

## **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION SELECTION GUIDE**

- **RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT STANDARDS**
- **RISK ASSESSMENT**
- **RESPIRATORY SUITABILITY**
- **PROTECTION FACTORS**
- **PROTECTION PROGRAMME**



# RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

Respirators are normally defined as filtering Respiratory Protective Devices (which remove contaminants from an otherwise breathable atmosphere).

Because of the diversity of applications, there are many different types of respirators in service, ranging from simple disposable filtering facepieces, to fully self-contained breathing apparatus. This diversity is reflected in the many European and international product standards to which these devices are designed.

Generally, these standards can be regarded as statutory in that all devices being sold must comply with the most appropriate standard.

In Europe, all RPE (Respiratory Protective Equipment) must be CE approved and marked before it can be sold. The CE mark only signifies that the product and its manufacture have been independently examined against the basic safety requirements of the PPE directive - 89/686/EEC, and, therefore, offers no clues as to the suitability or performance of a particular piece of equipment. It is, therefore, necessary to look to the product standard in order to understand the performance requirements.

## **EN149**

Disposable filtering facepiece respirators for particulates only. These devices are substantially constructed from the filter media itself, and are disposed of after each shift. There are three protection classes in this standard: FFP1, FFP2 and FFP3. These devices cover only the nose, mouth and chin.

## **EN 405 HALF MASK**

Disposable half mask respirators which incorporate a gas filtering element as well as a particulate filtering element. They cover the nose, mouth and chin and usually have an adjustable head harness.

These devices are re-usable to a degree, although, since the gas filter elements are not replaceable, the complete mask must be replaced when the filters are exhausted. There are several classifications of device in this standard depending on the particulate filtration efficiency and gas filtration capacity (life before saturation).

## **EN140**

Half or quarter masks which cover the nose, mouth and chin, or just the nose and mouth. The facepiece is, generally, a flexible rubber or silicone rubber material, and masks can usually be fitted with a range of replaceable filters which conform to the separate standards EN141, 143, 371, 372 (see below). The maximum weight of filters to be fitted to half masks is 300 grams, since heavy filters are liable to disturb the faceseal and prove uncomfortable. Half masks may be fitted with the EN148/1 standard thread fitting which allows the use of standard thread canisters.

## **EN136**

Full facemasks that cover the whole face. They have a flexible rubber or silicone rubber faceseal and are fitted with a transparent visor. Full facemasks are usually fitted with replaceable filters conforming to the separate standards EN141, 143, 371, 372. The maximum weight of filters to be fitted directly to full facemasks is 500 grams. Full facemasks today commonly have the EN148-1 standard thread to take the full range of standard filter canisters, although use of twin filter full facemasks with dedicated filter fittings is becoming more common, since standard thread filters tend to be heavy with high breathing resistance.

Within EN136 there are three Classes. Class 1 is a light duty full facemask which is maintenance-free and cannot be fitted with standard canisters, Class 2 is a fully maintainable general duty respirator and Class 3 is a fire fighting mask which has passed a strict radiant heat test. All three Classes provide the same level of respiratory protection.

## **EN148**

Describes various standard thread connections frequently used in RPE. Most common is EN148-1, which is the 40mm-thread connection known more commonly as DIN40 or NATO standard, and this is often used with full facemasks and filter canisters. If a mask is approved with a standard EN148-1 thread, it can be fitted with any approved standard thread filter, subject to the filter weight restrictions. However, this "mix and match" approach does not extend to powered respirator systems, which must be approved with manufacturer specific filters in order to assure correct flow rates and filter life.

## **EN143**

Particulate filters which are effective against all dusts and fibres. Most are also effective against metal (e.g. welding) fume, liquid mists, bacteria and virus, although this should always be checked with the supplier of any individual filter. This standard describes only those filters to be fitted to EN140 half masks and EN136 full facemasks; the requirements for powered respirator filters are separately contained within the powered RPD standards. There are three classes of particulate filter, P1: low efficiency, P2: medium efficiency and P3: high efficiency. Since the relative performance difference between these filters is rather large, it is very important that the correct filter class is chosen for any given application.

## EN141

Gas/vapour or combination filters. A combination filter is one that combines a gas filtering element with a particulate filtering element conforming to EN143 above. Gas/vapour filters are classified according to type and class.

### GAS/VAPOUR FILTER TYPES

TYPE	COLOUR CODE	APPLICATION
<b>A</b>	Brown	Certain organic compounds with a boiling point above 65°C, as specified by the manufacturer
<b>B</b>	Grey	Certain inorganic substances e.g. Chlorine, Hydrogen sulphide, Hydrogen cyanide (excluding Carbon monoxide)
<b>E</b>	Yellow	Certain acid gases e.g. Sulphur dioxide
<b>K</b>	Green	Ammonia and certain organic ammonia derivatives
<b>No<sub>x</sub>P3</b>	Blue/White	Oxides of Nitrogen (single use only)
<b>HgP3</b>	Red/White	Mercury and compounds

Since the filter adsorbent materials are usually different for each of these types, it is clearly vital the correct filter is used for any given substance.

EN141 also classifies filters by capacity, with classes 1 - 3 being low, medium and high capacity, respectively.

## EN371

Filters for use against certain low boiling point organic vapours as specified by the manufacturer. Organic vapours with boiling points below 65°C are rather volatile, and, therefore, less readily adsorbed by filter charcoals. In addition, once adsorbed, there can be a marked tendency for the contaminant to desorb back into the air stream whilst the filter is being used. For this reason, these filters are single use only and must be replaced after each shift. The filters are marked AX and have a brown label.

## EN372

This standard allows a filter to be specifically approved against a given substance. They are not common, as most applications are adequately covered by the other standards. The filters are marked SX and have a violet label, and will be marked with the substance of application.

## EN146

This is the original standard for powered hoods and helmets for protection against particulates only. Three levels of protection are available: THP1, THP2 and THP3, the latter being the highest. This standard has now been superseded by EN12941.

## EN12941

This is the standard for powered hoods and helmets and includes provision for protection against both particulates and gases/vapours. There are three protection classes - TH1, TH2, TH3. These devices rely, for their protection, on a constant flow of filtered air, provided by a battery powered fan, and offer no protection if the fan is not working. Filter types available, and combinations thereof, are P (particulate), A, B, E, K, AX, SX, Nox, HgP. It should be noted that not all combinations are available commercially (e.g. AX). The particulate filter efficiency is required to match the total protection of the system, so, filters will be marked TH1 P, TH2 P, TH3 P etc depending on which level of device they are approved with.

## EN12942

The latest standard for power assisted facemask respirators. It includes provision for protection against both particulates and gases/vapours. The three protection classes are TM1, TM2 and TM3. These devices, which may include half masks or full facemasks, are termed "power assisted" since they will still offer protection equivalent to a standard negative pressure respirator if the power fails. Filter classifications follow the same pattern as for EN12941.

# RISK ASSESSMENT

## (1) PARTICULATES

Particulates include dusts (finely divided solid materials including fibres), mists (liquid droplets, aerosols), fumes (thermally generated solid particles generated in extreme high heat e.g. welding and certain combustion and chemical processes), bacteria and virus.

## (2) GASES AND VAPOURS

Materials in the atmosphere in the molecular state. Vapour is the gaseous phase of a material normally liquid at room temperature. Some gases and vapours can enter the body through the skin in sufficient quantities to be toxic. However, usually the most important route of entry into the body is through the lungs, whose delicate lining can be permeated or temporarily or permanently damaged by toxic materials.

A risk assessment is normally a legal requirement, for instance under COSHH or other UK regulations or their international equivalents, where a hazard to health is likely. A risk assessment should always be written and kept on file and should show:

### **i. What is the hazard and what are its likely health effects?**

Identify hazardous substances by scientific name and physical state.

### **ii. What risk is associated with this hazard?**

This will entail assessing, and preferably measuring, airborne contamination levels, and comparing the results with acceptable limits. Acceptable limits may be set by statutory bodies (e.g. OES, MAK, TLV) or arrived at by considering likely health effects of exposure. Material safety data sheets should be consulted, paying particular attention to the assigned 'R' (Risk) phrases. Where the substance is gaseous, the volatility can be used to help with crude estimates of likely concentration. For dusty environments, a qualitative assessment of dustiness may be possible and helpful in identifying adequate RPDs.

### **iii. How do you control the risk to an acceptable level?**

Options such as removing the source of hazard from the work area or applying engineering controls should always be implemented before resorting to an RPD.

*If a respiratory device is chosen, it must:*

- (a)** Fit
- (b)** Be compatible with the task
- (c)** Be compatible with other PPE worn
- (d)** Be suitable and adequate to control the risk (e.g. have sufficient protection, correct filters etc.)
- (e)** Be approved (e.g. CE marked)
- (f)** Be properly cleaned and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

These are legal requirements and all should be considered as part of the written assessment.

They are the responsibility of the employer, who must manage the respiratory protection programme. Of course, it is unlikely that an employer will have the necessary expertise to carry out these tasks and they will be seeking advice from Occupational Hygiene Consultants (particularly for workplace monitoring) and suppliers of chemicals, as well as safety equipment suppliers. Equipment suppliers must ensure that information they give on their products is accurate and assists users in making an informed choice in selecting appropriate products, but employers must realise the ultimate responsibility is with them.

# HOW TO DECIDE IF A RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICE IS BOTH SUITABLE AND ADEQUATE FOR A GIVEN APPLICATION

## A. SUITABILITY

A device is suitable if it provides appropriate protection for a given application. To do this it must:

- i. Fit the person to whom it is issued, taking into account, for instance whether they have a beard, spectacles etc.
- ii. Be capable of providing the appropriate protection (e.g. fitted with correct filters or be to the appropriate standard etc).
- iii. Be matched to the task, e.g. not hinder mobility or vision unduly, not impose undue physiological burden (particularly relevant for wearers with medical conditions, some of whom may not be capable of safely wearing RPE). The wearer must be capable of doing their job with minimum impedance from the device worn.
- iv. Be compatible with any other items of PPE worn, e.g. eye, face, hearing or skin protection, and not degrade the protection offered by any of these devices.
- v. Be not likely to cause or exacerbate heat strain – this is a significant risk where protective clothing is used in combination with respiratory protection.
- vi. Give sufficient duration for the application.

## B. ADEQUACY

A Respiratory Protective Device is adequate if it provides a sufficient level of protection to reduce the exposure of the wearer to an acceptable level. To determine this, it is necessary to know the expected concentration of contaminant in the workplace, and calculate the minimum factor by which it must be reduced to reach an acceptable level.

It would be a matter of assessment in any given situation what constituted an acceptable level, but, in any case, this must be well below any applicable Exposure Limit (e.g. OES, MEL, MAK, TLV).

*This minimum factor defines the minimum required Protection Factor of the RPD. Protection Factor is defined as:*

$$PF = \frac{\text{Contaminant Concentration Outside The Mask}}{\text{Contaminant Concentration Inside The Mask}}$$

The Protection Factor of any given device is very much dependent on the level of leakage. Leakage can vary greatly depending on fit, flow rate (if applicable), training and motivation of wearer, temperature and humidity, application and many other influences. Historically, a Nominal Protection Factor (NPF) has been quoted for a given class of respirator, this being based on the minimum acceptable performance in laboratory tests.

It was thought that, since the laboratory tests were designed to provide a realistic assessment of the respirator leakage on actual human test subjects, and the number quoted was based on the minimum allowed performance, the NPF was a reasonable indicator of workplace performance. More recently, however, an increasing number of Workplace Protection Factor (WPF) Studies, carried out in real workplace situations, have indicated that, in many cases, this is not a realistic approach. Instead, a new system has been adopted in the UK whereby safer Assigned Protection Factors have been set. These APFs, contained in the revised standard BS4275, allow safety professionals to make a much safer assumption about the level of protection offered by a respirator.

