TABLE 38-E THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN WORKROOM AIR, 1973 (*Concluded*)

EXCURSION FACTORS

For all substances not bearing "C" notation

	Excursion
TLV > 0-1 (ppm or mg/m³),	Factor = 3
TLV > 1-10 "	" = 2
TLV > 10-100 "	" = 1 5
TLV > 100-1000 "	" = 1 25

The number of times the excursion above the TLV is permitted is governed by conformity with the Time-Weighted Average TLV

BASIS FOR ASSIGNING LIMITING "C" VALUES

By definition in the Preface, a listed value bearing a "C" designation refers to a "ceiling" value that should not be exceeded, all values should fluctuate below the listed value This, in effect, makes the "C" designation a maximal allowable concentration (MAC) In general, the bases for assigning or not assigning a "C" value rest on whether excursions of concentration above a proposed limit *for periods up to 15 minutes* may result in (*a*) intolerable irritation, (*b*) chronic, or irreversible tissue change, or (*c*) narcosis of sufficient degree to increase accident proneness, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency

Appendix E

Some nuisance particulates [q] TLV, 30 mppcf or 10mg/m³
Alundum (Al_2O_3)
Calcium carbonate
Cellulose (paper fiber)
Portland cement
Corundum (Al_2O_3)
Emery
Glass, fibrous[r] or dust
Glycerin mist
Graphite (synthetic)
Gypsum
Vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut, or similar irritant oils)
Kaolin
Limestone
Magnesite
Marble
Pentaerythritol
Plaster of Paris
Rouge
Silicon carbide
Starch
Sucrose
Tin oxide
Titanium dioxide

[q] When toxic impurities are not present, e g quartz < 1%
[r] < 5–7μm in diameter

Appendix F

Some simple asphyxiants—"Inert" gases and vapors [s]

TLV, 1,000ppm

Acetylene	Hydrogen
Argon	Methane
Butane	Neon
Ethane	Nitrogen
Ethylene	Nitrous oxide[t]
Helium	Propane

[s] As defined in introductory copy
[t] Nontoxic at or below TLV

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