

H.H. Nelson

TLVs®

**Threshold Limit Values
for
Chemical Substances
and
Physical Agents
in the
Workroom Environment
with
Intended Changes
for
1978**



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Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Substances in Workroom Air.® A separate companion piece to the Chemical TLVs is issued by ACGIH under this title. This publication gives the pertinent scientific information and data with reference to literature sources that were used to base each limit. Each documentation also contains a statement defining the type of response against which the limit is safeguarding the worker. For a better understanding of the TLVs it is essential that the Documentation be consulted when the TLVs are being used.

Information concerning the availability of copies of the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Substances in Workroom Air should be directed to the Executive Secretary, ACGIH (third edition, fourth printing, 1978, \$20.00).

TLVs®
Threshold Limit Values
for
Chemical
Substances in
Workroom Air
Adopted by
ACGIH
for 1978



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chemical Substances	Page
Preface.....	2
Threshold Limit Values and Short Term Exposure Limits	9
Radioactivity	31
Mineral Dusts	31
Nuisance Particulates	32
Notice of Intended Changes.....	33
Appendices	
A. Carcinogens.....	36
B. Substances of Variable Composition	43
C. Mixtures: Calculation of TLVs	44
D. Excursions	
Time-Weighted Average.....	48
Peak Concentrations	49
E. Nuisance Particulates	50
F. Asphyxiants	50
G. Conversion of Particle Count to Mass.....	50
Physical Agents	
Preface.....	55
Threshold Limit Values	
Heat Stress.....	56
Ionizing Radiation	65
Lasers.....	65
Microwaves	81
Noise.....	82
Impulsive or Impact Noise	83
Ultraviolet Radiation.....	86
Notice of Intended Changes.....	89
Notice of Intent:	
Light and Near-Infrared Radiation.....	90
Airborne Upper Sonic and Acoustic Radiation.....	93
Agents Under Study.....	94

PREFACE CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Threshold limit values refer to airborne concentrations of substances and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect. Because of wide variation in individual susceptibility, however, a small percentage of workers may experience discomfort from some substances at concentrations at or below the threshold limit; a smaller percentage may be affected more seriously by aggravation of a pre-existing condition or by development of an occupational illness.

Tests are available (J. Occup. Med. 15: 564, 1973; Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 151, Art. 2: 968, 1968) that may be used to detect those individuals hypersusceptible to a variety of industrial chemicals (respiratory irritants, hemolytic chemicals, organic isocyanates, carbon disulfide).

Three categories of Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) are specified herein, as follows:

a) Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA) — the time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday or 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.

b) Threshold Limit Value-Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL) — the maximal concentration to which workers can be exposed for a period up to 15 minutes continuously without suffering from 1) irritation, 2) chronic or irreversible tissue change, or 3) narcosis of sufficient degree to increase accident proneness, impair self-rescue, or materially reduce work efficiency, provided that no more than four excursions per day are permitted, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods, and provided that the daily TLV-TWA also is not exceeded. The STEL should be considered a maximal allowable concentration, or ceiling, not to be exceeded at any time during the 15-minute excursion period. STELs are based on one or more of the following criteria: (1) Adopted TLVs including those with a "C" or "ceiling" limit. (2) TWA-TLV Excursion Factors listed in Appendix D. (3) Pennsylvania Short-Term Limits for Exposure to Air-

borne Contaminants (Penna. Dept. of Hlth., Chapter 4, Art. 432, Rev. Jan. 25, 1968). (4) OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Standards, 40 FR 23073, May 28, 1975. (5) NIOSH criteria for recommended standards for occupational exposure to specific substances. The TWA-STEL should not be used as engineering design criterion or considered as an emergency exposure level (EEL).

c) Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling (TLV-C) — the concentration that should not be exceeded even instantaneously.

For some substances, e.g., irritant gases, only one category, the TLV-Ceiling, may be relevant. For other substances, either two or three categories may be relevant, depending upon their physiologic action. It is important to observe that if any one of these three TLVs is exceeded, a potential hazard from that substance is presumed to exist.

The TLV-TWA should be used as guides in the control of health hazards and should not be used as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

Time-weighted averages permit excursions above the limit provided they are compensated by equivalent excursions below the limit during the workday. In some instances it may be permissible to calculate the average concentration for a workweek rather than for a workday. The degree of permissible excursion is related to the magnitude of the threshold limit value of a particular substance as given in Appendix D. The relationship between threshold limit and permissible excursion is a rule of thumb and in certain cases may not apply. The amount by which threshold limits may be exceeded for short periods without injury to health depends upon a number of factors such as the nature of the contaminant, whether very high concentrations — even for short periods — produce acute poisoning, whether the effects are cumulative, the frequency with which high concentrations occur, and the duration of such periods. All factors must be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision as to whether a hazardous condition exists.

Threshold limits are based on the best available information from industrial experience, from experimental human and animal studies, and, when possible, from a combination of the three. The basis on which the values are established may differ from substance to substance; protection against impairment of health may be a guiding factor for some, whereas reasonable freedom from

irritation, narcosis, nuisance or other forms of stress may form the basis for others.

The amount and nature of the information available for establishing a TLV varies from substance to substance; consequently, the precision of the estimated TLV is also subject to variation and the latest *Documentation* should be consulted in order to assess the extent of the data available for a given substance.

The committee holds to the opinion that limits based on physical irritation should be considered no less binding than those based on physical impairment. There is increasing evidence that physical irritation may initiate, promote or accelerate physical impairment through interaction with other chemical or biologic agents.

In spite of the fact that serious injury is not believed likely as a result of exposure to the threshold limit concentrations, the best practice is to maintain concentrations of all atmospheric contaminants as low as is practical.

These limits are intended for use in the practice of industrial hygiene and should be interpreted and applied only by a person trained in this discipline. They are not intended for use, or for modification for use, (1) as a relative index of hazard or toxicity, (2) in the evaluation or control of community air pollution nuisances, (3) in estimating the toxic potential of continuous, uninterrupted exposures or other extended work periods, (4) as proof or disproof of an existing disease or physical condition, or (5) for adoption by countries whose working conditions differ from those in the United States of America and where substances and processes differ.

