling benzene vapour where such exposure occurs at an ambient 8-hour time-weighted average benzene concentration exceeding five parts per million.receiving greater than five [ten BOP] ppm-years of cumulative exposure to benzene before the clinical onset of disease X, and:(a) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of disease X; and[(b) where the last exposure occurred within the 30 years before the clinical onset of disease X; BOP]***ppm-years*** means parts per million multiplied by years of exposure. | Acute myeloid leukaemia (71, 72/2016)Myelodysplastic syndrome (73, 74/2016) |
| being exposed to benzene as specified:(i) for a cumulative total of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years before the clinical onset of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma; and(ii) where the first exposure in that period occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma; ***being exposed to benzene*** ***as specified*** means:(a) having cutaneous contact with liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or(b) ingesting liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or(c) Inhaling benzene vapour where such exposure occurs at an ambient 8-hour time-weighted average benzene concentration exceeding five parts per million.receiving greater than ten ppm-years of cumulative exposure to benzene before the clinical onset of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma, and where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma; ***ppm-years*** means parts per million multiplied by years of exposure. | Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma (84/2014) |
| being exposed to benzene as specified: (a) for a cumulative total of at least 2,500 hours within a continuous period of 5 years before the clinical onset of myeloma; and (b) where the first exposure in that period occurred at least 5 years before the clinical onset of myeloma; receiving greater than 10 ppm-years of cumulative exposure to benzene before the clinical onset of myeloma, and where the first exposure occurred at least 5 years before the clinical onset of myeloma;***being exposed to benzene as specified*** means: (a) having cutaneous contact with liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or (b) ingesting liquids containing benzene greater than 1% by volume; or (c) inhaling benzene vapour where such exposure occurs at an ambient 8-hour time-weighted average benzene concentration exceeding 5 parts per million. | Myeloma (95/2021) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (e) benzene; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Benzo(a)pyrene3,4-benzpyrene | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 [3 500 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis or ureter; and (b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis or ureter;***polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*** means hydrocarbons with three or more condensed aromatic rings in which certain carbon atoms are common to two or three rings. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons occur in crude oil, shale oil and coal tars, and can be formed during the combustion of organic material or during high temperature processing of crude oil, coal, coke or other industrial carbon compounds.A common example is benzo[a]pyrene.   | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92, 93/2019) |
| See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Benzyl alcohol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Beryllium | inhaling beryllium dust or fumes before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease;***inhaling beryllium dust or fumes*** means: (a) having a history of exposure to beryllium dust or beryllium fumes, for a cumulative period of at least 240 hours; (b) having a history of acute beryllium disease; or (c) clinical evidence of sensitisation to beryllium by positive findings on beryllium lymphocyte proliferation testing of blood or bronchoalveolar lavage fluid.***acute beryllium disease*** means a rapid onset toxic pneumonitis resulting from inhaling high airborne concentrations of beryllium and characterised by non-cardiogenic pulmonary oedema. | Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021) |
| inhaling fumes, vapours or dusts of a metal or metalloid from the specified list:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 1500 [3 500 BOP] hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes, vapours or dusts occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung;***a metal or metalloid from the specified list***means: (b) beryllium and beryllium compounds; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014) |
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| 1,1’-biphenyl | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bis(2-chlorethyl) ether | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bromobenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bromodichloromethane(trihalomethane) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bromofluorobenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Bromophenyl phenyl ether | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| BromoformTribromomethane(trihalomethane) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Bromomethane | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means bromomethane;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: bromomethane;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: bromomethane;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: bromomethane;  | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
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| 2-bromopropane | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent from the specified list of chemical agents: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of hypogonadism, then that onset/worsening occurred within 2 years of cessation; ***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (a) 2-bromopropane. | Hypogonadism (73, 74/2021) |
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| Butadiene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Butanone Methyl ethyl ketone(MEK) | inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (r) methyl ethyl ketone; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Butyl benyl phthalate  | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Butylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Cadmium | inhaling cadmium fumes: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 3,000 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the kidney; and (b) where the first inhalation of fumes occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the kidney;***cadmium fumes*** means combustion products, aerosols, vapours or dust arising through industrial processes or from workplace practices that involve the refining, manufacture or use of cadmium. | Malignant neoplasm of the kidney (41, 42/2021) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of hypogonadism, then that onset occurred within 2 years of cessation; ***fumes*** means combustion products, aerosols, vapours or dust arising through industrial processes or from workplace practices that involve the refining, manufacture or use of the stated material.***specified list of metals*** means: (a) cadmium; | Hypogonadism (73, 74/2021) |
| inhaling cadmium fumes from the smelting and refining of metals, from soldering or welding metal that contains cadmium, or working in plants that make cadmium products:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 3 500 hours before the clinical onset of renal stone disease; and(b) where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of renal stone disease has occurred within ten years of cessation; | Renal stone disease (69, 70/2019) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (b) cadmium; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98/2019) |
| being exposed to cadmium at levels which have resulted in:(i) renal damage; or(ii) a urinary cadmium level of at least 0.5 micrograms per gram creatinine for a period of at least five years, before the clinical onset/worsening of osteoporosis; | Osteoporosis (98, 99/2014) |
| inhaling vapour, gas, dust or fumes of a substance from the specified list in an enclosed space:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 10 000 hours, before the clinical onset/worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and(ii) where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has occurred within 20 [ten BOP] years of cessation; inhaling vapour, gas, dust or fumes of a substance from the specified list, or smoke from fire, in an open environment:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 20 000 hours, before the clinical onset/worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and(ii) where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has occurred within 20 [ten BOP] years of cessation;***a substance from the specified list*** means: (b) cadmium; | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (37/2014) |
| inhaling fumes, vapours or dusts of a metal or metalloid from the specified list:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 [3 500 BOP] hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes, vapours or dusts occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung;***a metal or metalloid from the specified list*** means: (c) cadmium and cadmium compounds; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014) |
| inhaling a vapour, gas, dust or fumes produced by a substance from the specified list of substances, or smoke from fire, in an enclosed space:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease, then that onset occurred within 20 years of cessation; inhaling a vapour, gas, dust or fumes produced by a substance from the specified list of substances, or smoke from fire, in an open environment: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 10,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease, then that onset occurred within 20 years of cessation;***specified list of substances*** means: (f) metals including…cadmium,….  | Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals, or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals, for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of metals*** means: (a) cadmium; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Carbazole | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Carbon disulphideCarbon disulfide | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent from the specified list of chemical agents: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism, then that onset/worsening occurred within 2 years of cessation; ***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (a) 2-bromopropane; (b) carbon disulphide for females only; or (c) dibromochloropropane for males only. | Hypogonadism (73/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: carbon disulphide; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
| inhaling carbon disulphide vapour in an enclosed space, or having cutaneous contact with carbon disulphide, for a cumulative period of at least 500 hours, within the ten years before the clinical onset/worsening of Parkinson’s disease or secondary parkinsonism; | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55, 56/2016) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a volatile substance from the specified list, in an unventilated and confined space:(i) on at least 30 occasions within a continuous period of six months before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; and(ii) where contact with a volatile substance from the specified list has ceased, the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy has occurred within three months of cessation; ***a volatile substance from the specified list*** means: (b) carbon disulphide; | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
| having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the specified list 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means carbon disulphide;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (a) carbon disulphide;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (a) carbon disulphide;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: (a) carbon disulphide;  | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a specified organic solvent, on more days than not, for a cumulative period of at least six months within the two years before the clinical onset of erectile dysfunction; ***a specified organic solvent*** means: (d) carbon disulphide; | Erectile dysfunction (43/2013) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (g) carbon disulphide; | Anosmia(19/2021) |
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| Carbon monoxide | having carbon monoxide poisoning within the 48 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of tinnitus; | Tinnitus (84, 85/2020) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means:(h) carbon monoxide; | Anosmia(19/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means:(d) carbon monoxide; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98/2019) |
| having acute carbon monoxide poisoning, with a carboxyhaemoglobin level of over 20 percent, within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; | Peripheral neuropathy(74/2015) |
| having carbon monoxide poisoning within the 24 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of cardiomyopathy; | Cardiomyopathy(85, 86/2015) |
| having carbon monoxide poisoning within the two months [one month BOP] before the clinical onset of an epileptic seizure; | Epileptic seizure(77, 78/2013) |
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| Carbon tetrachloride | inhaling or having cutaneous contact with carbon tetrachloride for a cumulative period of at least 500 [1 000 BOP] hours within the five years before the clinical onset/worsening of cirrhosis of the liver; | Cirrhosis of the liver(1, 2/2017) |
