- if >2 fibres/cm^3: exposure should be lowered
- >12 fibres/cm^3: take a 10 min. sample; if >12 fibres/cm^3: take strict protective measures
- only taken into account fibres >5 µm, with ratio length/diameter >3.

Denmark

2 fibres/ml; ban on asbestos for insulation work; crocidolite not to be employed without special permission.

Netherlands

Excerpt of proposed legislation on the use of asbestos and asbestos containing materials in the Netherlands.
It is prohibited:

a) to have in stock, to manufacture, to machine or to use crocidolite and/or crocidolite containing materials or products.
b) to apply or to manufacture asbestos and/or asbestos containing materials or products for thermal insulation and/or for acoustical, preservative or decorative purposes.
c) to apply or to manufacture asbestos and/or asbestos containing materials or products for other purposes than those mentioned sub (b) if a concentration of asbestos dust occurs dangerous to health (at present there is a permissible unit of 2 fibres/ml averaged over a 4 hour sampling period).
d) to spray asbestos and/or asbestos containing materials or products.
e) exemption from these measures is possible.

United States of America

2.0 fibres/ml, >5 µm, time weighted average for 8 hour work day; peak concentration 10 fibres/ml. Valid from 1 July 1976; at this moment 5.0 fibres/ml permissible (Nat. Inst. Occ. Safety and Health 1972). However, recently OSHA proposed a standard of 0.5 fibre/ml as time weighted 8 hour exposure, and a ceiling of 5/ml for a period of 15 min. (Dept. Labor, OSHA 1975).

U.S.S.R.

2 mg/m^3 if asbestos content >10% total dust (WHO, 1974).

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