Ceiling vs Time-Weighted Average Limits. Although the time-weighted average concentration provides the most satisfactory, practical way of monitoring airborne agents for compliance with the limits, there are certain substances for which it is inappropriate. In the latter group are substances which are predominantly fast acting and whose threshold limit is more appropriately based on this particular response. Substances with this type of response are best controlled by a ceiling "C" limit that should not be exceeded. It is implicit in these definitions that the manner of sampling to determine noncompliance with the limits for each group must differ; a single brief sample, that is applicable to a "C" limit, is not appropriate to the time-weighted limit; here,

a sufficient number of samples are needed to permit a time-weighted average concentration throughout a complete cycle of operations or throughout the work shift.

Whereas the ceiling limit places a definite boundary which concentrations should not be permitted to exceed, the time-weighted average limit requires an explicit limit to the excursions that are permissible above the listed values. The magnitude of these excursions may be pegged to the magnitude of the threshold limit by an appropriate factor shown in Appendix D. It should be noted that the same factors are used by the Committee in determining the magnitude of the value of the STELs, or whether to include or exclude a substance for a "C" listing.

"Skin" Notation. Listed substances followed by the designation "Skin" refer to the potential contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route including mucous membranes and eye, either by airborne, or more particularly, by direct contact with the substance. Vehicles can alter skin absorption. This attention-calling designation is intended to suggest appropriate measures for the prevention of cutaneous absorption so that the threshold limit is not invalidated.

Mixtures. Special consideration should be given also to the application of the TLVs in assessing the health hazards which may be associated with exposure to mixtures of two or more substances. A brief discussion of basic considerations involved in developing threshold limit values for mixtures, and methods for their development, amplified by specific examples are given in Appendix C.

Nuisance Particulates. In contrast to fibrogenic dusts which cause scar tissue to be formed in lungs when inhaled in excessive amounts, so-called "nuisance" dusts have a long history of little adverse effect on lungs and do not produce significant organic disease or toxic effect when exposures are kept under reasonable control. The nuisance dusts have also been called (biologically) "inert" dusts, but the latter term is inappropriate to the extent that there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response in the lung when inhaled in sufficient amount. However, the lung-tissue reaction caused by inhalation of nuisance dusts has the following characteristics: (1) The architecture of the air spaces remains intact. (2) Collagen (scar tissue) is not formed to a

significant extent. (3) The tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Excessive concentrations of nuisance dusts in the workroom air may seriously reduce visibility, may cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages (Portland Cement dust), or cause injury to the skin or mucous membranes by chemical or mechanical action per se or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal.

A threshold limit of 10 mg/m³, or 30 mppcf, of total dust < 1% quartz, or, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust is recommended for substances in these categories and for which no specific threshold limits have been assigned. This limit, for a normal workday, does not apply to brief exposures at higher concentrations. Neither does it apply to those substances which may cause physiologic impairment at lower concentrations but for which a threshold limit has not yet been adopted. Some nuisance particulates are given in Appendix E.

Simple Asphyxiants — "Inert" Gases or Vapors. A number of gases and vapors, when present in high concentrations in air, act primarily as simple asphyxiants without other significant physiologic effects. A TLV may not be recommended for each simple asphyxiant because the limiting factor is the available oxygen. The minimal oxygen content should be 18 percent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure (equivalent to a partial pressure, pO₂ of 135 mm Hg). Atmospheres deficient in O₂ do not provide adequate warning and most simple asphyxiants are odorless. Several simple asphyxiants present an explosion hazard. Account should be taken of this factor in limiting the concentration of the asphyxiant. Specific examples are listed in Appendix F.

Physical Factors. It is recognized that such physical factors as heat, ultraviolet and ionizing radiation, humidity, abnormal pressure (altitude) and the like may place added stress on the body so that the effects from exposure at a threshold limit may be altered. Most of these stresses act adversely to increase the toxic response of a substance. Although most threshold limits have built-in safety factors to guard against adverse effects to moderate deviations from normal environments, the safety factors of most substances are not of such a magnitude as to take care of gross deviations. For example, continuous work at temperatures above 90°F, or overtime extending the workweek more than 25%, might be consid-

ered gross deviations. In such instances judgment must be exercised in the proper adjustments of the Threshold Limit Values.

Biologic Limit Values (BLVs). Other means exist and may be necessary for monitoring worker exposure other than reliance on the Threshold Limit Values for industrial air, namely, the Biologic Limit Values. These values represent limiting amounts of substances (or their effects) to which the worker may be exposed without hazard to health or well-being as determined in his tissues and fluids or in his exhaled breath. The biologic measurements on which the BLVs are based can furnish two kinds of information useful in the control of worker exposure: (1) measure of the individual worker's over-all exposure; (2) measure of the worker's individual and characteristic response. Measurements of response furnish a superior estimate of the physiologic status of the worker, and may be made of (a) changes in amount of some critical biochemical constituent, (b) changes in activity of a critical enzyme, (c) changes in some physiologic function. Measurement of exposure may be made by (1) determining in blood, urine, hair, nails, in body tissues and fluids, the amount of substance to which the worker was exposed; (2) determination of the amount of the metabolite(s) of the substance in tissues and fluids; (3) determination of the amount of the substance in the exhaled breath. The biologic limits may be used as an adjunct to the TLVs for air, or in place of them. The BLVs, and their associated procedures for determining compliance with them, should thus be regarded as an effective means of providing health surveillance of the worker.

Unlisted Substances. Many substances present or handled in industrial processes do not appear on the TLV list. In a number of instances the material is rarely present as a particulate, vapor or other airborne contaminant, and a TLV is not necessary. In other cases sufficient information to warrant development of a TLV, even on a tentative basis, is not available to the Committee. Other substances, of low toxicity, could be included in Appendix E pertaining to nuisance particulates. This list (as well as Appendix F) is not meant to be all inclusive; the substances serve only as examples.