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| ChlordaneMixture of organochlorines | Not specifically mentioned in SOP, but organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| Chloroaniline | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Chlorobenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| ChlorodibromomethaneDibromochloromethaneTrihalomethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| ChloroethaneEthyl chloride | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| ChloroformTrichloromethane(trihalomethane) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| ChloromethaneMethyl chloride | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Chloronaphthalene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| ChlorophenolsChlorinated phenolic | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but mentioned with regard to dioxin since it is one of the chemical compounds contaminated with dioxins. See Dioxins.  |  |
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| Chloro methylphenol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Chlorophenyl phenyl ether | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but listed as an organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| Chlorotoluene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Chlorpyrifos(organophosphate) | for angina, acute myocardial infarction or sudden death from ischaemic heart disease only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the seven days before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease;***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are: acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Ischaemic heart disease (1, 2/2016) |
| having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical worsening of Parkinson's disease or secondary parkinsonism;***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, …***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55, 56/2016) |
| for substance/medication-induced depressive disorder only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical onset of depressive disorder; having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical worsening of depressive disorder;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, …***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Depressive disorder (83/2015)  |
| having acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester or a carbamate pesticide within the six weeks before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, …***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
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| Chromium | having the affected area of skin exposed to an allergen within the two weeks before the clinical onset/worsening of allergic contact dermatitis;***allergen*** means a substance which, when present in an area of skin, is capable of producing an immune response and inflammation. Examples of allergens include: (d) chromium in cement or boots. | Allergic contact dermatitis(1, 2/2021) |
| inhaling fumes, vapours or dusts of a metal or metalloid from the specified list:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 3 500 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes, vapours or dusts occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung;***a metal or metalloid from the specified list*** means: (d) hexavalent chromium (chromium VI) compounds;  | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals, or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals, for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of metals*** means: (b) chromium; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Chrysene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Cobalt | having a serum cobalt concentration of at least 200 micrograms per litre for at least the four weeks before the clinical onset/worsening of tinnitus; | Tinnitus (84, 85/2020) |
| having: (b) a serum cobalt concentration of at least 200 micrograms per litre; for at least four weeks before the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss; | Sensorineural hearing loss (98/2019) |
| having haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with cobalt at the time of the clinical onset/worsening of cardiomyopathy;having haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with cobalt at the time of the clinical onset of toxic retinopathy; | Cardiomyopathy (85, 86/2015)Toxic retinopathy(19/2018) |
| inhaling fumes, vapours or dusts of a metal or metalloid from the specified list:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes, vapours or dusts occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung;***a metal or metalloid from the specified list*** means: (d) cobalt metal with tungsten carbide; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92/2014) |
| being poisoned with an agent as specified within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***being poisoned with an agent as specified*** means having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with one of the following agents: (e) cobalt; | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014)  |
| inhaling respirable dust generated from hard metal or diamond-cobalt, while engaged in the manufacture, utilisation or maintenance of tools composed of hard metal or diamond-cobalt, for a cumulative period of at least 120 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; | Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021) |
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| Copper | Not specifically mentioned as a risk factor in a SOP, apart from copper deficiency in peripheral neuropathy.  |  |
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| Coumaphos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| o-cresolMethylphenol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Cyanide | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with cyanide, and having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of cyanide intoxication, within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical onset/worsening of secondary parkinsonism; | Parkinson’s disease and secondary parkinsonism(55, 56/2016) |
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| DDT | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with DDT: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 1,000 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the pancreas; and (b) where the first exposure occurred at least 5 years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the pancreas;***DDT*** means a complex synthetic mixture in which para,para'- dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane predominates. ***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with DDT*** means: (a) being involved in the manufacture of DDT; or (b) being sprayed with DDT; or (c) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply DDT; or (d) decanting or spraying DDT; or (e) wearing or handling clothes treated or contaminated with DDT. | Malignant neoplasm of the pancreas(103/2021) |
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| Demeton-O, Dematon-S(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| Diazinon(organophosphate) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with diazinon for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours before the clinical onset of acute myeloid leukaemia, where the first exposure to diazinon occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of acute myeloid leukaemia; | Acute myeloid leukaemia(17/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with diazinon for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung, where the first exposure to diazinon occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung(18/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical from the specified list:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, within a consecutive period of ten years, before the clinical onset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma;***chemical from the specified list*** means: (a) diazinon; | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma(90/2018) |
| See organophosphates. |  |
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| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Dibenzofuran | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon from the specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical onset/worsening of chloracne;***specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic*** ***hydrocarbons*** means:(a) azobenzenes, including 3,3',4,4'-tetrachloroazobenzene;(b) azoxybenzenes, including 3,4,3',4'-tetrachloroazoxybenzene;(c) dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);(d) o-dichlorobenzene;(e) polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs);(f) polybromodibenzofurans, including tetrabromodibenzofuran;(g) polychlorodibenzofurans (PCDFs) as specified;(h) polychlorodibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) as specified;(i) polychloronaphthalenes, including pentachloronaphthalene (Halowax1013) and hexachloronaphthalene (HCN);(j) polychromonaphthalenes; or(k) triazoloquinoxalines.***polychlorodibenzofurans (PCDFs) as specified*** means: (a) 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF); (b) pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs); (c) haemachlorodibenzofurans; (d) hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs); (e) heptachlorodibenzofurans (HpCDFs); (f) octachlorodibenzofurans (OCDFs); or (g) trichlorodibenzofurans. | Chloracne (62, 63/2020) |
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| DibromochloromethaneChlorodibromomethaneTrihalomethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Dibromochloropropane | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent from the specified list of chemical agents: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism, then that onset/worsening occurred within 2 years of cessation; ***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (c) dibromochloropropane for males only. | Hypogonadism(73, 74/2021) |
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| Dibrom(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| Dibromo chloropropane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Dibromochloromethane(trihalomethane) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Dibromoethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Dibromomethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| DichlorobenzenesDichlorophenols | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but mentioned with regard to dioxin since it is one of the chemical compounds contaminated with dioxins. See Dioxins.  |  |
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| Dichloro-2-butene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Dichlorodifluoromethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| DichloroethaneEthylene dichloride | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means dichloroethane;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: dichloroethane;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [ specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: dichloroethane;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: dichloroethane; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
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| Dichloroethenedichloroethylene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| DichloromethaneMethylene chloride | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means dichloromethane:having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (d) dichloromethane;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [ specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (d) dichloromethane;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: (d) dichloromethane;  | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
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| DichlorophenolsDichlorobenzenes | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but mentioned with regard to dioxin since it is one of the chemical compounds contaminated with dioxins. See Dioxins.  |  |
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| Dichloropropane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| DichloropropeneDichloropropylene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Dichlorvos(organochlorine and organophosphate) | for angina, acute myocardial infarction or sudden death from ischaemic heart disease only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the seven days before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease;***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are: acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Ischaemic heart disease (1, 2/2016) |
| for substance/medication-induced depressive disorder only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical onset of depressive disorder; having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical worsening of depressive disorder;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea; | Depressive disorder (83/2015)  |
| having acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester or a carbamate pesticide within the six weeks before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
| having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical worsening of Parkinson's disease or secondary parkinsonism;***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55, 56/2016) |
| See organophosphates, and organochlorines.  |  |
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| Dieldrin | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with dieldrin or aldrin for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours before the clinical onset of acute myeloid leukaemia, where the first exposure to dieldrin or aldrin occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of acute myeloid leukaemia; | Acute myeloid leukaemia (17/2020) |