The Assigned Protection Factors given overleaf are those which are used in the United Kingdom. The approach is a cautious one, and it would, therefore, seem appropriate that users outside the UK follow these guidelines also. The revision of European Guideline document CR529 is likely to follow a similar approach, although, to date, no European APFs have been set. There are, however, different Assigned Protection Factors published in Germany - ZH1/701 - Regeln für den Einsatz von Atemschutzgeräten by HVBG, and by NIOSH in the United States.

*In all cases, to decide if a given respirator is adequate:*

$$\text{Minimum required APF} = \frac{\text{Workplace Concentration}}{\text{Maximum Acceptable Exposure Concentration}}$$

# PROTECTION FACTORS FOR COMMON RPD TYPES

Standard	Description	Class or Filter	Nominal PF	Assigned PF*
EN 149	Filtering facepieces for particulates	FFP1	4	4
		FFP2	12.5	10
		FFP3	50	20
EN 405	Filtering half masks for gases or particulates	FFGASxP1(*)	4	4
		FFGASxP2 (*)	12.5	10
		FFGASxP3 (*)	50	20
		(* for particulates) All, for gases	50	10
EN 140	Half mask	P1	4	4
		P2	12.5	10
		P3	50	20
		GAS	50	10
EN 136	Full facemask (all classes)	P2	17	10
		P3	1000	40
		GAS	2000	20
EN 12941	Powered hoods or helmets	TH1	10	10
		TH2	50	20
		TH3	500	40
EN 12942	Power assisted masks	TM1	20	10
		TM2	200	20
		TM3	2000	40
EN 1835	Light duty airline hood or helmet	LDH1	10	10
		LDH2	50	20
		LDH3	200	40
EN 12419	Light duty airline, full or half mask	LDM1	20	20
		LDM2	200	20
		LDM3	2000	40
EN 139	Compressed airline, full or half mask	C/w half mask	50	20
		C/w full mask Constant Flow	2000	40
		C/w full mask Negative pressure demand	2000	40
		C/w full mask Positive pressure demand	2000	2000
EN 270	Compressed airline breathing apparatus, c/w hood		200	40
	Compressed airline suit			200
EN	Fresh air hose breathing apparatus, c/w full			40
EN 137	Self-contained open circuit breathing apparatus	Negative pressure demand	2000	40
		Positive pressure demand	2000	2000

\* According to BS4275 : 1997 and Revised

# SOME SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION DEVICE SELECTION

Some applications, by their nature, require special consideration to be given to Respiratory Selection. Some examples are discussed below.

## A. BACTERIA AND VIRUS

Safe exposure standards have not been established for bacteria and virus and this gives rise to difficulty in deciding what level of protection is required. In general, high efficiency particle filters are required and these should be of a type approved for liquid aerosols.

*Furthermore, to decide what class of respirator is appropriate, it is necessary to consider at least the following:*

- (1) Proximity to contamination source
- (2) Level of ventilation/ dilution
- (3) Risk of contamination (e.g. by splash, from coughing etc)
- (4) Infectious dose of the organism, for example TB is very infectious, whereas HIV virus is much more difficult to transfer

If risk from all of these factors is ranked low, it is likely that an FFP3SL disposable or half mask with P3 filter would be adequate. For progressively higher risks, higher levels of RPD would be required. If the level of risk cannot be identified at least qualitatively, it would be unwise to consider using anything less than TH3 or TM3 powered respirators against bacteria and virus.

Products that are used against bacteria/virus must be effectively decontaminated after each use and filters etc must be disposed of as controlled waste after each use. Measures to control exposure at source should always be used in addition to RPE

## B. ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS REMOVAL

Deaths from asbestos related diseases are rising rapidly in most countries and it is probably the single largest respiratory killer after tobacco smoke. Asbestos exposure potentially affects many tradespeople in construction and maintenance industries e.g. plumbers, plasterers, joiners and electricians, as the use of asbestos in construction materials is not usually obvious to the untrained eye. Use of RPE fitted with effective particle filters is essential when working with asbestos-containing materials, and even this will not be adequate unless suitable measures are taken to ensure dust levels are minimised, e.g. damping down, isolation of the work area, and avoiding drilling, sawing and breaking asbestos based materials, where possible. In the UK, only licensed contractors who are properly trained and equipped for this specialised work, can carry out significant tasks with asbestos.

Where work (e.g. removal, demolition, construction) which is likely to give rise to asbestos dust is contemplated, minimum TM3 power assisted respirator or EN139 positive pressure demand breathing apparatus should be worn. According to national legislation, full measures for controlling dust at source should be used in combination with appropriate work enclosures and decontamination procedures.

The RPD maximum use concentrations advised are as follows (for all types of asbestos):

Suitable TM3 power assisted full facemask - 8 fibres/ml.

Suitable positive pressure demand full facemask Breathing Apparatus – 40 fibres/ml.\*

*\*Note: No data showing the workplace protection factors for this type of device were available at the time of going to press. A cautious protection level has, therefore, been assigned.*

## C. ISOCYANATES

There are several organic chemicals within the Isocyanates family and they are found in many industrial applications where two liquid components react to form a solid material. Examples are two-pack paints, insulation materials (e.g. cavity wall), polyurethanes and various coatings. Most of these materials are toxic and can provoke severe allergic reaction in sensitised individuals. Occupational Asthma is common in workers who have been exposed even to very low levels and there is a possibility some may be carcinogenic. For this reason Isocyanates have a very low exposure limit, and it is vital that exposures are kept as far as possible below this limit.

Although Isocyanate particulate and vapour is readily filtered by AP3 class filters, the substances have very poor warning properties, therefore, a worker may be unaware that their filter is exhausted and omit to replace it when necessary. For this reason, the only filtering respirators likely to be suitable for protection against Isocyanates are full facemasks with A2P3 canisters. These should only be used either for short term escape from a limited spillage or leak, or for short periods where the contaminant concentration is known to be less than 10 X the Exposure Limit (MEL in UK). For general exposures less than 10 X the Exposure Limit, suitable air fed equipment with an APF of at least 40 is generally preferred. For general exposures greater than this, positive pressure demand breathing apparatus should be used, possibly with an auxiliary A2P3 filter to allow transit to the airline connection point (if applicable).

Disposable filtering facepieces, half mask respirators and powered respirator systems are not ideally suited for the control of Isocyanate exposure, therefore, should not be used unless exposure levels have already been controlled at source to well below the control limit.

## D. SOLVENTS

The term “solvent” includes a huge variety of organic liquids used in many applications, particularly paints, coatings, agricultural sprays and cleaning materials. Some are relatively innocuous, albeit sometimes with a fairly strong odour, while others are toxic, with possibility of permanent organ damage or carcinogenicity. Many solvents are relatively volatile organic liquids which can be filtered with A type filters. However, there are several commonly found substances, e.g. Acetone, Dichloromethane and Diethyl Ether which are so volatile they may require either an AX type single use filter or indeed may not be filterable at all.

It is vital in the assessment that the airborne concentrations of all solvents in any mix be determined and that the filter types are individually checked.

Because solvents are usually physically absorbed by charcoal filters rather than chemically absorbed, the volatility has a major effect on the filter performance. Also, being volatile, solvents can often be found in surprisingly high concentrations in a work area, meaning that filter life will be correspondingly short. For example, during a painting operation with a toluene based paint in a relatively small, poorly ventilated room, levels of toluene vapour were measured in excess of 500 ppm, meaning that a typical A1 filter cartridge would be unlikely to last more than 2 or 3 hours before saturation. The level of ventilation is vitally important here, since it is relatively easy with even very simple extraction or air management to reduce contaminant concentrations very significantly. Again, it is important that this is all properly assessed, as relying on taste or smell to determine filter life may not be safe. This is doubly important if powered respirators are being considered; although they are usually available with efficient vapour filters, the life of powered respirators is rather shorter, owing to the high airflow.

## E. MATERIALS WITH NO SET EXPOSURE LIMIT

There may be substances for which there is not a statutory exposure limit; this is, for example, increasingly true of carcinogens. In these cases, it is usually necessary to set an internal control level, and unless there is good reason to do otherwise, this level will usually be the lowest detectable concentration using modern detection equipment. Some substances may not be easy to detect, and in these cases, the philosophy should always be to reduce exposure as far as is practical.

Generally, control at source of carcinogenic substances should be designed to achieve these low levels, with RPD used solely as a last resort. However, in this situation, it would still be advisable to select the highest protection RPD compatible with the task and the wearer(s).

## F. WORKING IN CONFINED SPACES

Working in confined spaces requires special care and procedures.

*Confined spaces are many and varied and commonly include spaces which:*

- have restricted means of entry or exit;
- are not intended as a regular workplace;
- are at atmospheric pressure during occupancy;
- could have inadequate ventilation and/or an atmosphere which may become contaminated or oxygen deficient.

Hundreds of workers die worldwide every year working in confined spaces, pointing to the fact that this is an area that requires special care and training. Courses on working in confined spaces are run by many reputable training organisations. These, typically, last a week and cover the full spectrum of working in confined spaces; these notes are intended as an aide memoir to fully trained operatives and do not represent a full and formal working protocol.

There are basically four types of risk when working in confined spaces; oxygen deficiency, explosive atmospheres, toxic vapours and gases and physical hazards.

Confined spaces occur in almost every industry. Examples include storage tanks, sewers, cold store rooms, vaults, ducts, boilers, basements, manholes and ships holds. An open ditch or open topped vault can become a “confined space” if air circulation is poor and gases, heavier than air, can accumulate at the bottom. A structure of irregular shape becomes a confined space if pockets of gas or vapour accumulate where air does not circulate.



# THE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAMME

This guide is principally about selecting the correct Respiratory Protective Device for a given application. However, device selection is only one element of the total programme, which has little value unless it is properly managed.

The key elements of a successful respiratory programme are:

- (1) Risk Assessment
- (2) Control at Source
- (3) Device Selection, including fitting of devices to workers
- (4) Worker Training
- (5) Hygiene Facilities (e.g. decontamination)
- (6) Maintenance and checking of equipment
- (7) Monitoring, reassessing and corrective actions for programme shortcomings

Note that all the above also apply to engineering controls, where assessment, training, maintenance and monitoring are equally important in assuring programme success.

## WORKER TRAINING

The following, as a minimum, should be covered as part of worker training:

- (1) Nature of the hazard, possible health effects, and the control measures to be used.
- (2) How to recognise faults in their respirator, where to report them, and where and how to obtain spares (if applicable).
- (3) If applicable, how to maintain the RPD, although it is nearly always preferable, except in very small companies, to have one person specially trained to maintain devices.
- (4) How to perform checks prior to use.
- (5) How to put the device on.
- (6) Any limitations to the use of the device which may be applicable (e.g. work areas, tasks etc where the device is not suitable).
- (7) How to take the device off, including any applicable decontamination procedures.
- (8) How and where to clean it.
- (9) Where to store it.
- (10) Practical exercises to ensure that the device is used correctly.

Training should be revised regularly in order to ensure workers remain proficient, and retraining may also be necessary where audits show incorrect worker practices.

## SELECTING AND USING FILTERS

1. Fully identify the prevailing workplace hazards, checking the scientific names of the chemicals. Ensure that the state of the substance is known - Is it a gas, vapour or particle or, a mixture of these?  
Special attention is needed if there are several substances that may interact, either by reacting chemically, or by having synergistic adverse health effects.
2. Check the filter type.
3. Estimate the likely atmospheric concentration. This is best done by measurement, and where this is possible, it is strongly recommended that a workplace survey is carried out. This is particularly important if the substance has long term health effects e.g. carcinogens, respiratory sensitisers, toxic metals.  
Where measurement is not possible, an estimate should be made of the maximum likely concentration. Qualitative evaluation of dustiness, vapour volatility and the amount of material present can be very helpful if measurements are not available.