In addition there are some substances of not inconsiderable toxicity, which have been omitted primarily because only a limited number of workers (e.g., employ-

ees of a single plant) are known to have potential exposure to possibly harmful concentrations.

"*Notice of Intent.*" At the beginning of each year, proposed actions of the Committee for the forthcoming year are issued in the form of a "Notice of Intended Changes." This Notice provides not only an opportunity for comment, but solicits suggestions of substances to be added to the list. The suggestions should be accompanied by substantiating evidence. The list of Intended Changes follows the Adopted Values in the TLV booklet. Values listed in parenthesis in the "Adopted" list are to be used during the period in which a proposed change for that Value is listed in the Notice of Intended Changes.

Legal Status. By publication in the Federal Register (Vol. 36, No. 105, May 29, 1971) the Threshold Limit Values for 1968 were made official federal standards for industrial air. Since 1971, new standards for certain of these substances have been promulgated by OSHA.

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Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Abate	—	10	—	20
Acetaldehyde	100	180	150	270
Acetic acid	10	25	15	37
C Acetic anhydride	5	20	—	—
Acetone	1,000	2,400	1,250	3,000
Acetonitrile	40	70	60	105
Acetylene	F	—	—	—
Acetylene dichloride, see				
1, 2-Dichloroethylene ..	200	790	250	1,000
Acetylene tetrabromide...	1	14	1.5	18
Acrolein	0.1	0.25	0.3	0.8
Acrylamide — Skin	—	0.3	—	0.6
** Acrylonitrile — Skin	(20)	(45)	(30)	(65)
Aldrin — Skin	—	0.25	—	0.75
Allyl alcohol — Skin	2	5	4	10
Allyl chloride	1	3	2	6
Allyl glycidyl ether				
(AGE) — Skin	5	22	10	44
Allyl propyl disulfide	2	12	3	18
Alundum (Al ₂ O ₃)	—	E	—	20
4-Aminodiphenyl — Skin ..	—	A1b	—	A1b
2-Aminoethanol, see				
Ethanalamine	3	8	6	15
2-Aminopyridine	0.5	2	2	4
Ammonia	25	18	35	27
Ammonium				
chloride-fume	—	10	—	20
Ammonium sulfamate				
(Ammate)	—	10	—	20
n-Amyl acetate	100	530	150	800
sec-Amyl acetate	125	670	150	800
** Aniline — Skin	(5)	(19)	—	—
Anisidine (o-,				
p-isomers) — Skin	0.1	0.5	—	—
** Antimony & Compounds				
(as Sb)	—	(0.5)	—	—
* Antimony trioxide,				
handling and use (as				
Sb)	—	0.5	—	—
** Antimony trioxide				
production (as Sb)	—	(0.5, A2)	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.

Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.

** See Notices of Intended Changes.

* 1978 Addition

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
ANTU (α -Naphthyl thiourea)	—	0.3	—	0.9
Argon	F	—	F	F
** Arsenic & compounds (as As)	—	(0.5)	—	—
** Arsenic trioxide production (as As)	—	(A1a)	—	—
Arsine	0.05	0.2	—	—
** Asbestos (all forms)	—	(A1a)	—	(A1a)
Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	—	5	—	10
* Atrazine	—	10	—	—
Azinphos-methyl — Skin	—	0.2	—	0.6
Barium (soluble compounds), as Ba	—	0.5	—	—
Baygon (propoxur)	—	0.5	—	2
Benzene	10, A2	30, A2	—	—
Benzidine production — Skin	—	A1b	—	A1b
p-Benzoquinone, see Quinone	0.1	0.4	0.3	2
Benzoyl peroxide	—	5	—	—
Benz(a)pyrene	—	A2	—	A2
Benzyl chloride	1	5	—	—
Beryllium	—	0.002	—	0.025
Biphenyl	0.2	1.5	0.6	4
C Bisphenol A, see Diglycidyl ether (DGE) ..	0.5	3.0	—	—
Bismuth telluride	—	10	—	20
Bismuth telluride, Se-doped	—	5	—	10
Borates, tetra, sodium salts,	—	—	—	—
Anhydrous	—	1	—	—
Decahydrate	—	5	—	—
Pentahydrate	—	1	—	—
Boron oxide	—	10	—	20
Boron tribromide	1	10	3	30
C Boron trifluoride	1	3	—	—
Bromine	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
Bromine pentafluoride ...	0.1	0.7	0.3	2

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.
* 1978 Addition.

10

SC

16117

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Bromochloromethane/ chlorobromomethane ..	200	1,050	250	1,300
Bromoform — Skin	0.5	5	—	—
Butadiene (1, 3-butadiene)	1,000	2,200	1,250	2,750
Butane	600	1,430	750	1,780
Butanethiol, see Butyl mercaptan	0.5	1.5	—	—
2-Butanone	200	590	300	885
2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl Cellosolve) — Skin	50	240	150	720
n-Butyl acetate	150	710	200	950
sec-Butyl acetate	200	950	250	1,190
tert-Butyl acetate	200	950	250	1,190
* Butyl acrylate	10	55	—	—
C n-Butyl alcohol — Skin ..	50	150	—	—
sec-Butyl alcohol	150	450	—	—
tert-Butyl alcohol	100	300	150	450
C Butylamine — Skin	5	15	—	—
C tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO ₃) — Skin	—	0.1	—	—
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	50	270	—	—
n-Butyl lactate	5	25	—	—
Butyl mercaptan	0.5	1.5	—	—
p-tert-Butyltoluene	10	60	20	120
Cadmium, dust & salts (as Cd)	—	0.05	—	0.2
C Cadmium oxide fume (as Cd)	—	0.05	—	—
** Cadmium oxide production (as Cd)	—	(A2)	—	—
Calcium carbonate/ marble	—	E	—	20
Calcium arsenate (as As) ..	—	1	—	—
Calcium cyanamide	—	0.5	—	1
* Calcium hydroxide	—	5	—	—
* Calcium oxide	—	2	—	—
Camphor, synthetic	2	12	3	18
Caprolactam Dust	—	1	—	3
Vapor	5	20	10	40

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.
* 1978 Addition.