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| Diethylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diethyl phthalate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Dihydrophenanthrene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
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| Dihydroxy-9,10-anthracenedione | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Dimethoate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate pesticide. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polyaromatic hydrocarbon. See polyaromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Dimethylphenol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Dimethyl phthalate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Di-n-butyl phthalate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Dinitrobenzene(aromatic amine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Dinitrotoluene | inhaling or having cutaneous contact with Otto fuel or explosive products containing nitroglycerine, nitroglycol, trinitrotoluene or dinitrotoluene, where the last inhalation or cutaneous contact occurred not more than 14 days before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease; | Ischaemic heart disease (1/2016) |
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| Di-n-octyl phthalate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Dioxins  | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD) within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means:(a) decanting or spraying;(b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply;(c) being sprayed with;(d) handling or sawing timber treated with;(e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with;one of the following chemicals:(i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;(ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol;(iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate;(vi) pentachlorophenol;(vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol;(viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene;(x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene; | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon from the specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical onset/worsening of chloracne;***specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic*** ***hydrocarbons*** means:(a) azobenzenes, including 3,3',4,4'-tetrachloroazobenzene;(b) azoxybenzenes, including 3,4,3',4'-tetrachloroazoxybenzene;(c) dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);(d) o-dichlorobenzene;(e) polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs);(f) polybromodibenzofurans, including tetrabromodibenzofuran;(g) polychlorodibenzofurans (PCDFs) as specified;(h) polychlorodibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) as specified;(i) polychloronaphthalenes, including pentachloronaphthalene (Halowax1013) and hexachloronaphthalene (HCN);(j) polychromonaphthalenes; or(k) triazoloquinoxalines.***polychlorodibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) as specified*** means: (a) 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD); (b) 1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (PeCDD); (c) hexachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (HxCDD); (d) 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (HpCDD); or (e) octachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (OCDD). | Chloracne (62, 63/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD), for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours within a consecutive period of ten years, before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease, where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease occurred within 25 years after cessation;***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent******contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means:(a) decanting or spraying;(b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply;(c) being sprayed with;(d) handling or sawing timber treated with;(e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with:one of the following chemicals:(i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;(ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol;(iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate;(vi) pentachlorophenol;(vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol;(viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene;(x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene. | Ischaemic heart disease (1/2016) |
| for type 2 diabetes mellitus only, inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD):(i) for a cumulative period of at least 500 hours, within a consecutive period of ten years before the clinical onset/worsening of diabetes mellitus; and(ii) where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset/worsening of diabetes mellitus; and(iii) where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of diabetes mellitus has occurred within 25 years of cessation; ***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent******contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means:(a) decanting or spraying;(b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply;(c) being sprayed with;(d) handling or sawing timber treated with;(e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with;one of the following chemicals:(i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;(ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol;(iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate;(vi) pentachlorophenol;(vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol;(viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene;(x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene. | Diabetes mellitus (48/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD):(i) for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours before the clinical onset of disease X; and(ii) where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of disease X; ***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means:(a) decanting or spraying;(b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply;(c) being sprayed with;(d) handling or sawing timber treated with;(e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with;one of the following chemicals:(i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;(ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol;(iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate;(vi) pentachlorophenol;(vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol;(viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene.(x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92/2014)Hodgkin’s lymphoma (35/2014)Malignant neoplasm of the larynx (61/2013)Malignant neoplasm of the prostate (53/2014) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD):(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1,000 hours, within a consecutive period of 10 years before the clinical onset of myeloma; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least 5 years before the clinical onset of myeloma;***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent******contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means:(a) decanting or spraying;(b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply;(c) being sprayed with;(d) handling or sawing timber treated with;(e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with;one of the following chemicals:(i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;(ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol;(iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate;(vi) pentachlorophenol;(vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol;(viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene;(x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene. | Myeloma (95/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD) for a cumulative period of at least 250 [500 BOP] hours, at least two [five BOP] years before the clinical onset of soft tissue sarcoma;***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means:(a) decanting or spraying;(b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply;(c) being sprayed with;(d) handling or sawing timber treated with;(e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with;one of the following chemicals:(i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid;(ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol;(iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate;(vi) pentachlorophenol;(vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol;(viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene;(x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene. | Soft tissue sarcoma (5, 6/2015) |
| for females only, inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD): (a) for a cumulative period of at least 1,000 hours, within a consecutive period of 10 years before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism, then that onset/worsening occurred within 25 years of cessation;***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means: (a) decanting or spraying; (b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply; (c) being sprayed with; (d) handling or sawing timber treated with; (e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with; one of the following chemicals: (i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; (ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol; (iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate; (vi) pentachlorophenol; (vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol; (viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; (x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene. | Hypogonadism(73/2021) |
|  | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD) within the 1 year before the clinical onset/worsening of porphyria cutanea tarda;***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent contaminated by 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)*** means: (a) decanting or spraying; (b) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply; (c) being sprayed with; (d) handling or sawing timber treated with; (e) being in an environment shrouded in dust from timber treated with; or(f) using cutting oils contaminated with; one of the following chemicals: (i) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; (ii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid;(iii) 2,4,5-trichlorophenol; (iv) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate;(v) o,o-dimethyl-o-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-phosphorothioate; (vi) pentachlorophenol; (vii) 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol; (viii) 2,4,6-trichlorophenol;(ix) 1,3,5-trichloro-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; (x) 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzene; or(xi) 2,4-dichloro-1-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-benzene. | Porphyria cutanea tarda(69/2021) |
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| Diphenylamine(aromatic amine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Diphenylbutadiene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylbutane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylcyclobutane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylmethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylpentane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylpropane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Diphenylthiophene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Disulfoton | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate pesticide. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| DithionTEDPSulfotepp(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| EndosulfanEndosulfan I, IIEndosulphan sulphate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine pesticide. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| EndrinEndrin aldehydeEndrin Ketone | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine pesticide. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| EthopropEthoprophos | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Ethyl acetate | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means ethyl acetate;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (e) ethyl acetate; inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (e) ethyl acetate;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [BoP specified list of solvents], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: (f) ethyl acetate;  | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (k) ethyl acetate;  | Anosmia(19/2021) |
| Ethyl benzene | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: ethyl benzene; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
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| Ethyl chlorideChloroethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Ethyl methanesulfonate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Ethyl p-nitrophenyl benzenethiophosphonate EPN(organophosphate) | See organophosphates. |  |
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| Ethylene dichlorideDichloroethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| FenchlorfosRonnel(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| Fenitrothion(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Fensulfothion(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Fenthion(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Fluoranthene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Fluorene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Fluoride | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP except as an inability factor for dental caries.  |  |