### For Particulate hazards

- i. Choose a particle filter.
- ii. Ensure that it has the correct efficiency for the application and that it is correctly marked for the respirator (powered systems).
- iii. Ensure that the filter is new and undamaged. Check that it is suitable for liquid / mists / bacteria / virus / metal fume, as applicable.
- iv. Mark date and time of first use on the filter label or record separately if this is not convenient.
- v. Replace the filter when breathing resistance becomes noticeably higher or when a powered respirator fails the flow test.
- vi. If the filter has been used against toxic dusts, bacteria or virus, it is usual to dispose of it as controlled waste after each use.
- vii. Always replace a particulate filter after 6 months of use regardless of any of the above.

### **For Gas/Vapour Hazards**

- i.** Choose the correct filter type.
- ii.** Ensure that it is new and undamaged and not time expired.
- iii.** Mark date and time of first use on the filter label or record separately if this is not convenient.
- iv.** Check duration with the manufacturer. This will require the atmospheric concentration to be known. Bear in mind that mixtures of substances can severely reduce filter life. Concentrations of all substances in the mix must be known.
- v.** Replace filters when calculated duration is reached.
- vi.** If the duration is not known, extreme caution should be exercised when using filters.
- vii.** If the substance is tasted or smelt, the filter must be replaced immediately. Subsequent filters should be used for no more than half the duration of the initial filter. Taste/Smell must not generally be used as an end of life indication.
- viii.** If the substance has poor warning properties (taste/smell) and the concentration is not known, then gas filters should not be used. Consider air supplied equipment.
- ix.** Do not use a gas filter which has been out of its packaging for more than six months, regardless of any of the above.

The above requirements should be read together for applications which require combination filters.



Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Mf ment	QES (# hour TWA)	MEL (# hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Puricide Filter	Filter Colour
TRICARBOXYLIC ACID 1,2-ANHYDRIDE	C9 H8 O5	550-30-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.04			240.0	182.0		no	no	A	P3	
BENZENE 1,2,4-	Various		Solid	YES										A	P3	
BENZONINE	C12 H12 N2	91-87-5	Solid	YES					400.0	115.0				A	P3	
BENZO-4-ANTHRACENE	C18 H12		Solid	YES										A	P3	
BENZO-9-FLUORANTHENE	C20 H12		Solid	YES					1770					A	P3	
BENZO-BI-FLUORANTHENE	C20 H12		Solid	YES					1620					A	P3	
BENZO-1-FLUORANTHENE	C20 H12		Solid	YES					1620					A	P3	
BENZO-11-FLUORANTHENE	C20 H12		Solid	YES					1620					A	P3	
P-BENZOQUINONE	C6 H4 O2	106-51-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.45		100.0			51.8			A	P	
BENZOTYL PEROXIDE	as Dibenzoyl Peroxide	54-36-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		1500.0			80			A	P	
BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE	C19 H20 O4	85-66-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00					104.0			A	P	
BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS	Be	7440-41-7	Solid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	0.002	100.0	2720.0	1280.0		no	no	A	P	Use SCBA
BIPHENYL	C12 H10	92-53-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.20		100.0	256.0	71.0	112.8			A	P	
BISCHLOROMETHYLETHY ETHER	C2 H4 Cl2 O	540-98-1	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.001		104.0	-42.0	-18.9			A	P	Use SCBA
2,2'-BI(3-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE)	as Methoxychlor	71-43-5	Solid	YES	mg/m3	10			Discom	80				A	P	
BIS(2,3-EPOXYPROPYL) ETHER	C8 H16 O3	2238-02-5	Liquid	YES	ppm	0.10		260.0			63.9			A	P3	
BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	C24 H38 O4	113-81-7	Liquid	YES	mg/m3	5.00		388.0	55.0	215.6				A	P3	
2,2-BIS(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	C16 H15 Cl3 O2	71-43-5	Solid	YES					Discom	80				A	P	
BISMUTH TELLURIDE	as Dibismuth telluride	1304-82-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			573.0						P3	
BISMUTH TELLURIDE-SELENIUM DOPED (SD)	as	n/a	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00			573.0						P3	
BICARBATES (Metal) SODIUM SALTS	as Disodium tetraborate	1330-43-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00			1575.0	741.0					P3	
BORAN-2-ONE	C10 H16 O	76-23-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00		300.0	204.0	179.8	65.6			A	P	
BORON OXIDE	as Diboron trioxide	1309-98-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		2000.0	1860.0	450.0					P	
BORONTRIBROMIDE	B Br3	10294-33-4	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00			97.3	-46.0						
BORON TRIFLUORIDE	B F3	2037-07-2	Gas	no	ppm	1.00		25.0	-120.0	-127.0						
BROMACIL (SO)	C9 H13 Br N O2	314-40-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	11.00			Sublime	158.0				A	P	Use Airline
BROMINE	Br2	7726-95-6	Liquid	no	ppm	0.10		3.0	58.8	-2.2		yes	no	B	P3	Use Airline
BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE	Br F5	7789-30-2	Liquid	no	ppm	0.10		40.5	40.5	-61.3						
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	CH2 Br Cl	74-97-5	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		2000.0	99.1	-86.5					AX	
BROMOETHANE	C2 H5 Br	74-96-4	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		2000.0	36.4	-118.9	<-15.6	yes	no	AX		
BROMODIETHYLENE	C2 H3 Br2	693-60-2	Gas	YES	ppm	5.00		2000.0	15.8	-136.5		yes	no	AX		
BROMOFORM	C H Br3	75-25-2	Liquid	no	ppm	0.50		850.0	143.1	8.3		yes	yes	A		
BROMOMETHANE	C H3 Br	34-85-9	Gas	YES	ppm	5.00		3.0	3.0	-20.6		no	yes	AX		
BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE	C Br F3	75-65-9	Gas	no	ppm	1000.00		40000.0	-50.0	-132.8		no	no			Use Airline
1,3-BUTADIENE	C4 H6	106-99-0	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	10.300	30000.0	-4.4	-108.9	-88	yes	no	AX		
BUTAN-1-OL	C4 H10 O	71-36-3	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1400.0	112.0	-89.5	30.00	yes	yes	A		
BUTAN-2-OL	C4 H10 O	78-92-2	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		2000.0	99.5	-115.0	24.00	no	no	A		
BUTAN-2-ONE	C4 H8 O	78-93-3	Liquid	no	ppm	260.00		3000.0	70.6	-66.3	-1.00	yes	no	A		
BUTANE	C4 H10	106-57-6	Gas	YES	ppm	800.00			<LS	135.4		no	no	AX		
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	C8 H18 O2	117-76-2	Liquid	no	ppm	26.00		700.0	171.0	-75.0	61.7	yes	yes	A	P3	
BUTYL ACETATE	C8 H16 O2	123-86-4	Liquid	no	ppm	150.00		1700.0	126.5	-77.0	27.00	yes	no	A		
SEC-BUTYL ACETATE	C8 H16 O2	105-46-4	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		1700.0	112.0	-146.0	19.00	no	no	A	P3	
TERE-BUTYL ACETATE	C8 H16 O2	642-88-5	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		1600.0	97.0	-74.0	1.00	yes	no	A		
BUTYL ACRYLATE	C7 H12 O2	114-32-2	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00		1400.0	112.2	-69.5	37.00	yes	no	A		
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	as Butan-1-ol	71-36-3	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1400.0	112.2	-89.5	30.00	yes	yes	A		
sec-BUTYL ALCOHOL	as Butan-2-ol	78-92-2	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		2000.0	99.5	-115.0	24.00	yes	no	A		
tert-BUTYL ALCOHOL	as 2-Methylpropan-2-ol	75-65-0	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		1600.0	82.4	25.6	11.00	no	no	A		
n-BUTYLAMINE	C4 H11 N	106-73-9	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		300.0	77.8	-49.1	-12.00	no	yes	A		
n-BUTYL CHLOROFORMATE	C5 H10 Cl O2	590-34-7	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		130.0	130.0	32.00		no	no	A		
BUTYL 2,3-EPHOXYPROPYL ETHER	C7 H14 O2	2426-08-6	Liquid	no	ppm	25.00		250.0	163.3		54.00	yes	no	A		
n-BUTYLGLYCIDYL ETHER	C7 H14 O2	2426-08-6	Liquid	no	ppm	25.00		250.0	163.3		54.4	yes	no	A		
BUTYL LACTATE	C7 H14 O3	138-22-7	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		188.0	-49.0	61.00		no	no	A	P3	
2-SEC-BUTYLPHENOL	C10 H12 O	89-75-5	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		272.0	16.0	107.2		yes	yes	A		
CADMIUM & CADMIUM COMPOUNDS EXCEPT CADMIUM OXIDE FUME & CADMIUM SULPHIDE PIGMENTS	Cd	7440-43-9 (METAL)	Solid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	0.025		761.0	321.0		no	no		P3	
CADMIUM OXIDE FUME (AS Cd)	Cd O	1306-19-0	Solid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	0.025		Dec	1500.0		no	no		P3	
CADMIUM SULPHIDE PIGMENTS RESPIRABLE DUST (AS Cd)	Cd S	1306-23-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.03	40.0	1760.0			no	no		P	

Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcin-egen	Unit of M'ntest	OES (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Puricide Filter	Filter Colour
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	Ca H O	13181-79-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			Disc	872.3		no	no		P	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	C O3 Ca	1317-65-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.60			Sublim	1340.0		yes	yes		P3	
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE	C N2 Ca	156-62-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.50			Disc			no	no		P	
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	Ca H O2	1305-50-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.60		25.0	2650.0	2914.0		yes	yes		P	
CALCIUM OXIDE	Ca O	1344-96-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00		200.0	204.0	179.8		no	no		P	
CALCIUM SILICATE	Ca2 Si O3	76-28-2	Solid	no	ppm	8.00			268.3	58.5	138.9	yes	yes		P	
ε-CAPROLACTAM	as 6-member-2-one	126-60-2	Solid	no	ppm	5.00			Dec	160.0		yes	yes		P	
CAPTAN (ISO)	C10 H8 Cl N O2 S	2475-06-1	Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.10			Dec	175.0		no	no		P3	REFER
CARBAMIDOX (INN)	C5 H8 Cl N O2 S	133-06-2	Solid	YES	mg/m3	5.00										
CARBARYL (ISO)	C12 H11 N O2	63-25-2	Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.10		100.0	0.0	142.0		no	no		P	
CARBORAN (ISO)	C12 H10 N O3	1563-98-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	3.50		1750.0		151.0		yes	no		P	
CARBON BLACK	C	1333-86-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5000.00			4000.0	-78.3		no	no			Use Airline
CARBON DIOXIDE	C O2	124-38-9	Gas	no	ppm				500.0	46.2	-20.00	no	yes		P3	
CARBON MONOSULPHIDE	C S2	75-15-0	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	10.000		46.2	-111.5		no	no			
CARBON MONOXIDE	C O	630-08-0	Gas	no	ppm	30.00		1200.0	-182.0	-186.0		no	no			Use Airline
CARBON TETRABROMIDE	C Br4	558-13-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.40			190.0	90.0		no	no		P	
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	C Cl4	56-23-5	Liquid	YES	ppm	2.00			36.7	-23.0		yes	yes		A	
CARBONYL CHLORIDE	as Phosgene	75-44-5	Gas	no	ppm	0.02		2.0	76	-118.0		no	no		B	
CATECHOL	as Pyrocatechol	120-80-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	23.00			245.5	105.0	127	yes	yes		A	
CEMENT	as Portland Cement	65997-15-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00		5000.0	Dec	260.0		no	no		P	
CHLORDANE (ISO)	C10 H6 Cl8	67-74-9	Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.50			175.0	100.0		no	yes		A	P
CHLORINATED BIPHENYLS 10% CHLORINE	C12 H5 Cl5	53465-21-8	Liquid	YES	mg/m3	0.10			350.0	-16.6		yes	yes		A	P3 or
CHLORINATED BIPHENYLS 16% CHLORINE	C12 H5 Cl5		Liquid	YES	mg/m3	0.10			380.0			yes	yes		A	P3 or
CHLORINE	Cl2	7782-50-5	Gas	no	ppm	0.50		10.0	34.5	-107.0		yes	yes		B	
CHLORINE DIOXIDE	Cl O2	1009-94-4	Gas	no	ppm	0.10		5.0	9.9	-59.5		no	no		B	
CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	Cl F3	7790-81-2	Gas	no	ppm	0.10		20.0	11.3	-83.0		yes	no		B	
CHLOROACETALDEHYDE	C2 H3 Cl O	107-20-0	Liquid	YES	ppm	1.00		45.0	85.0	-16.0	828	yes	yes		A	P
2-CHLORALLYL BETHYLTHIOCARBAMATE																
CHLORALUMINUM (ClO - Cl3)			Solid	no	mg/m3	0.32		15.0	277.0	57.0		yes	no		A	P
3-CHLOROACETOPHENONE	C8 H7 Cl O	532-77-4	Solid	no	mg/m3				106.0	-21.8		yes	yes		A	P
1-CHLORO-2,3-EPOXYPROPANE	C3 H5 Cl O	136-89-8	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.500		106.0	-21.8		yes	yes		A	P3
CHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	C2 H2 Cl2 O	79-04-9	Liquid	no	ppm	0.05		1000.0	132.0	-45.0	28.00	no	no		A	
CHLOROBENZENE	C6 H5 Cl	108-90-7	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		2000.0	88.1	-86.5		yes	no		AX	
CHLOROBROMOMETHANE	as Bromochloromethane	74-99-5	Liquid	no	ppm				69.0	-130.0	-35	yes	yes		AX	
2-CHLOROBUT-1,3-DIENE	C4 H5 Cl	126-99-8	Liquid	YES	ppm	30.00			59.0	-102.0		yes	yes		AX	
CHLOROCOME THYL ETHER	Cl C2 H5 O	107-30-2	Liquid	YES	ppm				59.0	-102.0		yes	yes		AX	
CHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	C H Cl F2	75-42-9	Gas	no	ppm	1000.00		3800.0	12.3	-136.4	-50	no	no		AX	Use Airline
CHLOROTHANE	C2 H5 Cl	75-40-3	Liquid	no	ppm	1000.00		70	129.0	-47.5	55.00	no	yes		A	
2-CHLOROTHANOL	C2 H3 Cl O	107-07-3	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00						no	no		AX	
CHLOROSULFENE	as Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	Gas	YES	ppm	MEL	7000		-13.8	-103.0	-78	yes	no		AX	
CHLOROFORM	C H Cl3	67-69-3	Liquid	YES	ppm	2.00			61.0	43.5		no	no		AX	
CHLOROMETHANE	C H3 Cl	74-87-3	Gas	YES	ppm	50.00			-24.2	-97.1		no	no		AX	
1-CHLORO-4-NITROBENZENE	C6 H4 Cl N O2	100-00-5	Solid	YES	mg/m3	1.00			242.0	83.6	127.2	yes	yes		A	P
CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE	C2 Cl F5	76-15-3	Gas	no	ppm	1000.00			-38.3	-126.0		no	no		AX	Use Airline
CHLOROPICRIN	as Trichloroethylene	76-06-2	Liquid	no	ppm	0.10		2.0	112.0	-64.0		no	no		A	
1-CHLOROPROPENE	as 2-Chlorobut-1,3-diene	126-99-8	Liquid	YES	ppm	30.00			60.0	-130.0	-30	yes	yes		AX	P3
3-CHLOROPROPENE	C3 H5 Cl	107-05-1	Liquid	no	ppm			250.0	44.5	-34.5	-20.00	yes	no		AX	
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID	H Cl O3 S	7790-94-5	Solid	no	ppm	1.00			151.0	-80.0		yes	no		B	P
2-CHLOROTOLUENE	C7 H7 Cl	96-48-9	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		10.0	162.0	76	35.6	yes	yes		A	P3
2-CHLORO-6-TRICHLOROMETHYLPYRIDINE	C8 H3 Cl5 N	8029-80-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			160.0	42.0		yes	yes		A	P
CHLOROPYRIFOS (ISO)	C9 H11 Cl3 N O3 P S	2921-88-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.20		250.0	872.0	185.0		yes	no		P	
CHROMIUM	Cr	7440-47-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.50		250.0				no	no		P	
CHROMIUM (III) COMPOUNDS (AS Cr)	Cr		Solid	no	mg/m3	0.50						no	no		P	
CHROMIUM (III) COMPOUNDS (AS Cr)	Cr		Solid	no	mg/m3	0.50						no	no		P	
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (AS Cr)	Cr	n/a	Solid	YES	mg/m3		MEL	0.650				no	no		P	
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE	Cr O3	1333-83-0	Solid	YES	mg/m3			n/a	n/a	396.0		no	no		P	
CLAIRFIED DLS (PETROLEUM)	n/a															
CATALYTIC CRACKED HYDRODESULFURISED CATALYTIC CRACKED COAL DUST, IN MINES	n/a		Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00						no	no		A	P





Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogenic	Unit of Measure	OSHA (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Pericide Filter	Filter Colour
DIMETHYLCARBAMOYL CHLORIDE	C3 H8 N O Cl	79-44-7	Liquid	YES	ppm	400.00			165.0	-22.8	68.3	yes	yes	A	P3	Use Airline
DIMETHYL ETHER	HC2 O	115-10-6	Gas	no	ppm	10.00			-24.0	-181.0		no	no			Use Airline
DIMETHYLETHYLAMINE	C4 H11 N	688-56-1	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00			45.0	68.0	61.1	no	no	K		
DI-METHYLFORAMIDE	C3 H7 N O	688-17-2	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00			153.0	-60.0	578	yes	yes	A		
2,6-DIMETHYLPIPERIDINE	C9 H18 O	108-83-8	Liquid	no	ppm	25.00			168.0	-42.0	43.00	yes	yes	A		
1,2-DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE	C2 H6 N2		Liquid	YES	ppm	5.000			81.0			yes	yes	K		
NN-DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE	C2 H6 N2	57-14-7	Liquid	YES	ppm	25.000			83.0		-35.00	yes	yes	K		
DIMETHYLBIS(2-AMINOETHYL)AMINE	C8 H16 N2 O	62-75-9	Liquid	YES	ppm	5.00			154.0			no	no	A	P3	
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	C10 H10 O2	131-11-3	Liquid	YES	mg/m3	5.00			261.0	5.6	146.1	yes	no	A	P	
DIMETHYL SULFAMOYL CHLORIDE	C2 H6 S O4	77-78-1	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.050		186.0	-27.0	83.3	yes	yes	A	P3	
DIMETHYL SULPHATE	Ni2 O3		Solid	YES												
DIMICKEL TROXIDE																
DINITROBENZENE, ALL ISOMERS	C6 H4 N2 O4	25164-54-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00			300.0	86.0		no	yes	A	P3	
DINITRO- <i>o</i> -CHLORO		534-52-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.20			317.0	87.5		no	yes	A	P	
DINITRO- <i>m</i> -CHLORO		84-76-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00						no	no			
DINITRO- <i>p</i> -CHLORO		112-91-3	Liquid	YES	ppm	5.000			386.0	-55	214.5	yes	no	A	P3	
1,4-DIOXANE, TECH. GRADE	C4 H8 O2	123-91-1	Liquid	YES	ppm	25.000			108.0	12	12.7	yes	yes	A	P3	
DIOXATHION (ISO)	C12 H28 O6 P2 S4	78-34-2	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.20			20.0			yes	yes	A	P	
DIPHENYL	as Biphenyl	92-52-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.30			264.0	21.0	112.8	yes	no	A	P	
DIPHENYLAMINE	C12 H11 N	122-39-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			302.0	53.0	152.8	yes	yes	A	P	
DIPHENYL ETHER (NAPOLRI)	C12 H10 O	101-94-6	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00			255.0	26.0	115	yes	yes	A	P3	
DIPHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE	P2 S5	13-84-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00			514.0	286.0		yes	yes	B	P	
DIPHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE	P2 O5	13-14-60-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00						no	no			
DIPOTASSIUM PERODISULPHATE (MEASURED AS SO2)	H2 K2 O8 S2	7727-21-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00			100.0			no	no	B	P	
DISODIUM BROMIDE (ISO)	C12 H12 Br2 N2	85-60-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.50			Dec	355.0		yes	yes	B	P	
DISODIUM DISULPHITE	Ni2 S2 O5	2681-57-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00			Dec	150.0		yes	yes	B	P	
DISODIUM PEROXOSULPHATE (MEASURED AS SO2)	Ni2 O8 S2	7775-27-1	Solid	YES	mg/m3	1.00			0.0			no	no	B	P	
DISODIUM TETRABORATE, ANHYDROUS	B4 O7 2Na	1330-33-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00			1575.0	741.0		no	no			
D-SODIUM TETRABORATE, DECAHYDRATE	B4 O7 2Na 20H 10O	1303-36-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00			320.0	76.0		no	yes	P3		
D-SODIUM TETRABORATE, PENTAHYDRATE	B4 O7 2Na 10H 5O	11130-12-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00						no	no			
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM) - VARIOUS	na		Liquid	YES										A	P	
D-SULFOTON (ISO)	CB H19 O2 P S3	298-04-4	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.10			>24.4	>52.2	>52.2	yes	yes	ABE	P	
DISULPHUR DICHLORIDE	S2 Cl2	10025-67-9	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00			135.6	-60.0	116.3	yes	yes	B	P3	
DISULPHUR DECAFLUORIDE	F10 S2	17-14-22-7	Liquid	no	ppm	0.025			29.0	-92.0		yes	yes	B	P3	
2,6-DITERTIARYBUTYL-PARA-CRESOL	C15 H24 O	128-37-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			265.0	70.0	127.2	yes	yes	B	P	
5,6-DI-TERTIARYBUTYL-4,4'-THIO-DI-M-CRESOL	C22 H30 O2 S	56-69-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			150.0	215.5		yes	yes	P		
DIURON (ISO)	C9 H10 Cl2 N2 O	335-54-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			180.0	169.0		yes	yes	P3		
DIVANADIUM PENTAOXIDE (AS VI)	O5 V2	13-14-62-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.05		1760.0	690.0		yes	yes	A	P	
DIVINYLBENZENE	C10 H10	108-57-6	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00			200.0	-67.0	76	yes	yes	A		
DUSTS	na		Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00						no	no			
EGON	as Ethylene dimethyl	628-99-6	Liquid	no	mg/m3	1.30			192.0	-22.3	215	yes	yes	A	P	
EMERY	Al2 O3	1302-74-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			2580.0	2215.0		yes	yes	A	P	
ENOSULFAN (ISO)	C5 H8 O8 O3 S	115-25-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10			Dec	106.0		yes	yes	P3		
ENONIN (ISO)	C12 H8 Cl6 O	72-29-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10			2.0	245.0		yes	yes	P3		
ENFLURANE	C3 H2 F5 Cl O	13808-16-9	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00			84.7			yes	no			Use Airline
ENGINE EXHAUST EMISSIONS	na		Gas									yes	no			Use Airline
EPICHLOROHYDRIN	as 1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	106-89-8	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.500		116.7	-478	33.9	yes	yes	A		
1,2-EPOXYPROPANE (PROPYLENE OXIDE)	C3 H6 O	75-56-9	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	5		34.3	-112.1	-37.2	yes	yes	AX		
2,3-EPOXYPROPYL ISOPROPYL ETHER	C6 H12 O2	6076-14-2	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00			132.0		33.3	yes	yes	A		
ERKONITE				YES												REFER
ETHANE	C2 H6	34-85-0	Gas	no	ppm	1.00			88.6	-133.3		no	no			Use Airline
ETHANE-1,2-DIOL	C2 H6 O2	107-21-1	Liquid	no	mg/m3	10.00			196.9	-11.5	111.1	yes	yes	A	P3	
ETHANETHIOL	C2 H6 S	75-08-1	Liquid	no	ppm	0.50			35.0	-144.4	-48.30	yes	yes	AX		
ETHANOL	C2 H6 O	64-17-5	Liquid	no	ppm	1000.00			78.5	-117.3	12.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHANOLAMINE	as 2-Aminoethanol	141-43-5	Liquid	no	ppm	3.00			170.0	10.3	85.5	yes	yes	A		
ETHER	as Diethyl ether	60-29-7	Liquid	no	ppm	400.00			1900.0	34.6	-45.00	yes	yes	AX		
2-ETHOXYETHANOL	C4 H10 O2	110-90-5	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	10.000		135.0	-50.0	-43.30	yes	yes	A		



Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Mf ment	GES (# hour TWA)	MEL (# hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Pericide Filter	Filter Colour
2-ETHOXYETHYL ACETATE	C8 H12 O3	111-15-9	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	10,000	500.0	156.0	-61.0	51.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL ACETATE	C4 H8 O2	141-78-6	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		2000.0	77.1	-83.6	-4.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL ACRYLATE	C5 H8 O2	140-68-5	Liquid	YES	ppm	5.00		59.4	-71.0	3	yes	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL ALCOHOL	as Ethanol	64-17-5	Liquid	no	ppm	1000.00		3000.0	78.5	-117.3	12.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLAMINE	C2 H7 N	75-04-7	Liquid	no	ppm	2.00		500.0	16.6	-81.0	-17.20	yes	yes	K		
ETHYL AMYL KETONE	as 5-Methylheptan-3-one	541-85-5	Liquid	no	ppm	25.00		100.0	157.0	-56.7	58.9	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL BENZENE	C8 H10	100-41-4	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		800.0	136.2	-96.0	12.8	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL BROMIDE	as Bromoethane	34-96-4	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		2000.0	38.4	-118.0	-45.5	yes	yes	AX		
ETHYL BUTYL KETONE	as Heptan-3-one	105-35-4	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1000.0	142.0	-59.0	46.1	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL CHLORIDE	as Chloroethane	75-00-3	Gas	no	ppm	1000.00		3800.0	12.3	-136.4		no	no	AX		
ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE	C3 H5 Cl O2	541-41-3	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		3800.0	95.0	-80.6	18.00	yes	yes	A	P	
ETHYLENE	C2 H4	24-86-1	Gas	no	ppm	1,500			-103.7	-169.3		yes	yes	A	P	Use Airline
ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	as 2-Chloroethanol	107-07-3	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		73	125.0	-87.5	60.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE DIAMINE	C2 H8 N2	107-18-3	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00		1000.0	116.5	8.5	33.9	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE DIKROMIDE	C3 H4 Br2	109-65-4	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.500		331.3	9.8		yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	as 1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	5.00		83.5	-35.5	13.3	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE DINITRATE	C2 H4 N2 O6	625-96-6	Liquid	no	mg/m3	1.30		75.0	192.0	-22.3	215	yes	yes	A	P3	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	as Ethane-1,2-diol	107-21-1	Liquid	no	mg/m3	10.00			186.9	-11.5	111.1	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DINITRATE	as Ethylene dinitrate	425-96-6	Liquid	no	mg/m3	1.30		75.0	192.0	-22.3	215	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	as 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Liquid	no	ppm	25.000		700.0	171.0	-77.2	61.7	yes	yes	A	P3	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER ACETATE	as 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	10,000	500.0	156.0	-61.0	51.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER	as 2-Ethoxyethanol	112-30-5	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	10,000	500.0	136.0	-78.0	40.00	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	as 2-Methoxyethyl acetate	112-46-6	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	5,000	200.0	145.0	-66.0	48.9	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	as 2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	5,000	200.0	125.0	-85.1	38.9	yes	yes	A		
ETHYLENE OXIDE	C2 H4 O	75-21-8	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	5.000	90.0	13.2	-119.0	-78.1	yes	yes	AX		Use Airline
ETHYL ETHER	as Diethyl ether	60-29-7	Liquid	no	ppm	400.00		1900.0	34.6	-116.0	-45.00	yes	yes	AX		
ETHYL FORMATE	C3 H6 O2	109-84-4	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		1500.0	54.5	-89.5	-20.00	yes	no	AX		
2-ETHYLHEXYL-CHLOROFORMATE	C11 C17 O2 H12	24468-13-1	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		3000.0	87.0	-68.0	-18.7	yes	yes	AX		
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	as 1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		500.0	35.0	-144.4	-40.30	yes	yes	AX		
ETHYL MERCAPTAN	as Ethanethiol	75-08-1	Liquid	no	ppm	0.50		100.0	38.2	-62.8	32.2	yes	yes	A	P3	
4-ETHYLMOIPHOLINE	C8 H13 N O	100-24-3	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		700.0	165.0	-82.8	32.2	yes	yes	A		
ETHYL SILICATE	as Tetraethyl orthosilicate	78-10-4	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00										
EXTRACTS (PETROLEUM)																
-LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT				YES												
-LIGHT VACUUM GAS OIL SOLVENT				YES												
-HEAVY NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT				YES												
-HEAVY PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT				YES												
-LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT				YES												
FENCHOLPHENOLS (F6)	C8 H8 O2 C3 P 5	295-64-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		300.0	Dis	41.0		yes	no	A	P	
FERRAM (I50)	C9 H8 N8 S6 Fe	14484-64-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		50.0	Dis	>180		yes	yes	A	P	
FERRUCENE	C10 H10 Fe	100-54-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		240.0	172.5			yes	yes	A	P	
FERROUS FOUNDRY PARTICULATE			Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	4,000									
FLOUR DUST			Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	10,000									
FLUORIDE (AS F)	F	16984-48-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.50		25.0	-188.1	-218.8		no	no		P	
FLUORINE	F2	7782-81-4	Gas	no	ppm	1.00		5000.0	9.0	-135.0		yes	yes	B		Use Airline
FLUOROICHLOROMETHANE	as Dichlorofluoromethane	75-43-4	Gas	no	ppm	10.00		2000.0	23.7	-111.0		no	no			Use Airline
FLUOROTRICHLOROMETHANE	as Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	Liquid	no	ppm	1000.00										Use Airline
FORMALDEHYDE	C H2 O	50-00-0	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	2,000		-21.0	-92.0		yes	no	AX/BE		ETHEP
FORMAMIDE	C H3 N O	75-12-7	Liquid	no	ppm	20.00		30.0	210.0	2.7	154.4	yes	yes	A	P3	
FORMIC ACID	C H2 O2	64-19-6	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		30.0	108.3	-8.7	50	yes	yes	E	P3	
FUEL OILS - VARIOUS				YES												
2-FURALDEHYDE	C5 H4 O2	98-01-1	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	2,000		161.7	-36.6	60	yes	yes	A	P	
FURFURAL	C5 H4 O2	98-01-1	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	2,000		161.7	-36.6	60	yes	yes	A	P	
FURFURYL ALCOHOL	C5 H8 O2	98-00-0	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		75.0	170.0	-14.0	65	yes	yes	A		
GERMANE	Ge H4	7782-85-2	Gas	no	ppm	0.20			-89.0	-156.1		no	no			Use Airline
GERMANIUM TETRAHYDRIDE	as Germane	7782-85-2	Gas	no	ppm	0.20			-89.0	-156.1		no	no			Use Airline
GLUTARALDEHYDE	C5 H8 O2	111-30-8	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	0.050		171.1	-13.9		yes	yes	A	P3	
GLYCEROL MIST	C3 H8 O3	56-81-5	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00		290.0	17.8	180	150	yes	yes	A	P3	
GLYCEROL TRINITRATE	C3 H5 O9 N3	55-63-0	Liquid	no	mg/m3	1.90		75.0	50.0	13.0		no	yes	A	P3	

Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Measure	OSHA (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Particulate Filter	Filter Colour
HALOGENO PLATINUM COMPOUNDS	"as 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane"	811-97-12	Solids	no	ppm	1000.00	0.002	4.0				yes	yes			Use Airline
HALOTHANE	C2 F3 H Cl Br	151-67-7	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00		50.0	-112.8			yes	yes	A	P	Use Airline
H-HCH (IS-2)	as 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	88-89-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		50.0	323.3	112.8		yes	yes	A	P	Use Airline
HELIUM	He	7440-39-2	Gas	no	ppm			500.0	-269.0	-272.0		no	no			Use Airline
HELIUM	He	7440-39-2	Gas	no	ppm			500.0	450.0	228.0		yes	yes		P	
HEPTAN-2-ONE	C7 H14 O	7440-58-9	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.50		250.0	151.4	-35.5	38.9	yes	yes	A		
HEPTAN-3-ONE	C7 H14 O	110-83-0	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		800.0	142.0	-39.0	46.1	yes	yes	A		
HEXACHLORO-OBERZEIN	C6 Cl6	119-74-1	Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.10		50.0	323.3	230.0	252	yes	yes	A	P	
N-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	as N-CHC	58-89-9	Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.10		50.0	323.3	112.8		yes	yes	A	P	
HEXACHLOROTRIAZINE	C2 Cl6	6732-1	Solid	YES	mg/m3	4.00		50.0	Sub	1870		yes	yes	A	P	
HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORIC TRIAMIDE	C3 H11 N3 O6	121-82-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.50		205.0	EXPL			yes	yes	A	P	
HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORIC TRIAMIDE	[CH3]3[OP]3O	685-31-9	Liquid	YES	ppm			1160.0	231.8	6.1	134.4	yes	yes	A	P	
N-HEXANE	C6 H14	110-54-3	Liquid	no	ppm	20.00		1160.0	66.0	-138.4	-21.20	yes	yes	A		
1,6-HEXANOLACTAM	N H11 C8 O	105-60-2	Solid	no	ppm	5.00		1600.0	266.3	66.9	136.9	yes	yes	A	P	
HEXAN-2-ONE	C6 H12 O	691-78-6	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		500.0	128.0	-67.0	25.00	yes	yes	A		
HEXANE	as 4-Methylpentan-2-one	105-50-1	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		500.0	116.0	-84.7	178	yes	yes	A		
HEXYLENE GLYCOL	as 2-Methylpentan-2,4-diol	102-41-5	Liquid	no	ppm	25.00		198.0	198.0	-50.0	98.3	yes	yes	A	P	
HYDRAZINE	H4 N2	302-01-2	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.075	113.5	2.0	372		yes	yes	K	P	
HYDRAZINE SALTS	Various		Liquid	YES	ppm							yes	yes	K	P	
HYDRAZOBENZENE	C12 H12 N2	89-34-4	Solid	YES	ppm			320	320	-80.0		no	no	K	P	
HYDRAZIC ACID (AS VAPOR)	H N3	7282-78-8	Liquid	no	ppm	0.10						no	no	K	P	
HYDROCARBON SOLVENTS	Various		Liquid	no	ppm							no	no	A	P	
HYDROCARBON C6-8, AROMATIC, BPOH	as 2,3-Epoxypropyl isopropyl ether		Liquid	no	ppm	0.50						yes	yes	A	P	
HYDROGEN	H2	1333-78-3	Gas	no	ppm			153.0	-253.3	-19		no	no			Use Airline
HYDROGEN CHLORIDE	H Br	10035-10-6	Gas	no	ppm	3.00 (ST)		30.0	-67.0	-88.5		yes	yes	B	P	
HYDROGEN BROMIDE	H Cl	7647-01-0	Gas	no	ppm	1.00		50.0	-84.9	-114.8		yes	yes	B	P	
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	H C N	24-90-8	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	10.000	50.0	26.0	-14.0	-17.80	no	no	B	P	
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (AS F)	H F	7664-39-3	Liquid	no	ppm	3.00 (ST)		30.0	16.5	-63.1		yes	yes	B	P	
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	H2O2	7722-841	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		75.0	141.0	11.3		yes	yes	B	P	
HYDROGEN SULFIDE (AS SE)	H2 S	7783-07-5	Gas	no	ppm	0.05		1.0	-41.3	-66.1		yes	no	B		
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	H2 S	7783-07-5	Gas	no	ppm	10.00		50.0	100.0	-60.7	-85.5	yes	yes	B	P	
HYDROQUINONE	C6 H6 O2	123-31-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00		50.0	285.0	170.0	195	yes	yes	A	P	
4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE	C8 H12 O2	123-42-2	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1800.0	164.0	-44.0	51.7	yes	yes	A		
2-HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE	C8 H10 O3	969-61-1	Liquid	no	ppm	0.50						yes	yes	A		
IGE	as 2,3-Epoxypropyl isopropyl ether	6016-14-2	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		400.0	130.0		33.3	yes	yes	A		
IPODI	as Isocyanates - all	6089-71-9	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	0.020			-60.0	1.55	yes	yes	A		Use Airline
2,2-(4-METHYLTHAMOL	C4 H11 N O2	111-42-3	Solid	no	ppm	3.00		271.0	28.0	132.2		yes	yes	A	P	
2,2-(4-METHYLTHAMOL)	C4 H13 N2	111-42-3	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		202.0	-39.0	978		yes	yes	A	P	
INDIUM AND COMPOUNDS (AS IN)	as Indium	55-13-6	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00			181.0	-117	78.00	yes	yes	A		
IODINE	I2	7540-74-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		2000.0	184.3	113.5	166.6	yes	yes	A	P	
IODINE	I2	7540-74-5	Solid	no	ppm	0.10		2.0	184.3	113.5		yes	yes	B	P	
IODOFORM	C H I3	75-47-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	9.80		210.0	120.0			yes	yes	A	P	
IODOMETHANE	C H I3	24-89-4	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	2.000	42.5	66.5		yes	yes	AX			
IRON OXIDE, FINE (AS FE)	Fe2 O3	1309-37-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		2500.0	1565.0			no	no	A	P	
IRON PENTACARBONYL	as Pentacarbonyliron	13483-40-6	Liquid	no	ppm	0.01			192.8	-21.0	-13	yes	no	A	P	
IRON SALTS (AS FE)	Various		Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00						yes	yes	A	P	
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	as Isobutyl acetate	123-82-2	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1000.0	142.0	-28.3	25.00	yes	yes	A		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	as 3-Methylbutan-1-ol	123-61-3	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		500.0	132.0	-112.2	43.00	yes	yes	A		
ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE	as 3-Methylbutan-2-one	110-12-3	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		110.0	144.0	-24.0	36.1	yes	yes	A		
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	C6 H12 O2	110-19-0	Liquid	no	ppm	150.00		1300.0	118.0	-69.0	13.80	yes	yes	A		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	as 2-Methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1600.0	106.0	-106.3	21.00	yes	yes	A		
ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE	as 4-Methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		500.0	117.0	-84.7	178	yes	yes	A		
ISOCYANATES, ALL (AS NCO)	see special section - page 10		Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	0.020					no	no			Use Airline
ISOFURANE	C3 F6 H2 Cl O	26875-46-7	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00						no	no			Use Airline

Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Measure	OSHA (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDUH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Puricide Filter	Filter Colour
ISOOCTYL ALCOHOL (MIXED ISOMERS)	C8 H18 O	26952-21-6	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1000.0	186.0	-78.1	82.2	yes	yes	A		
ISOPENTYL ACETATE	C7 H14 O2	123-92-2	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		1000.0	142.0	-78.3	25.00	yes	yes	A		
ISOPHORONE	as 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohex-2-one	78-59-1	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		200.0	214.0	-8.0	84.4	yes	yes	A		Use Airline
ISOPHORONE DIOCYANATE	isocyanate	4098-71-9	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	0.020			-60.0	1.50	yes	yes			
ISOPROPYL ACETATE	C5 H10 O2	108-21-4	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00 (ST)		1800.0	89.0	-69.0	2.20	yes	yes	A		
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	as Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Liquid	no	ppm	400.00		2000.0	82.5	-88.5	12.00	yes	yes	A		
ISOPROPYL BENZENE	as Cumene	68-82-8	Liquid	no	ppm	25.00		3000.0	151.2	-96.0	35.50	yes	yes	A		
ISOPROPYL CHLOROFORMATE	C4 H7 O2 Cl	108-23-6	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		114.0	15.8	14.00	14.00	yes	no	A	P3	
ISOPROPYL ETHER	as Diisopropyl ether	108-20-3	Liquid	no	ppm	250.00		1400.0	68.0	-60.0	-27.80	yes	yes	A		
ISOPROPYL GLUCIDYL ETHER	as 2,3-Epoxypropyl isopropyl ether	4076-14-2	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		400.0	132.7		33.3	yes	yes	A		
KAOLIN	Al2 Si4 O10 H8	1332-58-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00		5.0	-54.0	-150.0		no	no		P	Use Airline
KETENE	C2 H2 O	463-51-4	Gas	no	ppm	0.50						yes	yes			
LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	Mix : C3 H6C3 HC8C4 HC8C4 H10	68476-85-7	Gas	YES	ppm	1000.00		2000.0	>42	140.0		no	no	AX	P3	
LEAD HYDROGEN PERSULFATE	Pb H4 A62 O8	7439-92-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.150	100.0	1740.0	3275		yes	no		P3	
LEAD AND COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT LEAD ALKYL)	Pb		Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.100					yes	yes	A	P3	
LEAD ALKYL	Various		Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			Dec	825+		yes	yes	A	P3	
LIME STONE	CaO	1317-65-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		50.0	323.3	112.8		yes	yes	A	P	
LINDANE	C12 H8	58-89-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.025		0.5	Dec	680.0		yes	yes	A	P	
LITHIUM HYDRIDE	LiH	7580-57-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00			Dec	680.0		yes	yes	A	P	
LITHIUM HYDROXIDE	LiOH	1319-05-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00 (ST)			934.0	450.0		yes	no		P	
MDA	as 4,4-Methylenedianiline	103-27-6	Solid	YES	ppm	MEL	0.010		262.7	90.2	130	yes	no	A	P2	
MDI	isocyanate	101-58-8	Solid	no	ppm	MEL	0.020	7.0	313.8	37.2	126.9	yes	no			Use Airline
MEX	as Suran-2-one	78-99-3	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		3000.0	79.6	-86.3	-8.00	yes	yes	A		
MIBK	as 4-Methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	Liquid	no	ppm	50.00		500.0	117.0	-84.7	178	yes	yes	A		
MAGNESITE	MgCO3	648-93-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			Dec	350.0		yes	yes	A	P	
MAGNESIUM OXIDE, FUME AND DUST (AS MG)	MgO	1309-48-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00		750.0	3500.0	2800.0		yes	no		P3	
MALATHION (ISO)	C19 H19 O6 P S2	124-75-5	Liquid	no	mg/m3	10.00		250.0	60.0	2.9	>162.8	yes	yes	A	P3	
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	C4 H2 O3	108-31-6	Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	1.000	10.0	202.0	52.8	153.3	yes	yes	A	P3	
MANGANESE, FUME (AS MN)	Mn	7439-96-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00		50.0	1932.0	1244.0		no	no		P3	
MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS (AS MN)	Mn	7439-96-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		500.0	1962.0	1244.0		no	no	P	P	
MANGANESE CYCLOPENTADIENYLTRICARBONYL	as trikarbonyl(eta-cyclopentadienyl) manganese	12079-65-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.20			Sub	75.0		no	yes	A	P	
MANGANESE TETROXIDE	as Manganic tetroxide	1317-35-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00				1663.9		no	no		P	
MAN-MADE MINERAL FIBRE	fib		Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	5.000					yes	yes		P	
MARBLE	CaCO3	1317-65-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			Dec	825+		yes	yes		P	
MBCA	as 2,2-Dichloro-4,4-dimethylsuccinonitrile	101-14-4	Solid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	0.005		Dec	119.0		yes	yes	A	P3	
MEQUINOL (MN) (P-METHOXYPHENOL)	C7 H8 O2	150-26-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00			246.0	87.2	132.2	yes	yes	A	P	
MERCAPTACETIC ACID	C2 H4 O2 S	68-11-1	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00			123.0	-16.5	>10	yes	yes	A	P	
MERCURY ALKYL (AS HG)	Hg	fib	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.01		2.0				yes	yes	Hg	P3	
MERCURY & ITS INORGANIC DIVALENT COMPOUNDS	Hg	24329-92-8	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.025		10.0	352.0	-58.9		yes	yes	Hg	P3	
MESITYLENE	as Trimethylbenzenes	25551-13-7	Liquid	no	ppm	26.00			165.0	-45.0	50	yes	yes	A		
METAL WORKING FLUIDS	as 4-Methylpent-2-en-2-one	141-79-7	Liquid	no	ppm	15.00		1400.0	130.0	-46.5	30.5	yes	yes	A		
METHACRYLIC ACID	C4 H6 O2	79-41-4	Liquid	no	ppm	20.00			163.0	18.0	77.00	yes	yes	A	P3	
METHACRYLONITRILE	C4 H5 N	126-99-7	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00			80.3	-35.8	1.00	yes	yes	AB	P3	
METHANOL	C H4 O	34-85-1	Gas	no	ppm	200.00			118.0	103.3	-10	no	no			Use Airline
METHANOL	C H4 O	34-85-1	Gas	no	ppm	0.50		150.0	6.0	-123.0	-18.00	yes	yes	AX		Use Airline
METHANOL (SD)	C5 H10 N2 O 5	18752-77-5	Liquid	no	ppm	2.50		6000.0	64.5	-97.7	11.00	yes	yes	AX		
METHOXYGLUCOL (SD)	C18 H35 O13 O2	22-433-5	Solid	YES	mg/m3	10.00			Dec	80.0		no	no		P	
2-METHOXYETHANOL	C3 H8 O2	109-86-4	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	5.000	200.0	125.0	85.1	58.9	yes	yes	A		
2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE	C5 H10 O3	110-48-6	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	5.000	200.0	143.0	-65.0	48.9	yes	yes	A		
P-METHOXYPHENOL	as Mequinol (MN)	150-26-5	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00			246.0	53.0	132.2	yes	yes	A	P3	
1-METHOXYPROPAN-2-OL	C4 H10 O2	107-86-2	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00			118.0	-56.0	33.00	yes	yes	A		
METHYL ACETATE	C3 H6 O2	78-20-9	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00			56.9	-68.0	-10.00	yes	yes	AX		
METHYL ACRYLAMIDOPROPYLACRYLATE (CONTAINING <=0.1% ACRYLAMIDE)	C3 H5 O N			YES					84.0					AK	P	
METHYL ACRYLAMIDOGLYCOLATE (CONTAINING <=0.1% ACRYLAMIDE)	C3 H5 O N			YES					84.0					AK	P	
METHYL ACRYLATE	C4 H6 O2	96-33-3	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00			81.0	-76.5	-3.00	yes	yes	A		
METHYLAL	as Dimethylmethane	109-67-5	Liquid	no	ppm	1000.00		2200.0	41.0	-106.0	-32.20	yes	yes	A		Use Airline



Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Mf ment	GES (# hour TWA)	MEL (# hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Pericide Filter	Filter Colour
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE SALTS																
3,5-DINITROBENZYLAMINE DISODIUM SALTS																
3,5-DINITROBENZYLAMINE DISODIUM SALTS																
NICKEL AND INORGANIC COMPOUNDS																
NICKEL CARBONYL																
NICKEL DIOXIDE																
NICKEL MONOXIDE																
NICKEL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (AS NI)																
NICKEL SULFIDE																
NICKEL SULPHIDE																
NICOTINE																
NITRAPYRIN																
NITRIC ACID																
NITRIC OXIDE																
5-NITRODIPYRIMETHINE																
4-NITROANILINE																
2-NITROANISOLE																
NITROBENZENE																
4-NITROBIPHENYL																
NITROETHANE																
NITROGEN (GAS)																
NITROGEN DIOXIDE																
NITROGEN MONOXIDE																
NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE																
NITROGLYCERINE																
NITROMETHANE																
2-NITRODIPYRIMETHINE																
1-NITROPROPANE																
2-NITROPROPANE																
n-NITROSCHEMETHYLAMINE																
n-NITROSDIPROPYLAMINE																
2,2'-NITROSDIMETHYLETHANOL																
NITROTOLUENE ALL ISOMERS																
NITROLUENE																
NONYRIMOLS																
OCTACHLORONAPHTHALENE																
N-OCTANE																
OIL MIST MINERAL																
OIL MIST WATER																
ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID																
OSMIUM TETROXIDE (AS O5)																
OXALIC ACID																
OXALONITRILE																
2,2'-OXYDIETHANOL																
OZONE																
PCBN																
PVC (POLYVINYL CHLORIDE) (RESP D.U.S.T)																
PARACETAMOL																
PARAFFIN WAX, FLAME																
PAPAZOLIN (DIO)																
PARATHION (ISO)																
PARATHION METHYL (ISO)																
PENTACARBONYLIRON (AS FE)																
PENTACHLOROPHENOL																
PENTAERYTHRITOL (RESP D.U.S.T)																
PENTANE ALL ISOMERS																
PENTAN-3-ONE																
PENTAN-3-ONE																
PENTYL ACETATE																
PERCHLOROETHYLENE																

Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Measure	OSHA (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Pesticide Filter	Filter Colour
PERCHLORYL FLUORIDE	Cl F O3	7616-84-6	Gas	no	ppm	3.00		100.0	-68.8	-146.0		no	no	B		
PHENACYL CHLORIDE	as 2-Chloroacetophenone	532-27-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.32		15.0	230.0	56.7	317.7	yes	yes	A	P3	
PHENOL	C6 H6 O	108-95-2	Solid	no	ppm	5.00		260.0	181.7	83.0	79.4	yes	yes	A	P3	
p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	C6 H8 N2	106-50-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		25.0	262.0	146.0	156.5	no	no			
PHENYL 2,3-EPOXYPROPYL ETHER	C9 H10 O2	132-60-1	Liquid	YES	ppm	1.00		245.0	3.0	120	yes	yes	A			
PHENYLETHYLENE	as Styrene	100-42-6	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	1000.000	700.0	145.2	-30.6	32.00	yes	yes	A		
PHENYL HYDRAZINE	C6 H8 N2	100-63-0	Liquid	no	ppm			243.0	18.9			yes	yes	A	P3	
2-PHENYLPROPENE	C9 H10	96-83-9	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00 (ST)		200.0	165.5	-23.0	63.9	yes	yes	A		
PHOSPHATE (ISO)	C7 H17 O2 P S3	296-03-2	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.05				42.8	175	yes	yes	A	P3	
PHOSPHIN	as Methylphos (ISO)	7786-34-7	Liquid	no	ppm	0.01		4.0	Dec			yes	yes	A	P3	
PHOSGENE	C Cl2 O	75-44-5	Gas	no	ppm	0.02		2.0	8.3	-127.8		yes	yes	A	P3	
PHOSPHORIC ACID	H3 P	7667-51-2	Gas	no	ppm	0.30 (ST)		50.0	-88.0	-131.0		no	no	B	P3	
PHOSPHOROUS ACID	as Orthophosphoric acid	7664-38-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00 (ST)		1000.0	212.8	42.2		yes	yes	B		
PHOSPHOROUS TRICHLORIDE	PCl3	7723-14-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		5.0	260.3	44.0		yes	yes	A	P3	
PHOSPHOROUS OXYCHLORIDE	as Phosphoryl trichloride	10025-87-3	Liquid	no	ppm	0.20		70.0	106.3	1.0		yes	yes	B	P3	
PHOSPHOROUS PENTACHLORIDE	PCl5	10026-13-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		256.0	514.0	286.0		yes	yes	B	P3	
PHOSPHOROUS PENTASULPHIDE	as Diphosphorus pentasulphide	1314-80-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00						yes	yes	B	P3	
PHOSPHOROUS PENTOXIDE	as Diphosphorus pentoxide	1314-56-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00 (ST)										
PHOSPHOROUS TRICHLORIDE	PCl3	7719-12-2	Liquid	no	ppm	0.20		25.0	261.1	-112.2		yes	yes	B	P3	
PHOSPHORYL TRICHLORIDE	as POCl3	10025-87-3	Liquid	no	ppm	0.20		106.3	270			yes	yes	B	P3	
PHTRALIC ANHYDRIDE	C8 H6 O3	85-44-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	4.000	60.0	295.1	131.0	151.7	yes	yes	A	P3	
PICLORAM (ISO)	C6 H6 Cl2 N2 O2	1518-02-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		Dec	218.0			yes	yes	AB	P3	
PICRIC ACID	C6 H3 N3 O7	88-89-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		75.0	300+Exp	122.0	150	yes	yes	A	P3	
PIPERAZINE DIMYDROCHLORIDE	C4 H10 N2 Cl2 H	142-64-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00			335.0			yes	yes	P		
PIPERIDINE	C5 H11 N	110-89-4	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		106.0	-2.0	15.00		no	no	A		
PLASTER OF PARIS (RESP DUST)	CaS2H2O8	2489-66-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			182.2	187.2		yes	yes	P		
PLATINUM METAL	Pl	7440-06-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		3627.0	1722.0			no	no	P		
PLATINUM COMPOUNDS, SOLUBLE (AS FT)	Pl		Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.002	MEL	4.0	325.0	-18.9		yes	no	A	P-04	Use SCBA
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)	C12 H10 Cl4 OX	13366-36-3	Liquid	YES	mg/m3	4.00		6000.0	310.0	350.0		no	no	P		
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) (RESP DUST)	IC2 H3ClN	6092-86-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			568.3			yes	yes	P		
PORTLAND CEMENT (RESP DUST)	n/a	68987-19-1	Solid	YES	mg/m3	4.00			1323.0	379.0		yes	no	P		
POTASSIUM BROMATE	K Br O3	7758-01-2	Solid	YES	mg/m3							no	no	P		
POTASSIUM CHROMATE	K2 Cr2 O4	7789-00-6	Solid	YES	mg/m3	2.00 (ST)						yes	yes	P		
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	KOH	1310-58-3	Solid	no	mg/m3							yes	no	P		
PROPANE	C3 H8	24-99-6	Gas	no	ppm	1000		2100.0	-42.1			no	no			Use Airline
PROPANE 1,2-DIOL (TOTAL)	C3 H8 O2	57155-6	Liquid	no	ppm	150.00			182.2	-59.0		no	no	A	P3	
1,3-PROPANEDITHIONE	as Propan-1-ol		Liquid	YES	ppm							no	no	A	P3	
n-PROPANOL	C3 H8 O	71-23-8	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		900.0	975	-126.5	22.00	yes	yes	A		
PROPAN-1-OL	C3 H8 O	71-23-8	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		900.0	975	-126.5	22.00	yes	yes	A		
PROPAN-2-OL	C3 H8 O	67-63-0	Liquid	no	ppm	400.00		2000.0	82.5	-88.5	12.00	yes	yes	A		
3-PROPANOLONE (PROPIONALDENE)	C3 H6 O2	57174-8	Liquid	YES	ppm				-80.7	-53.0	73.9	yes	yes	A	P3	
PROPYL ALCOHOL	as Prop-2-yn-1-ol	107156-7	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		114.0	114.0	-52.0	-26.1	no	yes	A		
PROPIONIC ACID	C3 H6 O2	79-09-4	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00		141.1	Dec	91.5	52.2	yes	yes	A	P3	
PROPYL ACETATE	C6 H12 O2	825-66-6	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.50						no	no			
N-PROPYL ACETATE	C5 H10 O2	109-60-4	Liquid	no	ppm	200.00		1700.0	104.0	-62.0	12.70	yes	yes	A	P3	
PROPYLENE	C3 H6	116-02-1	Gas	no	ppm				-48.0	146.0		no	no			Use Airline
PROPYLENE DINITRATE	C3 H6 N2 O6	5423-43-4	Liquid	no	ppm	0.20				-27		yes	no	A	P3	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	as Propane-1,2-diol	57155-6	Liquid	no	ppm	150.00		188.2	-59.0			no	no	A	P3	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL DINITRATE	as Propylene glycol	5423-43-4	Liquid	no	ppm	0.20				-77		no	no	A	P3	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	as 1-Methoxypropan-2-ol	107186-2	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		120.0	-66.0	35.00	35.00	yes	yes	A		
PROPYLENE OXIDE	C3 H6 O	75-56-9	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	5.000		34.4	-112.0	-37	yes	yes	AX		
PROP-2-YN-1-OL	C3 H4 O	107156-7	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		114.0	114.0	-52.0	36	no	no	A		
PULVERISED FUEL ASH (RESP DUST)	n/a	8003-34-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00		5000.0				no	yes		P	
PYRIDINE (ISO)	C5 H5 N	110-36-1	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		1000.0	115.0	-42.0	20	yes	yes	A	P3	
PYRIDINE	C5 H5 N	110-36-1	Liquid	no	ppm	5.00		1000.0	115.0	-42.0	20	yes	yes	A	P3	
2-PYRIDYLAMINE	C5 H6 N2	502-29-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00		210.8	58.3			no	no	A	P3	
PYROCATECHOL	C6 H6 O2	120-60-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		245.5	106.0	127.2		yes	yes	A	P3	
QUARTZ	SiO2	14828-66-7	Solid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	0.300		2250.0	1790.0		yes	no	A	P3	
QUINONE	as p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.45		100.0	Sub	115.5	378	yes	yes	A	P	
ROX	as Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine	121-82-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.50				205.0	Excl	yes	yes		P	