11

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Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Captafol (Difolatan®) — Skin...	—	0.1	—	—
Captan	—	5	—	15
Carbaryl (Sevin®)	—	5	—	10
Carbofuran (Furadan®) ..	—	0.1	—	—
Carbon black	—	3.5	—	7
Carbon dioxide	5,000	9,000	15,000	18,000
** Carbon				
disulfide — Skin	(20)	(60)	(30)	(90)
Carbon monoxide	50	55	400	440
Carbon tetrabromide	0.1	1.4	0.3	4
Carbon				
tetrachloride — Skin ..	10	65	20	130
* Carbonyl chloride				
(Phosgene)	0.1	0.4	—	—
* Carbonyl fluoride	5	15	—	—
Catechol (Pyrocatechol) ..	5	20	—	—
Cellulose (paper fiber)	—	E	—	20
Cesium hydroxide	—	2	—	—
Chlordane — Skin	—	0.5	—	2
Chlorinated				
camphene — Skin	—	0.5	—	1
Chlorinated diphenyl				
oxide	—	0.5	—	2
Chlorine	1	3	3	9
Chlorine dioxide	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
C Chlorine trifluoride	0.1	0.4	—	—
C Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3	—	—
α-Chloroacetophenone				
(Phenacyl chloride)	0.05	0.3	—	—
Chlorobenzene				
(Monochlorobenzene) ..	75	350	—	—
o-Chlorobenzylidene				
malonitrile — Skin ...	0.05	0.4	—	—
Chlorobromomethane/				
Bromochloromethane ..	200	1,050	250	1,300
2-Chloro-1, 3-butadiene,				
see β Chloroprene —				
Skin	25	90	35	125
Chlorodifluoromethane ..	1,000	3,500	1,250	4,375
Chlorodiphenyl (42%				
Chlorine) — Skin	—	1	—	2

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
 **See Notice of Intended Changes.
 *1978 Addition.

12

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Chlorodiphenyl (54%				
Chlorine) — Skin	—	0.5	—	1
1-Chloro, 2,				
3-epoxy-propane				
(Epichlorohydrin) —				
Skin	5	20	10	40
C 2-Chloroethanol				
(Ethylene				
chlorohydrin) — Skin ..	1	3	—	—
** Chloroethylene (Vinyl				
chloride)	(A1c)	—	(A1c)	—
* Chloroform				
(Trichloromethane)	10, A2	50, A2	—	—
bis-Chloromethyl ether ...	0.001	A1a	—	A1a
1-Chloro-1-nitro-propane	20	100	—	—
Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
** β-Chloroprene — Skin ..	(25)	(90)	(35)	(135)
Chlorpyrifos				
(Dursban®) — Skin ...	—	0.2	—	0.6
o-Chlorostyrene	50	285	75	430
o-Chlorotoluene — Skin ..	50	250	75	375
2-Chloro-				
6-(trichloromethyl				
pyridine (N-Serve®) ...	—	10	—	20
Chromates, certain				
insoluble forms	—	0.05, A1a	—	A1a
Chromic acid and				
Chromates, (as Cr)	—	0.05	—	—
* Chromite ore processing				
(chromate), as Cr	—	0.05, A1a	—	—
Chromium, Sol.				
chromic, chromous				
salts (as Cr)	—	0.5	—	—
Clopidol (Coyden®)	—	10	—	20
Coal tar pitch volatiles				
(See Particulate				
polycyclic aromatic				
hydrocarbons)	—	0.2, A1a	—	A1a
** Cobalt metal, dust and				
fume (as Co)	—	(0.1)	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
 Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.
 **See Notice of Intended Changes.
 *1978 Addition.

13

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LAM024969

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Copper fume	—	0.2	—	—
Dusts & Mists (as Cu)	—	1	—	2
Corundum (Al ₂ O ₃)	—	E	—	E
Cotton dust, raw	—	0.2 ^{a)}	—	0.6
Crag® herbicide	—	10	—	20
Cresol, all isomers — Skin	5	22	—	—
Crotonaldehyde	2	6	6	18
Cruformate®	—	5	—	20
Cumene — Skin	50	245	75	365
Cyanamide	—	2	—	—
Cyanide, as CN — Skin	—	5	—	—
Cyanogen	10	20	—	—
Cyclohexane	300	1,050	375	1,300
Cyclohexanol	50	200	—	—
Cyclohexanone	50	200	—	—
Cyclohexene	300	1,015	—	—
Cyclohexylamine — Skin	10	40	—	—
Cyclopentadiene	75	200	150	400
2, 4-D (2, 4-Diphenoxy- acetic acid)	—	10	—	20
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl- trichloroethane)	—	1	—	3
DDVP, see Dichlorvos — Skin	0.1	1	0.3	3
Decaborane — Skin	0.05	0.3	0.15	0.9
Demeton® — Skin	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.3
Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4-methyl- 2-pentanone)	50	240	75	360
1, 2-Diaminoethane, see Ethylenediamine	10	25	—	—
Diazinon — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
Diazomethane	0.2	0.4	—	—
Diborane	0.1	0.1	—	—
** 1, 2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide) — Skin	(20)	(155)	(30)	(230)
Dibrom®	—	3	—	6
2-N-Dibutylaminoethanol — Skin	2	14	4	28
Dibutyl phosphate	1	5	2	10

1) See p. 33.

Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.