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| Fluorine | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Formaldehyde | inhaling formaldehyde for a cumulative total of at least 750 hours: (a) at a level of at least one part per million; or (b) resulting in sensory irritation of the eyes or nose; at least 15 years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the nasopharynx; | Malignant neoplasm of the nasopharynx(9,10/2020) |
| experiencing acute, symptomatic poisoning from a neurotoxic substance from the specified list of neurotoxic substances within the 30 days before the clinical onset of anosmia;***specified list of neurotoxic substances*** means: (d) formaldehyde.inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (m) formaldehyde; | Anosmia(19, 20/2021) |
| having the affected area of skin exposed to an allergen within the two weeks before the clinical onset /worsening of allergic contact dermatitis;***allergen*** means a substance which, when present in an area of skin, is capable of producing an immune response and inflammation. Examples of allergens include: (formaldehyde or formaldehyde releasers (including quaternium-15).  | Allergic contact dermatitis(1, 2/2021) |
| Furans | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon from the specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical onset/worsening of chloracne;***specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic*** ***hydrocarbons*** means:(a) azobenzenes, including 3,3',4,4'-tetrachloroazobenzene;(b) azoxybenzenes, including 3,4,3',4'-tetrachloroazoxybenzene;(c) dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);(d) o-dichlorobenzene;(e) polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs);(f) polybromodibenzofurans, including tetrabromodibenzofuran;(g) polychlorodibenzofurans (PCDFs) as specified;(h) polychlorodibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) as specified;(i) polychloronaphthalenes, including pentachloronaphthalene (Halowax1013) and hexachloronaphthalene (HCN);(j) polychromonaphthalenes; or(k) triazoloquinoxalines.***polychlorodibenzofurans (PCDFs) as specified*** means: (a) 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF); (b) pentachlorodibenzofurans (PeCDFs); (c) haemachlorodibenzofurans; (d) hexachlorodibenzofurans (HxCDFs); (e) heptachlorodibenzofurans (HpCDFs); (f) octachlorodibenzofurans (OCDFs); or (g) trichlorodibenzofurans. | Chloracne (62, 63/2020) |
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| GuthionAzinophos methyl | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate pesticide. See organophosphates. |  |
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| HeptachlorHeptachlor epoxide(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine pesticide. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| Heptane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Hexachlorobenzene(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| Hexachlorobutadiene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| HexachlorocyclohexaneBenzene hexachlorideGamma- benzene hexachloride (Lindane)(organochlorine) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with lindane on more days than not for a cumulative period of at least six months [one year BOP], at least five years before the clinical onset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma;***lindane*** means a complex synthetic mixture in which the gamma-isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane is present. | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (90, 91/2018) |
| See also organochlorines.  |  |
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| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
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| Hexachloroethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Hexachloropropene(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines. |  |
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| Hexaethylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Hexane | for substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder only: inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a specified organic solvent, in an unventilated and confined space, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, within the two years before the clinical onset of bipolar disorder, and where the exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of bipolar disorder occurred within the one year of cessation;***specified organic solvent*** means one of the following: (a) n-hexane; | Bipolar disorder (53/2018) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: n-hexane;  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a volatile substance from the specified list, in an unventilated and confined space:(i) on at least 30 occasions within a continuous period of six months before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; and(ii) where contact with a volatile substance from the specified list has ceased, the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy has occurred within three months of cessation; ***a volatile substance from the specified list*** means: (b) n-hexane;  | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
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| HexanoneMethyl butyl ketone (MBK) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| IodomethaneMethyl iodide | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Indeno (1,2,3-c, d) pyrene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Iron | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP except as a specified industrial or manufacturing process, iron-oxide, iron chelating therapy, iron deficiency or overload. |  |
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| Irritant substance | having ocular or periocular exposure to an irritant substance within the 24 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of conjunctivitis;***irritant substance*** means a chemical which causes an inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. | Conjunctivitis (76, 77/2020) |
| having the affected area of skin exposed to an irritant within the three days before the clinical onset/worsening of irritant contact dermatitis;***irritant*** means a chemical substance or physical agent which, when it comes into contact with an area of skin, is capable of producing direct tissue injury and inflammation. It does not include heat, cold, friction, solar radiation or other forms of radiation. Examples of irritants include: (a) cleansers (including soap and alcohol based hand rubs); (b) detergents (including sodium lauryl sulphate); (c) oils and coolants; (d) fuels; (e) solvents; (f) food (including citrus fruits); (g) alkalis (including wet cement or lime); (h) pesticides (including insect repellent); (i) adhesives (including epoxy resins); (j) tear gas or smokescreens; (k) fibreglass; | Irritant contact dermatitis(3, 4/2021) |
| being exposed to an immunologic or non-immunologic stimulus within the 24 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of asthma;***immunologic or non-immunologic stimulus*** means an allergenic or irritant substance, an activity or an environment that can cause inflammation of the airways and bronchial hyperresponsiveness. Note: Examples of immunologic or non-immunologic stimuli include: (g) irritant gases (including mustard gas).  | Asthma (31, 32/2021) |
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| Isophorone | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| IsopropylbenzeneCumene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Isopropyl toluene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Isosafrole | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Jet fuel | inhaling fumes from jet fuel or having cutaneous contact with jet fuel:1. for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of toxic vestibulopathy, and
2. where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of toxic vestibulopathy has occurred within one year of cessation;

***fumes*** means combustion products, aerosols, vapours or dust arising through industrial processes or from workplace practices that involve the refining, manufacture or use of the stated material. | Toxic vestibulopathy(88, 89/2020) |
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| Lead | being exposed to lead as specified before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of malignant neoplasm of X, where the first exposure to lead occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;***being exposed to lead as specified*** means:(a) engaging in lead risk work as specified for at least two years; or(b) having a blood lead level of at least 40 micrograms per decilitre; or(c) having lead nephropathy.***lead risk work as specified*** means work that exposes a worker to:(a) lead particulates, lead dust or lead fumes; or(b) molten alloys containing lead; or(c) lead included in batteries or parts of batteries; or(d) lead based spray paint.Note: Examples of work that may expose a worker to lead include, but are not limited to, soldering; abrasive blasting or water jet treatment of surfaces coated in lead based paint; removing paint from old houses, ships or bridges; plumbing work; cleaning up or sifting through the remains of a fire; radiator repair work; machining metals or alloys containing lead; and welding leaded steel. | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83/2019) |
| being poisoned with an agent as specified within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; ***being poisoned with an agent as specified*** means having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with one of the following agents: (j) inorganic lead; | Peripheral neuropathy(74, 75/2014) |
| being poisoned with a specified metal, as demonstrated by clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence, at the time of the clinical onset of an epileptic seizure;***a specified metal***means: (a) lead; | Epileptic seizure(77, 78/2013) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals, or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals, for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of metals*** means: (c) lead; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: lead or fumes containing lead; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism, then that onset/worsening occurred within 2 years of cessation; ***fumes*** means combustion products, aerosols, vapours or dust arising through industrial processes or from workplace practices that involve the refining, manufacture or use of the stated material.***specified list of metals*** means: (b) lead.  | Hypogonadism (73/2021) |
| having lead nephropathy before the clinical onset/worsening of gout; | Gout (59, 60/2019) |
|  |  |  |
| LindaneGamma-hexachlorcyclohexaneGamma- benzene hexachloride(organochlorine) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with lindane on more days than not for a cumulative period of at least six months [one year BOP], at least five years before the clinical onset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma;***lindane*** means a complex synthetic mixture in which the gamma-isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane is present. | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (90, 91/2018) |
|  |  |  |
| Malathion(organophosphate) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical from the specified list:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, within a consecutive period of ten years, before the clinical onset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma;***chemical from the specified list*** means: (c) malathion; | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (90/2018) |
| See organophosphates. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Manganese | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (i) manganese or fumes containing manganese; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
| being exposed to manganese as specified for a cumulative period of at least 250 [500 BOP] hours, within the ten years before the clinical onset/worsening of secondary parkinsonism;***being exposed to manganese*** as specified means: (c) inhaling dust containing manganese. | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55, 56/2016) |
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| Magnesium | being treated with a drug from a class of drugs from Specified List of Drugs No. 3 at the time of the clinical worsening of myasthenia gravis;***Specified List of Drugs No. 3*** means any of the following drugs (including where those drugs are contained in preparations): (x) magnesium sulphate; | Myasthenia gravis(75, 76/2015) |
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| Mercury | being treated with a drug specified in the Schedule 2 - Drugs of this Instrument within the six months before the clinical onset of aplastic anaemia;**Schedule 2 – Drugs: Specified drugs:** 33. mercury.  | Aplastic anaemia(58, 59/2020) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset/worsening of hypogonadism, then that onset/worsening occurred within 2 years of cessation; ***fumes*** means combustion products, aerosols, vapours or dust arising through industrial processes or from workplace practices that involve the refining, manufacture or use of the stated material.***specified list of metals*** means: (c) mercury.  | Hypogonadism (73/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (j) mercury; | Sensorineural hearing loss(98/2019) |
| being poisoned with an agent as specified within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***being poisoned with an agent as specified*** means having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with one of the following agents: (k) mercury; | Peripheral neuropathy(74, 75/2014) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals, or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals, for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of metals*** means: (d) mercury;  | Anosmia(19/2021) |
