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EDITORIAL

SHORT-TERM LIMITS
(Pennsylvania Department of Health Regulations)

The attention of Industrial Hygiene Foundation members was called to the appearance of short-term values in the state of Pennsylvania in an Editorial which appeared in the February 1965 issue of Industrial Hygiene Digest. The subject of Short-Term Values was reviewed thoroughly at the Foundation's 30th Annual Meeting in October 1965. The Transactions of the latter appeared in the April 1966 issue of the AMA Archives of Environmental Health (now in distribution to Foundation members). These short-term limits are used in the state of Pennsylvania in addition to the list of Threshold Limit Values published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (see Industrial Hygiene Digest 29:9 Foundation Facts and pp i-ix, Sept. 1965) also present in the regulations.

Under the provisions of the Administrative Code Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the following Rules and Regulations of the Department of Health was amended on August 18, 1964.

Section 3 was amended by adding a new paragraph, "L", as follows:

L. "Short-Term Limit" shall mean the maximum atmospheric concentration of a contaminant to which a workman may be exposed for a specified short-time period. The concentration represents an upper limit of exposure for the specified time and assumes that there are sufficient recovery periods between episodes for recuperation. The daily average exposure to the contaminant, including these episodes, shall be such that the threshold limit value shall not be exceeded. (These values are set forth in Table 2 which was revised on August 17, 1965 as follows, and which table is a part of these regulations.

TABLE 2 SHORT-TERM LIMITS

Substance	Maximum average exposure for the time period specified: P.P.M.[a]	Mg. per[b] Cu. M.	Time in minutes
Acetic acid	40	-	5
Acetone	1,000	-	30
Acrolein	0.5	-	5
Acrylonitrile	40	-	30
Allyl alcohol	5	-	30
Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	10	-	5
Ammonia	100	-	30
Amyl acetate	200	-	30
Amyl alcohol	150	-	30
Aniline	50	-	30
Benzene	75	-	30
Beryllium	-	0.025	5
Boron trifluoride	1	-	5
Bromine	0.4	-	30
2-Butanone (MEK)	300	-	5
Butyl acetate	300	-	30
Butyl alcohol	150	-	30
tert. Butyl alcohol	150	-	30
Butylamine	5	-	5
tert. Butyl chromate	-	0.1	30
Cadmium oxide fume	-	0.3	30
Calcium oxide	-	10	30
Carbon disulfide	100	-	30
Carbon monoxide	400	-	15
Carbon tetrachloride	25	-	30
Chlorine	3	-	5
Chlorine trifluoride	0.1	-	5
Chloroacetaldehyde	1	-	5
Chloroform	400	-	30
Cobalt	-	0.5	30
Copper fume	-	0.1	30
Cyanide (as CN)	-	5	30
o-Dichlorobenzene	50	-	15
1,1-Dichloroethane	200	-	30
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	200	-	30
Dichloroethyl ether	35	-	30
1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	10	-	30
Diethyl amine	100	-	30
Diglycidyl ether	0.5	-	5
Diisobutyl ketone	50	-	30
Ethyl acetate	1,000	-	15
Ethyl acrylate	50	-	15
Ethylamine	25	-	30
Ethyl benzene	200	-	30
Ethylene diamine	20	-	5
Ethylene glycol dinitrate and Nitroglycerin	0.2	-	30
Ethylene imine	5	-	30

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