Chemical Name	Gross Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Measmt	GES (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Puricide Filter	Filter Colour
RESOLUAL OILS (PETROLEUM)	n/a			YES										A	P	
RESIDUES (PETROLEUM) - VARIOUS	n/a			YES										A	P	
RESIDUES, STEAM CRACKED, THEMALLY TREATED	n/a			YES										A	P	
RESORCINOL	C6H6O2	108-46-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			272.2	109.0	127	yes	yes	A	P	
RHOONIUM (AS RH) METAL FUME AND DUST	Rh	7440-18-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		100.0	3727.9	1965.0		no	no	A	P	
ROMMEL	as Fenchlorophos (ISO)	299-84-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		300.0	Dec	81.0		yes	no	A	P	
ROSN CORE SOLDER PYROLYSIS PRODUCTS			Solid	no	mg/m3	0.05						yes	no	A	P3	
ROTEMANE (ISO)	C23H22O8	63-79-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		2500.0	Dec	166.0		yes	yes	A	P	
ROUGE (RESPIR DUST)	Fe2O3	1309-37-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			1365.0			yes	yes		P	
RUBBER FUME	n/a		Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.600					no	no		P	
RUBBER PROCESS DUST	n/a		Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	6.000					no	no		P	
SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS, EXCEPT HYDROGEN SELENIDE (AS SE)	Se	7782-49-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		1.0	685.0	200.0		yes	yes		P	
SIANE	H4Si	7603-02-5	Gas	no	ppm	0.50			-112.0	-195.0		yes	yes		P	Use Airline
SILICA, AMORPHOUS (RESPIR DUST)	O2 Si	7631-86-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.40		3000.0	2230.0	1710.0		yes	no		P	
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE, RESPIRABLE DUST	Si O2			no	mg/m3	MEL	0.3								P	
SILICA, FUSED (RESPIR DUST)	O2 Si	60076-86-0	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.08						no	no		P	
SILICON (RESPIR DUST)	Si	7440-21-3	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00		2355.0	1430.0			yes	yes		P	
SILICON CARBIDE (not whiskers) (RESPIR DUST)	C Si	409-21-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00		2000.0				yes	yes		P	
SILICON TETRAHYDRIDE	in Silane	7603-02-5	Gas	no	ppm	0.50			-112.0	-195.0		yes	yes		P	Use Airline
SILVER, METALLIC	Ag	7440-22-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		10.0	2000.0	960.5		yes	yes		P	
SILVER, SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS (AS Ag)	Ag	7440-22-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.01		10.0				yes	yes		P	
SODIUM AZIDE (as NaNO3)	NO Na	26028-22-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.3 (ST)			Dec	275.0		yes	yes		P3	
SODIUM 2-(2-DICHLOROPHENOXY)ETHYL SULPHATE	C8H7Cl2O5S Na	136-28-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		500.0	Dec	245.0		yes	yes		P	
SODIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE	H O3 S Na	65-74-8	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.05		2.5	Dec	200.0		no	no		P	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Na O H	1310-73-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	2.00 (ST)		10.0	3900.0	318.4		yes	yes		P	
SODIUM METABISULPHITE	Na O H	7681-57-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00			Dec	>150		yes	yes		P	
SODIUM DISULPHITE	as Disodium disulphite			no	mg/m3	5.00			Dec	>150		yes	yes		P2,P3	
SOFT WOOD DUST	n/a		Solid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	5.000					yes	no		P	
STARCH (RESPIR DUST)	n/a	9005-26-8	Solid	no	ppm	4.00			Dec	Dec		yes	yes		P	
STIBINE	H3 Sb	7603-52-3	Gas	no	ppm	0.10		5.0	-18.3	-88.0		no	no		P	Use Airline
STRONTIUM CHROMATE	Sr - Cr O4	57-24-9	Solid	YES	mg/m3	0.15		3.0	Dec	268.0		no	no		P3	
STYRENE	C21H22N2O2	100-42-5	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.15		700.0	143.2	-30.6	31.00	yes	no	A	P	
STYRENE OXIDE	C8H8O	96-09-3	Liquid	YES	ppm	MEL	100.000		141.2	-35.4	74	yes	yes	A	P	
SUBSTITAINS		1395-21-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.00006			Dec	100+		no	no		P	
SUCROSE	C12H22O11	57-50-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00			Dec	160+		yes	yes		P	
SULFOFOP (ISO)	C8H10O5P2S2	3689-24-5	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.20		10.0	136.0			yes	no	AB	P3	
SULPHUR DIOXIDE	O2 S	7446-09-5	Gas	no	ppm	2.00		100.0	-10.0	-75.5		yes	no	E	P	
SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE	F6 S	2551-62-4	Gas	no	ppm	100.000			Sub	-63.9		no	no		P	
SULPHURIC ACID	H2 O4 S	7664-93-9	Liquid	no	mg/m3	1.00		15.0	290.0	10.4		yes	yes	E	P3	
SULPHUR MONOCHLORIDE	as Disulphur dichloride	10025-67-9	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00 (ST)		5.0	137.7	-77.2	118.3	yes	yes	B	P3	
SULPHUR PENTAFLUORIDE	as Disulphur decafluoride	5714-72-7	Liquid	no	ppm	0.025		1.0	29.0	-92.0		yes	yes	B	P3	
SULPHUR TETRAFLUORIDE	F4 S	7783-80-0	Gas	no	ppm	0.10			-40.0	-120.5		yes	yes		P	
SULPHURYL DIFLUORIDE	F2 O2 S	2699-79-6	Gas	no	ppm	5.00		200.0	-55.4	-136.7		yes	no		P	Use Airline
2,4,5-T (ISO)	C6H5ClO3	60-76-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	10.00		240.0	153.0			no	yes		P	
TDI	Isocyanate	691-84-9	Liquid	YES	mg/m3	MEL	0.030		251.1	21.7	126.3	yes	yes	AB	P3	Use Airline
TECP	as Sulfoxep (ISO)	3689-24-5	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.20		10.0	136.0			yes	yes	A	P3	
TEPP (ISO)	C8H20O7P2	107-49-3	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.05		5.0	170.0	0.0		yes	no	A	P3	
TNT	as 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	118-96-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.60		500.0	240.0	80.3		yes	yes		P	
TALC (RESPIR DUST)	H4O24Si8Mg3	14827-96-6	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00		1000.0	900+			yes	no		P	
TANTALUM	Ta	7440-25-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		2500.0	5475.0	2996.0		yes	yes		P	
TAR - VARIOUS				YES										A	P	
TELLURIUM & COMPOUNDS EXCEPT HYDROGEN TELLURIDE (AS TE)	Te	13464-90-9	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		25.0	990.0	450.0		no	yes		P	
TELLURIUM HEXAFLUORIDE (AS TE)	F6 Te	7283-37-7	Gas	no	ppm	0.02		1.0	Sub	377		no	no		P	Use SCBA
TERPHENYL (ALL ISOMERS)	C18H14	28180-60-3	Solid	no	ppm	0.50			276.0	212.0		no	no		P3	
1,1,2-TETRABROMOETHANE	C2H2Br4	79-73-6	Liquid	no	ppm	1.00		8.0	246.0	90.0		yes	yes	A	P3	
TETRABROMOETHANE	as Carbon tetrabromide	598-13-4	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.40			190.0	0.0		yes	yes	A	P	
TETRACARBONYLNICKEL (AS Ni)	C4NiC4	13482-29-3	Liquid	YES	ppm	0.30 (ST)			82.0	-25.0	<-20	no	no		P	Use SCBA
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLORO-2,2-DIFLUOROETHANE	C2Cl4F2	76-11-9	Solid	no	ppm	100.00		2000.0	51.5	40.6		yes	yes	A	P	





Chemical Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Number	Normal State	Carcinogen	Unit of Measure	OSHA (8 hour TWA)	MEL (8 hour TWA)	IDLH	Boiling Point	Melting Point	Flash Point	Eye Irritant	Skin Irritant	Gas Filter	Particle Filter	Filter Colour
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	C7 H5 N3 O6	115-96-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.50		500.0	240.0	92.3		yes	yes			P
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE	C18 H15 O4 P	115-96-6	Solid	no	mg/m3	3.00		1000.0	413.3	85.0	220	no	no	A		P
TRIPOLI RESPIRABLE DUST	Si O2		Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.300					no	no			P
TRI-O-TOLYL PHOSPHATE	C21 H21 O4 P	78-30-8	Liquid	no	mg/m3	0.10		40.0	410.0	11.0	225	no	no	A	P3	
TUNGSTEN B COMPOUNDS (AS W) (SOLUBLE)	W	7403-93-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00		5027.0	3410.0			yes	yes			P
TURPENTINE	C10 H16 (approx)	8008-64-2	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		500.0	160.0	-50.0	35.00	yes	yes	A		
URANIUM COMPOUNDS, NATURAL, SOLUBLE (AS U)	U	7440-01-1	Solid	Yes	mg/m3	0.20			3818.0	1132.3		yes	yes	A	P3	
URETHANE (RN)	H2-nH C3 O2		Solid	YES					42.0							
VANADIUM PENTOXIDE	as Divanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	0.05	35.0	1750.0	690.0		yes	yes			P
VINYL ACETATE	C4 H6 O2	108-05-4	Liquid	no	ppm	10.00			72.0	-30.0	-8.00	yes	yes	A		
VINYL BENZENE	as Styrene	100-42-5	Liquid	no	ppm	MEL	100.000	700.0	145.2	-30.6	31.00	yes	yes	A		
VINYL CHLORIDE (CHLORIDE TWYLENE)	C2 H3 Cl	75-01-4	Gas	YES	ppm	MEL	7000		-13.8			no	no	AX		
VINYLBRENE CHLORIDE	C2 H2 Cl2	25-35-4	Liquid	Yes	ppm	MEL	10,000		31.7	-132.3	-18.9	yes	yes	AX	P3	
VINYL TOLUENE, ALL ISOMERS	as Methylstyrenes	25013-15-4	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00		500.0	170.6	-76.7	52.8	yes	yes	A		
WARFAHR (B0)	C8 H16 O4	81-81-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	0.10		100.0	Dec	141.0		no	no			P
WELDING FUME	n/a		Solid	Yes	mg/m3	5.00						no	no		P3	
WHITE SPIRIT	n/a	8062-41-3	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00			140-150	<-40	25-72	yes	yes	A		
WOOD DUST (HARD WOOD)	n/a		Solid	Yes	mg/m3	MEL	5,000					yes	no		P	
WOOD DUST (SOFT WOOD)	n/a		Solid	Yes	mg/m3	MEL	5,000					yes	no		P	
WOOD PROCESS DUST	n/a		Solid	no	mg/m3	MEL	10,000					yes	no		P2P3	
XYLENE (ALL ISOMERS)	C8 H10	1330-20-7	Liquid	no	ppm	100.00			136.0	-48.0		yes	yes	A		
XYLOLINE, ALL ISOMERS	C8 H11 N	1300-73-8	Liquid	no	ppm	2.00		50.0	213.0	-36.0	96.7	no	no	ALC		
YTTBIUM	Y	7440-65-5	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00		500.0	2527.0	1500.0		yes	no			P
ZINC CHLORIDE, FUME	Cl2 Zn	7846-85-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	1.00		50.0	730.0	223.9		yes	yes			P
ZINC CHROMATES (INC. ZINC POTASSIUM CHROMATE)	Zn Cr O4, Zn Cr2 O4, Zn Cr2 O7			YES												P
ZINC DISTEARATE (RESPIR DUST)	C36 H78 O4 Zn	657-05-1	Solid	no	mg/m3	4.00			130.0		276.7	yes	yes			P
ZINC OXIDE FUME	ZnO	1314-13-2	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		500.0		1975.0		no	no			P
ZIRCONIUM COMPOUNDS (AS Zr)	Zr	7440-67-7	Solid	no	mg/m3	5.00		50.0	3572.2	1870.0		no	yes			P

***trend***<sup>®</sup>  
*tool technology*

**Trend Machinery & Cutting Tools Ltd.  
Odhams Trading Estate, St Albans Road,  
Watford, WD24 7TR, England  
Tel: 01923 249911**