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| Methane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Methanol | ingesting an agent from the specified list of agents and experiencing acute toxicity within the seven days before the clinical onset of acute pancreatitis;***specified list of agents*** means: (c) methyl alcohol; | Acute pancreatitis(5, 6/2020) |
| inhaling or ingesting methanol or ethylene glycol, and having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of methanol or ethylene glycol intoxication, within the three months before the clinical onset/worsening of secondary parkinsonism; | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism(55, 56/2016) |
|  |  |  |
| Methoxychlor | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but an organochlorine. See organochlorines.  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl butyl ketone (MBK)Hexanone | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a volatile substance from the specified list, in an unventilated and confined space:(i) on at least 30 occasions within a continuous period of six months before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; and(ii) where contact with a volatile substance from the specified list has ceased, the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy has occurred within three months of cessation;***a volatile substance from the specified list*** means: (c) methyl n-butyl ketone (MNBK); | Peripheral neuropathy (74/2014) |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl chlorideChloromethane | inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (j) chloromethane;  | Anosmia(19/2021) |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl isobutyl ketoneMIBK4-methyl-2-pentanone(organic solvent) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methylcholanthrene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methylene chlorideDichloromethane | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means: dichloromethane;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BoP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (d) dichloromethane;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: (d) dichloromethane;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: (d) dichloromethane:  | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/021) |
|  |  |  |
| 1-Methyl-4 ethyl benzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)Butanone  | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (k) methyl ethyl ketone (MEK);  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98/2019) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (r) methyl ethyl ketone:  | Anosmia (19/20201) |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl iodideIodomethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl methanesulfonate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate | inhaling the specific antigen responsible for the hypersensitivity pneumonitis before the clinical onset of hypersensitivity pneumonitis;inhaling the specific antigen responsible for the hypersensitivity pneumonitis within the 30 days before the clinical worsening of hypersensitivity pneumonitis;***specific antigen responsible for the hypersensitivity pneumonitis*** means the antigen which the available clinical or laboratory evidence implicates as the cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis in the patient.Note 1: Examples of sources of antigens responsible for causing hypersensitivity pneumonitis include, but are not limited to: (f) polyurethane varnishes and lacquers containing toluene diisocyanate or methylene diphenyl diisocyanate; | Hypersensitivity pneumonitis(7,8/2020) |
|  |  |  |
| 2-methylnaphthalene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methylphenolo-cresol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| Methyl propyl ketonePentanone  | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| MethylstyreneIsopropenylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Mevinphos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| Mineral oils | RH SOP: having cutaneous contact of the affected site with an agent from the specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 hours, before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin; and(b) the first cutaneous contact occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin;***specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*** means: (g) untreated or mildly treated mineral oils.BOP SOP: for non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the scrotum only, having cutaneous contact of the affected site with shale oil, untreated or mildly treated mineral oils, or soot during the cleaning of chimneys orflues:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 hours, before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin; and(b) the first cutaneous contact occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin;***untreated or mildly treated mineral oils*** means chemical substances prepared from naturally occurring crude petroleum oil, and which have not been highly or severely refined to remove polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by processes of solvent extraction or hydro treatment. This definition includes lubricant products such as engine oils, transmission fluids, gear oils, hydraulic fluids and metalworking fluids; and non-lubricant products such as agricultural spray oils, printing inks, and tyre oil, but excludes cosmetic,pharmaceutical and food products. | Non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin(7, 8/2016) |
| Untreated or mildly treated mineral oils contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Naled(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Naphthalene(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent that causes oxidation of haemoglobin, within the two days before the clinical onset/worsening of methaemoglobinaemia;Note: Chemicals that cause methaemoglobinaemia include, but are not limited to, aniline and its derivatives (for example, found in dyes); naphthalene (for example, found in mothballs); … | Methaemoglobinaemia(17, 18/2019) |
| See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1-naphthylamine | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2-naphthylamine | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine from the specified list of aromatic amines:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 [2 000 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;Note 1: Inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine does not include exposure due to cigarette smoke or hair dyes.***specified list of aromatic amines*** means: (a) 2-naphthylamine; | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92, 93/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
|  |  |  |
| Nickel | having the affected area of skin exposed to an allergen within the two weeks before the clinical onset/worsening of allergic contact dermatitis; ***allergen*** means a substance which, when present in an area of skin, is capable of producing an immune response and inflammation. Examples of allergens include: (j) nickel in uniform buttons; | Allergic contact dermatitis(1, 2/2021) |
| inhaling fumes, vapours or dusts of a metal or metalloid from the specified list:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 3 500 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes, vapours or dusts occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung;***a metal or metalloid from the specified list*** means: (e) mixtures that include nickel metal and nickel compounds; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014) |
| being poisoned with a specified metal, as demonstrated by clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence, at the time of the clinical onset of an epileptic seizure;***a specified metal*** means: (b) nickel; | Epileptic seizure (77, 78/2013) |
| inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals, or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals, for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of metals*** means: (e) nickel;  | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Nitrate | ingesting food or fluid contaminated by excess levels of nitrates or nitrites, within the two days before the clinical onset/worsening of methaemoglobinaemia; | Methaemoglobinaemia(17, 18/2019) |
|  |  |  |
| Nitrite | ingesting food or fluid contaminated by excess levels of nitrates or nitrites, within the two days before the clinical onset/worsening of methaemoglobinaemia; | Methaemoglobinaemia(17, 18/2019) |
| inhaling isopropyl nitrite within the two weeks before the clinical onset of toxic retinopathy; | Toxic retinopathy(19, 20/2018) |
|  |  |  |
| Nitroaniline | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. Note that this chemical is an aromatic amine, and there are some specified aromatic amines in the SOPs for malignant neoplasm of the bladder, and for renal pelvis and ureter, but this chemical is not in the specified list.  |  |
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| Nitrobenzene(aromatic amine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
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| Nitrophenol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Nitrosamine-n-diethylamine-n-nitrosodi-n-butylamine-n-nitrosodi-n-propylamine-n-nitrosomorpholine-n-nitrosopiperidine-n-nitrosopyrrolidine | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP.  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Nitro-o-toluidine(aromatic amine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Organic solvents | inhaling an organic solvent or having cutaneous contact with an organic solvent on more days than not for a continuous period of at least one year before the clinical onset of multiple sclerosis;***organic solvent*** means:(a) aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent;(b) aromatic hydrocarbon solvent;(c) chlorinated organic solvent; or(d) oxygenated organic solvent. | Multiple sclerosis(11/2020) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (s) organic solvents; | Anosmia (19/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an organic solvent in an unventilated and confined space: (a) for an average of at least 2 hours per week; and (b) for at least 1 year within the 5 years before the clinical worsening of IgA nephropathy;***organic solvent*** means: (a) aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent; (b) aromatic hydrocarbon solvent; (c) chlorinated organic solvent; or (d) oxygenated organic solvent. | IgA nephropathy (63, 64/2021) |
| having at least three episodes of acute volatile substance intoxication within the 30 days before the clinical onset of rapidly progressive crescentic glomerulonephritis;***acute volatile substance intoxication*** means an onset of clinically significant behavioural or psychological changes where:(a) such changes are coincident upon short-term, high-dose exposure to anorganic solvent; and(b) the changes are accompanied by two or more of the following signs orsymptoms:(i) blurred vision or diplopia;(ii) depressed reflexes;(iii) dizziness;(iv) euphoria;(v) generalised muscle weakness;(vi) incoordination;(vii) lethargy;(viii) nystagmus;(ix) psychomotor retardation;(x) slurred speech;(xi) stupor or coma;(xii) tremor; or(xiii) unsteady gait; and(c) the changes or signs or symptoms are not attributable to another medical condition and are not better explained by another disorder of mental health.Note 1: Examples of clinically significant behavioural or psychological changes include, but are notlimited to, belligerence, aggressiveness, apathy and impaired judgement.inhaling or absorbing an organic solvent for at least one hour per week for at least the three months before the clinical onset of rapidly progressive crescentic glomerulonephritis;***organic solvent*** means:(a) aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent; or(b) aromatic hydrocarbon solvent; or(c) chlorinated organic solvent; or(d) oxygenated organic solvent. | Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis(45/2019) |
