

## Potential burn pit factors in RMA SOPs

Exposure	SOP factor RH and (BOP)	Statement of Principles
Smoke from fires	<p>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;</p> <p>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); <b>nitrogen oxide (for example, found in smoke from fires)</b>; paraquat (for example, found in herbicides); and chlorates, nitrates and nitrotoluenes (for example, found in explosives).</p>	Methaemoglobinaemia (17, 18/2019)
	inhaling airborne dusts, smoke from fires, or fumes or vapours from fuel or a chemical agent within the 48 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of sinusitis;	Sinusitis (73/2018)
	<p>inhaling vapours, gases or fumes of a chemical agent from the specified list of chemical agents:</p> <p>(a) resulting in signs and symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory damage requiring medical attention within 48 hours after exposure; and</p> <p>(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;</p> <p><b>specified list of chemical agents</b> means: (e) smoke from fires.</p>	Bronchiectasis (30, 31/2017)
	<p>inhaling a respiratory tract irritant from the specified list:</p> <p>(i) resulting in signs and symptoms of severe acute lower respiratory damage requiring medical attention within 48 hours after exposure; and</p> <p>(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;</p> <p><b>"a respiratory tract irritant from the specified list"</b> means: (i) smoke from fires; inhaling smoke from the combustion of wood, charcoal, coal or other biomass or fossil fuel, in an enclosed space:</p> <p>(i) for a cumulative period of at least 5 000 [10 000 BOP] hours, before the clinical onset of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and</p> <p>(ii) where that exposure has ceased, the clinical onset/worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has occurred within 20 [ten BOP] years of cessation;</p>	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (37, 38/2014, 2015)

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	inhaling smoke from the combustion of wood, charcoal, coal or other biomass or fossil fuel, in an enclosed space: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 5,000 hours before the clinical onset of fibrosing interstitial lung disease; and (b) if that exposure has ceased before the clinical onset of fibrosing interstitial lung	Fibrosing interstitial lung disease (85, 86/2021)
	inhaling smoke from the combustion of wood, charcoal or coal while in an enclosed space, on more days than not for at least ten years or for a cumulative period of at least 7500 hours, before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the nasopharynx;	Malignant neoplasm of the nasopharynx (25/2011)
	inhaling smoke from the combustion of biomass or fossil fuels whilst in an enclosed space for at least 5 000 hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the larynx, where inhaling such smoke commenced at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the larynx;	Malignant neoplasm of the larynx (61/2013)
	inhaling smoke from the combustion of coal, wood, charcoal or another solid biomass fuel while in an enclosed space with a visible smoke haze: (i) for a cumulative period of at least 7 500 [15 000 BOP] hours before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung; and (ii) where the first inhalation of smoke commenced at least five [ten BOP] years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lung;	Malignant neoplasm of the lung (92, 93/2014)
Chemical irritant	having direct cutaneous exposure of the affected area to an irritant within the three days before the clinical onset/worsening of irritant contact dermatitis;  <b>“irritant”</b> means an agent or substance, for example a chemical, which damages the epidermis on contact and causes inflammation of the contacted skin. It does not include physical agents such as heat, cold, solar radiation or other forms of radiation;	Irritant contact dermatitis (110, 111/2011)
	having an irritant substance exposure to the region of the affected eye at the time of the clinical onset/worsening of blepharitis;  <i>irritant substance</i> means a chemical which causes an inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact, leading to irritant contact dermatitis.	Blepharitis (29, 30/2019)
	having ocular or periocular exposure to an irritant substance within the 24 hours before the clinical onset of conjunctivitis;	Conjunctivitis (1, 2/2012)

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	<p><b>"an irritant substance"</b> means a chemical agent (including those contained in smokes, smog, aerosolised sprays and fumes) which causes an inflammatory effect on living tissue at the site of contact;</p>	
	<p>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;</p> <p>Note 2: Examples of irritant substances include gases (ammonia, chlorine, mustard, nitrogen dioxide, 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</p>	Sinusitis (73, 74/2018)
	<p>being exposed to an immunologic or non-immunologic stimulus within the 24 hours before the clinical onset/worsening of asthma;</p> <p><b>"an immunologic or non-immunologic stimulus"</b> means a substance, activity or irritant which can cause inflammation of the airways and bronchial hyperresponsiveness. Examples include metals, drugs, cereal dusts, wood dusts, chemical fumes, moulds, irritant gases (including mustard gas), exercise, cold air, air pollutants, respiratory infections and proteins derived from animals, insects and fish;</p>	Asthma (60, 61/2012)
	<p>inhaling high concentrations of a substance with irritant properties, where:            (a) the inhalation has resulted in signs and symptoms of acute damage to the lower respiratory tract within the 48 hours after the inhalation; and            (b) the clinical onset/worsening of bronchiolitis obliterans organising pneumonia occurs within the 30 days following the inhalation of the substance;</p>	Bronchiolitis obliterans organising pneumonia (79, 80/2018)
Jet fuel	<p>inhaling fumes from jet fuel or having cutaneous contact with jet fuel: (a) for a cumulative period of at least 2,000 hours before the clinical worsening of toxic vestibulopathy; (b) and where that exposure has ceased, the clinical worsening of toxic vestibulopathy has occurred within one year of cessation;</p>	Toxic vestibulopathy (88/2020)