**See Notice of Intended Changes.

14

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Dibutyl phthalate	—	5	—	10
C Dichloroacetylene	0.1	0.4	—	—
C o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300	—	—
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	450	110	675
Dichlorobenzidine — Skin	—	A2	—	A2
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	4,950	1,250	6,200
1, 3-Dichloro-5, 5-dimethyl hydantoin	—	0.2	—	0.4
1, 1-Dichloroethane	200	810	250	1,010
** 1, 2-Dichloroethane	(50)	(200)	(75)	(300)
1, 2-Dichloroethylene	200	790	250	1,000
Dichloroethyl ether — Skin	5	30	10	60
** Dichloromethane, see Methylene chloride	(200)	(700)	(250)	(870)
** Dichloromonofluoro- methane	(1,000)	(4,200)	—	—
C 1, 1-Dichloro-1- nitroethane	10	60	—	—
1, 2-Dichloropropane, see Propylene dichloride	75	350	110	510
Dichlorotetrafluoro- ethane	1,000	7,000	1,250	8,750
Dichlorvos (DDVP) — Skin	0.1	1	0.3	3
Dicrotophos (Bidrin®) — Skin	—	0.25	—	—
Dicyclopentadiene	5	30	—	—
Dicyclopentadienyl iron ..	—	10	—	20
Dieldrin — Skin	—	0.25	—	0.75
Diethylamine	25	75	—	—
Diethylaminoethanol — Skin	10	50	—	—
Diethylene triamine — Skin	1	4	—	—
Diethyl ether, see Ethyl ether	400	1,200	500	1,500
Diethyl phthalate	—	5	—	10
Difluorodibromomethane ..	100	860	150	1,290

Capital letters refer to Appendices.

**See Notice of Intended Changes.

15

SC

16119

LAM024970

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
C Diglycidyl ether (DGE)....	0.5	3	—	—
Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone	—	2	—	4
Diisobutyl ketone	25	150	—	—
Diisopropylamine — Skin	5	20	—	—
Dimethoxymethane, see Methylal	1,000	3,100	1,250	3,875
Dimethyl acetamide — Skin	10	35	15	50
* Dimethyl carbamyl chloride	A2	A2	—	—
Dimethylamine	10	18	—	—
Dimethylaminobenzene, see Xylidene — Skin ..	5	25	10	50
Dimethylaniline (N, N-Dimethylaniline) — Skin	5	25	10	50
Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene — Skin	100	435	150	650
Dimethyl-1, 2-dibromo-2-dichloroethyl phosphate, see Dibrom	—	3	—	6
Dimethylformamide — Skin	10	30	20	60
2, 6-Dimethyl-4-heptanone, see Diisobutyl ketone...	25	150	—	—
1, 1-Dimethylhydrazine — Skin	0.5	1	1	2
Dimethylphthalate	—	5	—	10
C Dimethyl sulfate — Skin.	0.1, A2	0.5, A2	—	—
Dinitrobenzene (all isomers) — Skin	0.15	1	0.5	3
Dinitro-o-cresol — Skin ..	—	0.2	—	0.6
3, 5-Dinitro-o-toluidide (Zalene®)	—	5	—	10
Dinitrotoluene — Skin ...	—	1.5	—	5
Dioxane, tech. grade — Skin	50	180	—	—
Dioxathion (Delnav®) — Skin	—	0.2	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.
*1978 Addition.

16

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Diphenyl, see Biphenyl...	0.2	1.5	0.6	4
Diphenylamine	—	10	—	20
C Diphenylmethane diisocyanate, see Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI).....	0.02	0.2	—	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether — Skin ..	100	600	150	900
Diquat	—	0.5	—	1
Di-sec, octyl phthalate (Di-2-ethylhexyl- phthalate)	—	5	—	10
Disulfiram	—	2	—	5
Disyston — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
2, 6-Ditert. butyl-p-cresol	—	10	—	20
Diuron	—	10	—	—
Dyfonate	—	0.1	—	—
Emery	—	E	—	20
Endosulfan (Thiodan®) — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
Endrin — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
** Epichlorhydrin — Skin...	(5)	(20)	(10)	(40)
EPN — Skin	—	0.5	—	2
1, 2-Epoxypropane, see Propylene oxide	100	240	150	360
2, 3-Epoxy-1-propanol, see Glycidol	50	150	75	225
Ethane	F	—	F	—
Ethanethiol, see Ethyl mercaptan	0.5	1	2	3
Ethanolamine	3	8	6	15
Ethion (Nialate®) — Skin	—	0.4	—	—
2-Ethoxyethanol — Skin ..	100	370	150	560
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate (Cellosolve acetate) — Skin	100	540	150	810
Ethyl acetate	400	1,400	—	—
Ethyl acrylate — Skin	25	100	—	—
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) ...	1,000	1,900	—	—
Ethylamine	10	18	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.

17

SC

16120

LAM024971

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Ethyl sec-amyl ketone (4-Methyl-3-heptanone).....	25	130	—	—
Ethyl benzene.....	100	435	125	545
Ethyl bromide.....	200	890	250	1,110
Ethylbutyl ketone (3-Heptanone).....	50	230	75	345
Ethyl chloride.....	1,000	2,600	1,250	3,250
Ethyl ether.....	400	1,200	500	1,500
Ethyl formate.....	100	300	150	450
Ethyl mercaptan.....	0.5	1	2	3
** Ethyl silicate.....	(100)	(850)	—	—
Ethylene.....	F	—	F	—
C Ethylene chlorohydrin — Skin.....	1	3	—	—
Ethylenediamine.....	10	25	—	—
** Ethylene dibromide, see 1, 2-Dibromoethane ...	(20)	(155)	(30)	(230)
** Ethylene dichloride, see 1, 2-Dichloroethane ...	(50)	(200)	(75)	(300)
Ethylene glycol, Particulate.....	—	10	—	20
Vapor.....	100	250	125	325
C Ethylene glycol dinitrate and/or Nitroglycerin — Skin.....	0.2 ^{a)}	2	—	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (Methyl cellosolve acetate) — Skin.....	25	120	35	170
Ethylene oxide.....	50	90	75	135
Ethylenimine — Skin.....	0.5	1	—	—
Ethylidene chloride, see 1, 1-Dichloroethane ...	200	810	250	1,010
C Ethylidene norbornene ... N-Ethylmorpholine — Skin.....	5	25	—	—
Fensulfthion (Dasanit) ..	20	94	—	—
Ferbam.....	—	0.1	—	—
Ferrovandium dust.....	—	10	—	20
Ferrovandium dust.....	—	1	—	0.3
Fluoride (as F).....	—	2.5	—	—
Fluorine.....	1	2	2	4

Capital letters refer to Appendixes.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.

