your present Committee. No specific "scientific evidence" has so far been presented for our consideration along with this criticism.

While it will doubtless be very advantageous to have what might be called permanent or standard maximum allowable concentration values, it must be borne in mind that all our values at the present time are fluid and subject to annual revision. They should not be adopted as fixed or legal values, but merely as guides to assist us in defining more or less safe working conditions. It is felt that eventually definite values can be established which will give full and ample protection to the worker.

The following changes have been made in the values from those of the 1947 conference:

Benzene has been decreased from 50 to 35 ppm
Chlorine has been decreased from 2 to 1 ppm
Formaldehyde has been decreased from 10 to 5 ppm
Hydrogen chloride has been decreased from 10 to 5 ppm
Hydrogen cyanide has been decreased from 20 to 10 ppm
Hydrogen selenide has been decreased from 0.10 to 0.05 ppm
Trichloroethylene has been decreased from 150 to 100 ppm

Iodine has been changed from .1 mg./cu.m. to 1 ppm

2-Butanone has been increased from 200 to 250 ppm
Isopropyl ether has been increased from 400 to 500 ppm
Antimony has been increased from 0.1 mg./cu.m. to 0.5
Arsenic has been increased from 0.1 mg./cu.m to 0.5
Sulfuric acid has been increased from 0.5 mg./cu.m. to 1.0

It must be borne in mind that these values are not indices of toxicity and are not intended to approach that value. Accordingly, the comparative toxicity of these compounds cannot be established on the basis of their numerical maximum allowable concentration value.

People vary greatly in response to drugs and toxic substances. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Committee to think that we can set down a practical limit below which there is complete safety and immediately above which there may be a high percentage of cases of poisoning among those exposed.

With these facts in mind the Committee has set values below which it is fair to expect reasonable protection and above which it is reasonable to expect that we can have occasional cases of poisoning.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES ADOPTED AT APRIL, 1948, MEETING OF AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

GASES AND VAPORS

SUBSTANCE	P.P.M.	SUBSTANCE	P.P.M.
Acetaldehyde	200	Acrolein	0.5
Acetic acid	10	Acrylonitrile	20
Acetic anhydride	5	Ammonia	100
Acetone	500	Amyl acetate	200