| having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means: a) bromomethane; [RH only](b) butane;(c) carbon disulphide; (d) dichloromethane; [RH only] (e) dichloroethane; (f) ethyl acetate; [RH only](g) petrol;(h) styrene; (j) tetrachloroethylene; [RH only](k) toluene; (l) trichloroethylene; (m) white spirit; or [RH only](n) xylene.having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents [***BoP ***specified list of solvents]*** means: (a) bromomethane; [RH only](b) carbon disulphide;(c) dichloromethane; [RH only] (d) dichloroethane; (e) ethyl acetate; [RH only](f) styrene; (h) tetrachloroethylene; [RH only](i) toluene; (j) trichloroethylene; (k) white spirit; or [RH only](l) xylene.inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [ specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents [***BoP ***specified list of solvents]*** means: (a) bromomethane; [RH only](b) carbon disulphide;(c) dichloromethane; [RH only] (d) dichloroethane; (e) ethyl acetate; [RH only](f) styrene; (h) tetrachloroethylene; [RH only](i) toluene; (j) trichloroethylene; (k) white spirit; or [RH only](l) xylene.having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: (a) bromomethane; [RH only](b) carbon disulphide;(c) chloromethane; [RH only additional to this factor only](d) dichloromethane; [RH only] (e) dichloroethane; (f) ethyl acetate; [RH only](g) ethylene glycol; [RH only additional to this factor only](h) styrene; (j) tetrachloroethylene; [RH only](k) toluene; (l) trichloroethylene; (m) white spirit; or [RH only](n) xylene. | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| for reactive airways dysfunction syndrome only, inhaling very high concentrations of a substance with irritant properties, where such inhalation has resulted in acute toxic lower respiratory tract effects, within the 24 hours before the clinical onset of reactive airways dysfunction syndrome; Note 1: Irritant substances that cause reactive airways dysfunction syndrome include: (a) acids (including acetic and hydrochloric acids); (b) alkalis (including ammonia and hydrazine); (c) biocides (including formalin and fumigating agents); (d) fumes (including diesel exhaust and fire smoke); (e) gases (including chlorine and sulphur dioxide); (f) halogenated derivatives (including trifluoromethane and chlorofluorocarbons); (g) solvents (including perchloroethylene); and (h) sprays (including paints and floor sealant). | Asthma (31, 32/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an organic solvent from the specified list of organic solvents for a cumulative period of at least 2 000 hours within a period of ten consecutive years, before the clinical onset/worsening of systemic sclerosis;***specified list of organic solvents*** means: (a) aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents; (b) aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; (c) chlorinated organic solvents; (d) oxygenated organic solvents; or (e) white spirits. | Systemic sclerosis(25/2018) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a specified organic solvent, on more days than not, for a cumulative period of at least six months within the two years before the clinical onset/worsening of erectile dysfunction;***a specified organic solvent*** means: (a) a ketone; (b) an acetate; (c) an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent; or (d) carbon disulphide; | Erectile dysfunction(43/2013) |
| for substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder only: taking a drug, or a drug from a class of drugs, from the specified list of drugs, within the 14 days before the clinical onset of bipolar disorder;***specified list of drugs*** includes inhalants***inhalants*** means breathable chemicals that produce psychoactive vapours or fumes and include organic solvents, aerosols and anaesthetics.***organic solvents*** means: (a) aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents; or (b) aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; or (c) chlorinated organic solvents; or (d) oxygenated organic solvents.for substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder only: inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a specified organic solvent, in an unventilated and confined space, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, within the two years before the clinical onset of bipolar disorder, and where the exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of bipolar disorder occurred within the one year of cessation;***specified organic solvent*** means one of the following: (a) n-hexane; (b) 3-methylpentane; or (c) 2-methylpentane | Bipolar disorder(53/2018) |
|  |  |  |
| Organochlorines* Aldrin
* chlordane
* chlorophenyl phenyl ether
* 4,4-DDD
* 4,4-DDE
* 4,4-DDT
* dichlorodiphenyl dichloroethylene
* dichlorodiphenyl dichloroethane
* dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane
* dichlorvos
* dieldrin
* endosulfan
* endosulfan I & II
* endosulfan sulphate
* endrin
* endrin aldehyde
* endrin ketone
* gamma- hexachlorocyclohexane
* gamma – benzene hexachloride
* heptachlor
* heptachlor epoxide
* hexachlorobenzene
* hexachlorobutadiene
* hexachlorocyclopentadiene
* hexachloropropene
* Lindane
* methoxychlor
* pentachlorobenzene
* pentachloronitrobenzene
* pentachlorophenol
 | RH:inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a herbicide or insecticide from the specified list of herbicides and insecticides, on at least 30 days within the six months before the clinical onset of aplastic anaemia; ***specified list of herbicides and insecticides*** means: (b) an organochlorine insecticide; | Aplastic anaemia (58/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a neurotoxic substance, or a food or compound containing a neurotoxic substance, within the 24 hours before the clinical onset of an epileptic seizure, and(i) other signs and symptoms of poisoning are present; and(ii) where multiple seizures occur, the first seizure occurred within the 24 hours of inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with the neurotoxic substance, or a food or compound containing the neurotoxic substance; ***a neurotoxic substance or a food or compound containing a neurotoxic substance*** means: (g) organochlorine insecticide; | Epileptic seizure (77, 78/2013)  |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a pesticide from the specified list of pesticides, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, before the clinical onset/worsening of Parkinson's disease;***specified list of pesticides*** means: (b) an organochlorine insecticide; | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55/2016) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with DDT: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 1,000 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the pancreas; and (b) where the first exposure occurred at least 5 years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the pancreas;***DDT*** means a complex synthetic mixture in which para,para'- dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane predominates. ***inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with DDT*** means: (a) being involved in the manufacture of DDT; or (b) being sprayed with DDT; or (c) cleaning or maintaining equipment used to apply DDT; or (d) decanting or spraying DDT; or (e) wearing or handling clothes treated or contaminated with DDT. | Malignant neoplasm of the pancreas(103/2021) |
|  |  |  |
| Organophosphates* azinophos methyl
* chlorpyrifos
* coumaphos
* demeton-O
* demeton-S
* diazinon
* dibrom
* dichlorvos
* diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate
* dimethoate
* disulfoton
* dithion
* EPN
* ethoprop
* ethoprophos
* ethyl p-nitrophenyl benzenethiophosphonate
* fenchlorfos
* fenitrothion
* fensulfothion
* fenthion
* guthion
* leptophos
* malathion
* methamidophos
* methyl parathion
* mevinphos
* mipafox
* naled
* omethoate
* parathion
* phorate
* phosdrin
* profenfos
* prothiofos
* ronnel
* stirophos
* sulfotepp
* TEDP
* tetrachlorvinphos
* TOCP
* Tri-ortho-cresyl phosphate
* Trichlorfon
* trichlornate
 | RH SOP:inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a herbicide or insecticide from the specified list of herbicides and insecticides, on at least 30 days within the six months before the clinical onset of aplastic anaemia; ***specified list of herbicides and insecticides*** means: (c) an organophosphate insecticide; orBOP SOP:inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an organophosphate insecticide on at least 45 days within the six months before the clinical onset of aplastic anaemia; | Aplastic anaemia (58, 59/2020) |
| ingesting an agent from the specified list of agents and experiencing acute toxicity within the seven days before the clinical onset of acute pancreatitis;***specified list of agents*** means: (d) organophosphorous insecticide; | Acute pancreatitis(5, 6/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a neurotoxic substance, or a food or compound containing a neurotoxic substance, within the 24 hours before the clinical onset of an epileptic seizure, and(i) other signs and symptoms of poisoning are present; and(ii) where multiple seizures occur, the first seizure occurred within the 24 hours of inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with the neurotoxic substance, or a food or compound containing the neurotoxic substance; ***a neurotoxic substance or a food or compound containing a neurotoxic substance*** means: (h) organophosphates; | Epileptic seizure (77, 78/2013)  |
| for angina, acute myocardial infarction or sudden death from ischaemic heart disease only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the seven days before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease;***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are: acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea.***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos, EPN (ethyl p-nitrophenyl theonobenzenephosphonate), leptophos, methamidophos, mipafox (diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate), omethoate, parathion, TOCP (tri-ortho-cresyl phosphate), trichlorfon and trichlornat. | Ischaemic heart disease (1, 2/2016) |
| having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical worsening of Parkinson's disease or secondary parkinsonism;***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea.***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos, EPN, leptophos, methamidophos, mipafox (diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate), omethoate, parathion, TOCP (tri-orthocresyl phosphate), trichlorfon and trichlornat.inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a pesticide from the specified list of pesticides, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, before the clinical onset/worsening of Parkinson's disease;***specified list of pesticides*** means: (c) an organophosphorus ester; | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55, 56/2016) |
| for substance/medication-induced depressive disorder only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical onset of depressive disorder; having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical worsening of depressive disorder; ***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos, EPN (ethyl p-nitrophenyl theonobenzenephosphonate), leptophos, methamidophos, mipafox (diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate), omethoate, parathion, TOCP (tri-orthocresyl phosphate), trichlorfon and trichlornat.***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Depressive disorder (83/2015)  |
| having acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester or a carbamate pesticide within the six weeks before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos, EPN (ethyl p-nitrophenyl theonobenzenephosphonate), leptophos, methamidophos, mipafox (diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate), omethoate, parathion, TOCP (tri-orthocresyl phosphate), trichlorfon and trichlornat.***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
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| Paraquat | having paraquat poisoning within the 6 months before the clinical onset/worsening of fibrosing interstitial lung disease;***paraquat*** means a dipyridilium compound whose dichloride and dimethylsulphate salts are used as contact herbicides. | Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a herbicide or insecticide from the specified list of herbicides and insecticides, on at least 30 days within the six months before the clinical onset of aplastic anaemia;***specified list of herbicides and insecticides*** means: (d) paraquat. | Aplastic anaemia(58/2020) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a chemical agent that causes oxidation of haemoglobin, within the two days before the clinical onset/worsening of methaemoglobinaemia; Note: Chemicals that cause methaemoglobinaemia include, but are not limited to, aniline and its derivatives (for example, found in dyes); naphthalene (for example, found in mothballs); nitrobenzenes (for example, found in solvents and paints); nitrogen oxide (for example, found in smoke from fires); paraquat (for example, found in herbicides); and chlorates, nitrates and nitrotoluenes (for example, found in explosives). | Methaemoglobinaemia(17, 18/2019) |
| inhaling vapours, gases or fumes of a chemical agent from the specified list of chemical agents: (a) resulting in signs and symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory damage requiring medical attention within 48 hours after exposure; and (b) the persistence of respiratory symptoms and signs for at least one week after exposure, within the two years [five years for worsening] before the clinical onset/worsening of bronchiectasis;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: (e) paraquat; | Bronchiectasis(30, 31/2017) |
| for Parkinson's disease only: (a) inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a pesticide from the specified list of pesticides, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, before the clinical onset of Parkinson's disease;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a pesticide from the specified list of pesticides, for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours, within the ten years before the clinical worsening of Parkinson's disease or secondary parkinsonism;***specified list of pesticides*** means: (d) paraquat; | Parkinson’s disease and secondary parkinsonism(55/2016) |
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| ParathionMethyl parathion(organophosphate) | for substance/medication-induced depressive disorder only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical onset of depressive disorder; having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the 30 days before the clinical worsening of depressive disorder;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides …, parathion,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Depressive disorder (83/2015)  |
| having acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester or a carbamate pesticide within the six weeks before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***an organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides …, parathion,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which start to occur within 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs include acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