18

SC

16121

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Fluorotrichloromethane ..	1,000	5,600	1,250	7,000
C Formaldehyde.....	2	3	—	—
Formamide.....	20	30	30	45
Formic acid.....	5	9	—	—
Furfural — Skin.....	5	20	15	60
Furfuryl alcohol — Skin ..	5	20	10	40
Gasoline.....	—	B2	—	B2
Germanium tetrahydride ..	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.8
Glass, fibrous ^{a)} or dust ..	—	10	—	—
** C Glutaraldehyde, activated or unactivated.....	—	(0.25)	—	—
Glycerin mist.....	—	E	—	E
Glycidol (2, 3-Epoxy- 1-propanol).....	50	150	75	225
Glycol monoethyl ether, see 2-Ethoxyethanol — Skin.....	100	370	150	560
Graphite (Synthetic).....	—	E	—	—
Guthion ^{a)} , see Azinphos-methyl — Skin.....	—	0.2	—	0.6
Gypsum.....	—	E	—	20
Hafnium.....	—	0.5	—	1.5
Helium.....	F	—	F	—
Heptachlor — Skin.....	—	0.5	—	2
Heptane (n-Heptane).....	400	1,600	500	2,000
Hexachlorocyclopenta- diene.....	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.3
Hexachloroethane — Skin.....	1	10	3	30
Hexachloronaphthalene — Skin.....	—	0.2	—	0.6
Hexafluoroacetone.....	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
Hexane (n-hexane).....	100	360	125	450
* Hexamethyl phosphoramide — Skin.....	A2	A2	—	—
2-Hexanone, see Methyl butyl ketone — Skin ..	25	100	40	165
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone) — Skin.....	100	410	125	510

Capital letters refer to Appendixes.
Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.
* 1978 Addition.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.

19

LAM024972

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
sec-Hexyl acetate	50	300	—	—
C Hexylene glycol	25	125	—	—
Hydrazine — Skin	0.1, A2	0.1, A2	—	—
Hydrogen	F	—	F	—
Hydrogenated terphenyls	0.5	5	—	—
Hydrogen bromide	3	10	—	—
C Hydrogen chloride	5	7	—	—
** Hydrogen cyanide —				
Skin	(10)	(11)	(15)	(16)
Hydrogen fluoride	3	2	—	—
Hydrogen peroxide	1	1.5	2	3
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	0.2	—	—
Hydrogen sulfide	10	15	15	27
Hydroquinone	—	2	—	4
Indene	10	45	15	70
Indium & Compounds				
(as In)	—	0.1	—	0.3
C Iodine	0.1	1	—	—
Iodoform	0.6	10	1	20
Iron oxide fume	83	5	—	10
Iron pentacarbonyl	0.01	0.08	—	—
Iron salts, soluble (as				
Fe)	—	1	—	2
Isoamyl acetate	100	525	125	655
Isoamyl alcohol	100	360	125	450
Isobutyl acetate	150	700	187	875
Isobutyl alcohol	50	150	75	225
C Isophorone	5	25	—	—
Isophorone				
diisocyanate — Skin ..	0.01	0.09	—	—
Isopropyl acetate	250	950	310	1,185
Isopropyl alcohol — Skin	400	980	500	1,225
Isopropylamine	5	12	10	24
Isopropyl ether	250	1,050	310	1,320
Isopropyl glycidyl ether				
(IGE)	50	240	75	360
Kaolin	—	E	—	20
Ketene	0.5	0.9	1.5	3
Lead, inorg., fumes &				
dusts (as Pb)	—	0.15	—	0.45
Lead arsenate (as Pb)	—	0.15	—	0.45
Lead chromate (as Cr) ...	—	0.05, A2	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.

20

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Limestone	—	E	—	20
Lindane — Skin	—	0.5	—	1.5
Lithium hydride	—	0.025	—	—
L.P.G. (Liquified				
petroleum gas)	1,000	1,800	1,250	2,250
Magnesite	—	E	—	20
Magnesium oxide fume				
(as Mg)	—	10	—	—
Malathion — Skin	—	10	—	—
Maleic anhydride	0.25	1	—	—
C Manganese &				
Compounds (as Mn) ..	—	5	—	—
Manganese				
cyclopentadienyl				
tricarbonyl (as Mn) —				
Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
* Manganese Tetroxide	—	1	—	—
Marble/calcium				
carbonate	—	E	—	20
Mercury (Alkyl				
compounds) — Skin,				
(as Hg)	0.001	0.01	0.003	0.03
Mercury (All forms				
except alkyl), as Hg ...	—	0.05	—	0.15
Mesityl oxide	25	100	—	—
Methane	F	—	F	—
Methanethiol, see Methyl				
mercaptan	0.5	1	—	—
Methomyl (Lannate®) —				
Skin	—	2.5	—	—
Methoxychlor	—	10	—	—
2-Methoxyethanol —				
Skin (Methyl				
cellosolve)	25	80	35	120
Methyl acetate	200	610	250	760
Methyl acetylene				
(propyne)	1,000	1,650	1,250	2,040
Methyl				
acetylene-propadiene				
mixture (MAPP)	1,000	1,800	1,250	2,250
Methyl acrylate — Skin ..	10	35	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
*1978 Addition.

21

SC

16122

LAM024973

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Methylacrylonitrile — Skin	1	3	2	6
Methylal (dimethoxymethane) ..	1,000	3,100	1,250	3,875
Methyl alcohol (methanol) — Skin	200	260	250	310
Methylamine	10	12	—	—
Methyl amyl alcohol, see Methyl isobutyl carbinol — Skin	25	100	40	160
Methyl 2-cyanoacrylate ..	2	8	4	16
Methyl n-amy ketone (2-Heptanone)	100	465	150	710
Methyl bromide — Skin ..	15	60	—	—
Methyl butyl ketone, see 2-Hexanone — Skin ...	25	100	40	165
Methyl cellosolve — Skin see 2-Methoxyethanol ..	25	80	35	120
Methyl cellosolve acetate — Skin, see Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	25	120	35	170
Methyl chloride	100	210	125	260
Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane)	350	1,900	450	2,380
Methylcyclohexane	400	1,600	500	2,000
Methylcyclohexanol	50	235	75	350
o-Methylcyclohexanone — Skin	50	230	75	345
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (as Mn) — Skin	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Methyl demeton — Skin ..	—	0.5	—	1.5
C Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	0.02	0.2	—	—
** Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	(200)	(700)	(250)	(870)
4, 4'-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) — Skin	0.02, A2	—	A2	—
C Methylene bis (4-cyclo- hexylisocyanate)	0.01	0.11	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone	200	590	300	885
C Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	0.2	1.5	—	—
Methyl formate	100	250	150	375
Methyl iodide — Skin	5	28	10	56
Methyl isocamyl ketone ...	100	475	150	710
Methyl isobutyl carbinol — Skin	25	100	40	165
Methyl isobutyl ketone, see Hexone — Skin ...	100	410	125	510
Methyl isocyanate — Skin	0.02	0.05	—	—
Methyl mercaptan	0.5	1	—	—
Methyl methacrylate	100	410	125	510
Methyl parathion — Skin ..	—	0.2	—	0.6
Methyl propyl ketone, see 2-Pentanone	200	700	250	875
C Methyl silicate	5	30	—	—
C α-Methyl styrene	100	480	—	—
Molybdenum (as Mo) Soluble compounds ...	—	5	—	10
Insoluble compounds ..	—	10	—	20
Monocrotophos (Azodrin®)	—	0.25	—	—
Monomethyl aniline — Skin	2	9	4	18
C Monomethyl hydrazine — Skin	0.2	0.35	—	—
Morpholine — Skin	20	70	30	105
Naphthalene	10	50	15	75
β-Naphthylamine	—	A1b	—	A1b
Neon	F	—	F	—
Nickel carbonyl	0.05	0.35	—	—
Nickel metal	—	1	—	—
Nickel, soluble compounds (as Ni)	—	0.1	—	0.3
Nickel sulfide roasting, fume & dust (as Ni) ...	—	1, A1a	—	—
Nicotine — Skin	—	0.5	—	1.5
Nitric acid	2	5	4	10

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Nitric oxide	25	30	35	45
p-Nitroaniline — Skin	1	6	2	12
Nitrobenzene — Skin	1	5	2	10
p-Nitrochlorobenzene — Skin	—	1	—	2
4-Nitrodiphenyl	—	A1b	—	A1b
Nitroethane	100	310	150	465
C Nitrogen dioxide	5	9	—	—
Nitrogen trifluoride	10	29	15	45
C Nitroglycerin — Skin	0.2 ^{a)}	2	—	—
Nitromethane	100	250	150	375
1-Nitropropane	25	90	35	135
** 2-Nitropropane	(25)	(90)	—	—
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (dimethylnitrosoamine) — Skin	—	A2	—	A2
Nitrotoluene — Skin	5	30	10	60
Nitrotrichloromethane, see Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
Nonane	200	1,050	250	1,300
Octachloronaphthalene — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
Octane	300	1,450	375	1,800
Oil mist, mineral	—	5 ^{a)}	—	10
Osmium tetroxide (as Os)	0.0002	0.002	0.0006	0.006
Oxalic acid	—	1	—	2
Oxygen difluoride	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.3
Ozone	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Paraffin wax fume	—	2	—	6
* Paraquat, respirable sizes	—	0.1	—	—
Parathion — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
Particulate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PPAH), as benzene solubles	—	0.2, A1a	—	A1a
Pentaborane	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.03
Pentachloronaphthalene	—	0.5	—	2
Pentachlorophenol — Skin	—	0.5	—	1.5

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru g) see Page 31.
* 1978 Addition.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Pentaerythritol	—	E	—	20
Pentane	600	1,800	750	2,250
2-Pentanone	200	700	250	875
Perchloroethylene — Skin	100	670	150	1,000
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	0.8	—	—
Perchloryl fluoride	3	14	6	28
Phenol — Skin	5	19	10	38
Phenothiazine — Skin	—	5	—	10
p-Phenylene diamine — Skin	—	0.1	—	—
Phenyl ether (vapor)	1	7	2	14
Phenyl ether-Diphenyl mixture (vapor)	1	7	2	14
Phenylethylene, see Styrene, monomer	100	420	125	525
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	10	60	15	90
* Phenyl mercaptan	0.5	2	—	—
Phenylhydrazine — Skin	5	22	10	44
C Phenylphosphine	0.05	0.25	—	—
Phorate (Thimet®) — Skin	—	0.05	—	0.2
Phosdrin (Mevinphos®) — Skin	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.3
* Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	0.1	0.4	—	—
Phosphine	0.3	0.4	1	1
Phosphoric acid	—	1	—	3
Phosphorus (yellow)	—	0.1	—	0.3
** Phosphorus pentachloride	—	(1)	—	(3)
Phosphorus pentasulfide	—	1	—	3
Phosphorus trichloride	0.5	3	—	—
Phthalic anhydride	1	6	4	24
m-Phthalodinitrile	—	5	—	—
Picloram (Tordon®)	—	10	—	20
Picric acid — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
Pival® (2-Pivalyl-1, 3- indandione)	—	0.1	—	0.3
Plaster of Paris	—	E	—	20

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
* 1978 Addition.
** See Notices of Intended Changes.