| for angina, acute myocardial infarction or sudden death from ischaemic heart disease only: having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the seven days before the clinical onset/worsening of ischaemic heart disease;***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides …, parathion,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are: acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea; | Ischaemic heart disease (1, 2/2016) |
| having an episode of acute cholinergic poisoning from exposure to an organophosphorus ester within the three months [six weeks BOP] before the clinical worsening of Parkinson's disease or secondary parkinsonism;***organophosphorus ester*** means an agent used to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, and includes the organophosphate pesticides …, parathion,…***acute cholinergic poisoning*** means symptoms and signs due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity which occur within the 24 hours following exposure. These symptoms and signs are acute paralysis, overwhelming bronchial secretions, bradycardia, gastrointestinal distress, miosis, lacrimation or diarrhoea. | Parkinson’s disease and secondary Parkinsonism (55, 56/2016) |
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| Pentachlorobenzene(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines. |  |
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| Pentachloroethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| PentachloronitrobenzeneQuintozene(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines. |  |
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| Pentachlorophenols(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. Mentioned in SOPs with respect to dioxin contamination associated with this chemical agent. See Dioxins. |  |
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| Pentanone Methyl propyl ketone | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Petrol | having substance use disorder involving a substance from the specified list at the time of the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***a substance from the specified list*** means: (d) petrol; | Peripheral neuropathy(74, 75/2014) |
| having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means: (g) petrol; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
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| Petroleum | inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (t) petroleum;  | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Phenacetin | consuming a total of at least one kilogram of phenacetin in a phenacetin-containing analgesic before the clinical onset of analgesic nephropathy;consuming an average of at least one gram per day of phenacetin in a phenacetin-containing analgesic for a continuous period of at least two years before the clinical onset of analgesic nephropathy;***phenacetin*** means an aniline derivative that has analgesic and antipyretic properties, and was formerly used as a constituent of several over-the-counter compound analgesic medications, including Bex or Vincent's powder, Empirin Compound and Bromo seltzer. Phenacetin is also known as acetophenetidin, aceto-p-phenetidide, acetylphenetidin, phenacetinum, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl) acetamide, p-ethoxyacetanilide, or CAS 62-44-2. | Analgesic nephropathy(77, 78/2016) |
| consuming a total of at least 50 [100 BOP] grams of phenacetin at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis or ureter;consuming a total of at least 100 [250 BOP] grams of phenacetin at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the bladder;***phenacetin*** means an aniline derivative that has analgesic and antipyretic properties, that was formerly used as a constituent of several over-the-counter compound analgesic medications, including Bex or Vincent's powder, Empirin Compound and Bromo seltzer. | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter (92, 93/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
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| Phenanthrene(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| Phenol | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, except as part of a medical procedure (phenol injection) for trigeminal neuropathy. |  |
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| Phenyl etherDiphenyl ether | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Phenylnaphthalene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Photoallergen | for photoallergic contact dermatitis only, having the affected area of skin exposed to light in the presence of a photoallergen within the five days before the clinical onset of photoallergic contact dermatitis;***photoallergen*** means a substance which, when present in an area of skin which is exposed to light, is capable of producing an immune response and inflammation. Note: Examples of a photoallergen include UV absorbers in sunscreens and cosmetics (octocrylene, benzophenones, cinnamates, para-aminobenzoic acid derivatives), topical non-steroidal antiinflammatory agents (ketoprofen, piroxicam), fragrance chemicals (methyl coumarins, musk ambrette) and antimicrobials (fentichlor, hexachlorophene). | Photocontact dermatitis (Nos 82, 83 of 2020) |
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| Phototoxic agent | having the affected area of skin exposed to light in the presence of a phototoxic agent within the 48 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of photocontact dermatitis;***phototoxic agent*** means a topical substance which, when present in an area of skin which is exposed to light, is capable of producing direct tissue injury and inflammation. Note: Examples of a phototoxic agent include coal tar cream, fluorouracil cream, sap of fig trees, lime or lemon juice, cosmetic products, PUVA and photodynamic topical therapy. | Photocontact dermatitis (Nos 82, 83 of 2020) |
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| Phthalate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Phthalic anhydride | inhaling the specific antigen responsible for the hypersensitivity pneumonitis before the clinical onset of hypersensitivity pneumonitis;inhaling the specific antigen responsible for the hypersensitivity pneumonitis within the 30 days before the clinical worsening of hypersensitivity pneumonitis;***specific antigen responsible for the hypersensitivity pneumonitis*** means the antigen which the available clinical or laboratory evidence implicates as the cause of hypersensitivity pneumonitis in the patient.Note 1: Examples of sources of antigens responsible for causing hypersensitivity pneumonitis include, but are not limited to: (g) heated epoxy resin or dyes containing phthalic anhydride; | Hypersensitivity pneumonitis(7,8/2020) |
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| Phorate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates.  |  |
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| Phosdrin(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Polychlorinated biphenyls PCBs | for uveal melanoma of the eye only: (b) having exposure to transformer or capacitor oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls, on an average of at least two times per month, for a cumulative period of at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the eye; | Malignant neoplasm of the eye (27/2018) |
| being poisoned with an agent as specified within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***being poisoned with an agent as specified*** means having clinical, haematological or biochemical evidence of poisoning with one of the following agents: (a) a polychlorinated biphenyl; | Peripheral neuropathy(74, 75/2014) |
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| Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons* acenaphthylene
* anthracene
* benz(a)anthracene
* benzo(a)pyrene
* benzo(b)fluoranthene
* benzo(k)fluoranthene
* benzo(g,hi,i)perylene
* chrysene
* dibenz(a,h)anthracene
* dimethylbenz(a)anthracene
* fluorene
* fluorene
* indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene
* methylcholanthrene
* naphthalene
* phenanthrene
* pyrene
 | having cutaneous contact of the affected site with an agent from the specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 hours, before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin; and(b) the first cutaneous contact occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin;***specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*** means:(a) coal tar pitch during paving and roofing;(b) concentrated coal tar distillates during coal tar distillation;(c) creosote;(d) molten bitumen during roofing and mastic-asphalt work;(e) shale oil;(f) soot during the cleaning of chimneys or flues; or(g) untreated or mildly treated mineral oils.***untreated or mildly treated mineral oils*** means chemical substances prepared from naturally occurring crude petroleum oil, and which have not been highly or severely refined to remove polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonsby processes of solvent extraction or hydro treatment. This definition includes lubricant products such as engine oils, transmission fluids, gear oils, hydraulic fluids and metalworking fluids; and non-lubricant products such asagricultural spray oils, printing inks, and tyre oil, but excludes cosmetic, pharmaceutical and food products. | Non-melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin (8/2016) |
| RH SOP:inhaling fumes of a chemical substance from the specified list involving exposure to high levels of volatile polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; ***a chemical substance from the specified list*** means:(a) coal tar pitch or concentrated coal tar distillates;(b) creosote; or(c) molten bitumen during roofing and mastic-asphalt work;BOP SOP:inhaling fumes of coal tar pitch or concentrated coal tar distillates involving exposure to high levels of volatile polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons:(i) for a cumulative period of at least 3 500 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and(ii) where the first inhalation of fumes occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; | Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, through work involving the specified industrial or manufacturing process 1:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 [3 500 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;***specified industrial or manufacturing process 1*** means:(a) aluminium production; or(b) coal gasification; or(c) iron or steel foundries or smelters.inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons:(a) for a cumulative period of at least 1 500 [3 500 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; and(b) where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X;***specified list of agents containing high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*** means:(a) coal tar pitch during paving and roofing;(b) concentrated coal tar distillates during coal tar distillation; [RH](c) creosote; [RH](d) soot during the cleaning of chimneys or flues; or (e) untreated or mildly treated mineral oils. [RH] | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92, 93/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
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| Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon from the specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, within the six weeks before the clinical onset/worsening of chloracne;***specified list of polyhalogenated aromatic*** ***hydrocarbons*** means:(a) azobenzenes, including 3,3',4,4'-tetrachloroazobenzene;(b) azoxybenzenes, including 3,4,3',4'-tetrachloroazoxybenzene;(c) dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);(d) o-dichlorobenzene;(e) polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs);(f) polybromodibenzofurans, including tetrabromodibenzofuran;(g) polychlorodibenzofurans (PCDFs) as specified;(h) polychlorodibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs) as specified;(i) polychloronaphthalenes, including pentachloronaphthalene (Halowax1013) and hexachloronaphthalene (HCN);(j) polychromonaphthalenes; or(k) triazoloquinoxalines. | Chloracne (62,63/2020) |
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| Profenfos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Propenylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Propylbenzene | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: n-propylbenzene;  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
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| Prothiofos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Pyrene(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. See polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. |  |
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| QuintozenePentachloronitrobenzene(organochlorine) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organochlorine. See organochlorines. |  |
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| RonnelFenchlorfos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Safrole | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Selenium | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, except as a deficiency for cardiomyopathy. |  |
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| Silver | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| SulfoteppDithionTEDP(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Stilbene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| StirophosTetrachlorvinphos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Styrene | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a volatile substance from the specified list, in an unventilated and confined space:(i) on at least 30 occasions within a continuous period of six months before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; and(ii) where contact with a volatile substance from the specified list has ceased, the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy has occurred within three months of cessation;***a volatile substance from the specified list*** means: (f) styrene; | Peripheral neuropathy (74/2014) |
| having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means styrene;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: styrene;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: styrene;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: styrene; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: styrene;  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
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| TEDPSulfoteppDithion(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Tert-butylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Tetrachlorobenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Tetrachloroethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Tetrachloroethylene | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with tetrachloroethylene for a cumulative period of at least 1 000 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the oesophagus, where the first exposure occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the oesophagus; | Malignant neoplasm of the oesophagus (120/2015) |
| having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means: tetrachloroethylene;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: tetrachloroethylene;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: tetrachloroethylene;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: tetrachloroethylene; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with tetrachloroethylene for a cumulative period of at least 5 000 [10 000 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X, where the first exposure occurred at least five [ten] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of X; | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92, 93/2019)Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
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| Tetrachlorophenol | Mentioned in SOPs with respect to dioxin contamination associated with this chemical agent. See Dioxins.  |  |
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| TetrachlorvinphosStirophos(organophosphate) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but is an organophosphate. See organophosphates. |  |
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| Tetradecane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Tetraethylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Tin | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Toluene Methylbenzene | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means toluene;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: toluene; inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: toluene;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: toluene;  | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: toluene;  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (w) toluene;  | Anosmia(19/2021) |
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| Toluidine(aromatic amine) | inhaling fumes containing a high concentration of an aromatic amine from the specified list, or ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine from the specified list, for a cumulative period of at least 500 days within a continuous period of five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis or ureter, where the first exposure occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis or ureter; ***an aromatic amine from the specified list*** means: (d) ortho-toluidine; | Malignant neoplasm of the renal pelvis and ureter(92,93/2019) |
| inhaling fumes containing a high concentration of an aromatic amine from the specified list, or ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an aromatic amine from the specified list, excluding exposure to cigarette smoking and hair dyes, for a cumulative period of at least 250 days within a continuous period of five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the bladder, where the first exposure occurred at least ten years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the bladder;***an aromatic amine from the specified list*** means: (f) ortho-toluidine; | Malignant neoplasm of the bladder (83, 84/2019) |
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| 1,1-bis-p-Tolylethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Total petroleum hydrocarbons(TPH) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP, but the subcomponents hexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, fluorene, are separately listed in SOPs. |  |
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| TribromomethaneBromoform(trihalomethane) | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Tributylmethylether TBME | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. It is a mixture of isobutylene and methanol. |  |
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| Trichlorobenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. Organic solvent used to dissolve special materials such as oils, waxes, resins, greases and rubber. |  |
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| Trichloroethane | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a volatile substance from the specified list, in an unventilated and confined space:(i) on at least 30 occasions within a continuous period of six months before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy; and(ii) where contact with a volatile substance from the specified list has ceased, the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy has occurred within three months of cessation;***a volatile substance from the specified list*** means: (e) 1,1,1-trichloroethane;  | Peripheral neuropathy(74/2014) |
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| Trichloroethylene | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means trichloroethylene;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: trichloroethylene;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: trichloroethylene;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: trichloroethylene; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with trichloroethylene: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 1,000 hours, within a consecutive period of ten years, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the kidney; and (b) where the first exposure occurred at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the kidney; | Malignant neoplasm of the kidney (41, 42/2021) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (x) trichloroethylene; | Anosmia(19/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: trichloroethylene;  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
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| Trichlorofluoromethane | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Trichloronate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Trichloropropane | inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a specified chemical within the 30 days before the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***a specified chemical*** means: (c) trichloropropane; | Peripheral neuropathy (74, 75/2014) |
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| Trichloropropene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Triethylbenzene | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Trihalomethane* bromodichloromethane
* bromoform
* chlorodibromomethane
* chloroform
* dibromochloromethane
* tribromomethane
* trichloromethane
 | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Trimethybenzene TMB | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Vanadium | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Vinyl acetate | Not specifically mentioned in a SOP. |  |
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| Vinyl chloride | inhaling a cumulative dose of at least 500 ppm-years of gaseous vinyl chloride before the clinical onset/worsening of cirrhosis of the liver; | Cirrhosis of the liver (1/2017) |
| inhaling a cumulative dose of at least 200 ppm-years of gaseous vinyl chloride at least two [five BOP] years before the clinical onset of soft tissue sarcoma; | Soft tissue sarcoma (5, 6/2015) |
| RH SOP only:inhaling a cumulative dose of at least 1 250 ppm-years of gaseous vinyl chloride at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the liver;***ppm-years*** means parts per million multiplied by years of exposure.RH and BoP SOPs:inhaling gaseous vinyl chloride for a cumulative period of at least 5 000 [10 000 BOP] hours while working in the production or processing of vinyl chloride monomer or polyvinyl chloride, at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the liver; | Malignant neoplasm of the Liver (31, 33/2020) |
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| Volatile organic compounds* azobenzene
* benzene
* benzyl alcohol
* bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane
* bis (2-chloroisoprophyl) ether
* bromodichloromethane
* bromoform
* bromomethane
* butanone (MEK)
* carbon disulphide
* carbon tetrachloride
* chloroethane
* chloroform
* chloromethane
* chlorotoluene
* dichlorobenzene
* dichloroethane
* dichloromethane
* dichloropropane
* ethanol
* ethylbenzene
* hexachloroethane
* hexane
* hexanone
* isophorone
* isopropyl toluene
* pentanone
* pentachloroethane
* styrene
* tert-butylbenzene
* tetrachloroethane
* tetrachloroethylene
* tetrachlorobenzene
* toluene
* tributylmethylether
* trichlorobenzene
* trichloroethylene
* trichloropropane
* trihalomethane
* trimethylbenzene
* vinyl chloride
* xylene
 | Not specifically mentioned in the SOP, but the individual chemicals may be mentioned. See individual chemicals. |  |
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| White spirit | having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means white spirit;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: white spirit;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: white spirit;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: white spirit; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
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| Xylene | having substance use disorder involving a substance from the specified list at the time of the clinical onset of peripheral neuropathy;***a substance from the specified list*** means: (f) xylene; | Peripheral neuropathy(74/2014) |
| having a severe substance use disorder involving inhalation of a solvent from the Specified List 1 of solvents, within the 5 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 1 of solvents*** means xylene;having at least 50 episodes of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP] consecutive period of 2 [1 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and where the last episode of acute solvent intoxication occurred within the 2 years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: xylene;inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with a solvent from the Specified List 2 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], where inhalation occurred in an unventilated and confined space, on more days than not for a consecutive period of at least 5 [10 BOP] years before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, and if exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder, then that onset occurred within 1 years of cessation; ***Specified List 2 of solvents*** means: xylene;having an episode of acute solvent intoxication due to a solvent from the Specified List 3 of solvents [specified list of solvents BOP], with evidence of associated persistent brain damage on imaging, at the time of the clinical onset of chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder;***Specified List 3 of solvents*** means: xylene; | Chronic solvent-induced neurocognitive disorder(109, 110/2021) |
| inhaling, ingesting or having cutaneous contact with an agent from the specified list of chemical agents, for a cumulative period of at least 2 500 hours within a continuous period of five years, before the clinicalonset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss, and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of sensorineural hearing loss has occurred within two years of cessation;***specified list of chemical agents*** means: p-xylene;  | Sensorineural hearing loss(98, 99/2019) |
| inhaling fumes from a volatile substance from the specified list of volatile substances for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of volatile substances*** means: (y) xylene.  | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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| Zinc | inhaling fumes from a metal from the specified list of metals, or a compound containing a metal from the specified list of metals, for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of anosmia and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset of anosmia has occurred within one year of cessation;***specified list of metals*** means: (f) zinc. | Anosmia (19/2021) |
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1. Douglas Consulting, First Report: [Douglas Firefighter chemical review - ARP1701](http://www.rma.gov.au/assets/FAQs/88eb97a408/Douglas-D-2018-Firefighter-chemical-review-ARP1701-A-report-prepared-for-the-Commonwealth-of-Australia-Douglas-Consulting-Australia-Pty-Ltd-14-September-2018.PDF)

Second Report: [Douglas Firefighter chemical review - extension to review additional chemical substances - ARP 1701](http://www.rma.gov.au/assets/FAQs/d88fa22644/Douglas-D-2019-Firefighter-chemical-review-extension-ARP1701-A-report-prepared-for-the-Commonwealth-of-Australia-Douglas-Consulting-Australia-Pty-Ltd-14-January-2019.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)