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Platinum (Soluble salts) as Pt	—	0.002	—	—
Polychlorobiphenyls, see Chlorodiphenyls —	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Polytetrafluoroethylene decomposition products	—	B1	—	B1
C Potassium hydroxide	—	2	—	—
Propane	F	—	F	—
β -Propiolactone	—	A2	—	A2
Propargyl alcohol —				
Skin	1	2	3	6
n-Propyl acetate	200	840	250	1,050
Propyl alcohol — Skin ..	200	500	250	625
n-Propyl nitrate	25	105	40	470
Propylene	F	—	F	—
Propylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloropropane)	75	350	110	510
*C Propylene glycol dinitrate — Skin	0.2	2	—	—
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100	360	150	540
Propylene imine — Skin ..	2	5	—	—
Propylene oxide	100	240	150	360
Propyne, see Methyl acetylene	1,000	1,650	1,250	2,040
Pyrethrum	—	5	—	10
Pyridine	5	15	10	30
Quinone	0.1	0.4	0.3	2
RDX — Skin	—	1.5	—	3
Resorcinol	10	45	20	90
Rhodium, Metal fume and dusts (as Rh)	—	0.1	—	0.3
Soluble salts (as Rh) ..	—	0.001	—	0.003
Ronnel	—	10	—	—
Rosin core solder pyrolysis products (as formaldehyde)	—	0.1	—	0.3
Rotenone (commercial) ..	—	5	—	10
Rouge	—	E	—	20

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
*1978 Addition.

26

SC

16125

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Rubber solvent (Naphtha)	400	1,600	—	—
Selenium compounds (as Se)	—	0.2	—	—
Selenium hexafluoride, as Se	0.05	0.4	0.05	0.4
Sevin® (see Carbaryl)	—	5	—	10
Silane (see Silicon tetrahydride)	0.5	7	1	2
Silicon	—	E	—	20
Silicon carbide	—	E	—	20
Silicon tetrahydride (Silane)	0.5	0.7	1	2
** Silver, metal and soluble compounds, as Ag	—	(0.01)	—	(0.03)
C Sodium azide	0.1	0.3	—	—
Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) — Skin	—	0.05	—	0.15
C Sodium hydroxide	—	2	—	—
Starch	—	E	—	20
Stibine	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5
Stoddard solvent	100	575	125	720
Strychnine	—	0.15	—	0.45
Styrene, monomer (Phenylethylene)	100	420	125	525
C Subtilisins (Proteolytic enzymes as 100% pure crystalline enzyme)	—	0.00006 ^{a)}	—	—
Sucrose	—	E	—	20
** Sulfur dioxide	(5)	(13)	—	—
Sulfur hexafluoride	1,000	6,000	1,250	7,500
Sulfuric acid	—	1	—	—
Sulfur monochloride	1	6	3	18
Sulfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25	0.075	0.75
Sulfur tetrafluoride	0.1	0.4	0.3	1
Sulfuryl fluoride	5	20	10	40
Systox, see Oemeton® — Skin	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.3
2, 4, 5-T	—	10	—	20
Tantalum	—	5	—	10

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
** See Notice of Intended Changes.

27

LAM024976

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
TEDP — Skin.....	—	0.2	—	0.6
Teflon® decomposition products	—	81	—	81
Tellurium & compounds (as Te).....	—	0.1	—	—
Tellurium hexafluoride, as Te.....	0.02	0.2	—	—
TEPP — Skin.....	0.004	0.05	0.01	0.2
**C Terphenyls.....	(1)	(9)	—	—
1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloro-2, 2-difluoroethane	500	4,170	625	5,210
1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloro-1, 2-difluoroethane	500	4,170	625	5,210
1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane — Skin	5	35	10	70
Tetrachloroethylene, see Perchloroethylene — Skin	100	670	150	1,000
Tetrachloromethane, see Carbon tetrachloride — Skin	10	65	20	130
Tetrachloronaphthalene ..	—	2	—	4
Tetraethyl lead (as Pb) — Skin	—	0.100 ^{a)}	—	0.3
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590	250	735
Tetramethyl lead (as Pb) — Skin	—	0.150 ^{a)}	—	0.5
Tetramethyl succinonitrile — Skin ..	0.5	3	2	9
Tetranitromethane	1	8	—	—
Tetryl (2, 4, 6-trinitrophenyl- methylnitramine) — Skin	—	1.5	—	3.0
Thallium, soluble compounds (as Tl) — Skin	—	0.1	—	—
4, 4'-Thiobis (6-tert. butyl-m-cresol).....	—	10	—	20
* Thioglycolic acid	1	5	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
^{a)}1978 Addition.
^{**}See Notice of Intended Changes.

28

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Thiram®	—	5	—	10
Tin, inorganic compounds, except SnH ₄ and SnO ₂ (as Sn) ..	—	2	—	4
Tin, organic compounds (as Sn) — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.2
Tin oxide (as Sn).....	—	E	—	20
Titanium dioxide (as Ti) ..	—	E	—	20
Toluene (toluol) — Skin ..	100	375	150	560
**C Toluene-2, 4-diisocyanate (TDI) ...	(0.02)	(0.14)	—	—
o-Toluidine.....	5	22	10	44
Toxaphene, see Chlorinated camphene — Skin	—	0.5	—	2.0
Tributyl phosphate.....	—	5	—	5
*C 1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	5	40	—	—
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane, see Methyl chloroform	350	1,900	440	2,380
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane — Skin	10	45	20	90
*Trichloroethylene	100	535	150	800
* Trichloromethane, see Chloroform	10, A2	50, A2	—	—
Trichloronaphthalene	—	5	—	10
1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane	50	300	75	450
1, 1, 2-Trichloro 1, 2, 2-trifluoroethane	1,000	7,600	1,250	9,500
Triethylamine	25	100	40	160
Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide (Plictran®) ..	—	5	—	10
Trifluoromethanobromo- methane	1,000	6,100	1,200	7,300
Trimethyl benzene	25	125	35	170
2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenol, see Picric acid — Skin	—	0.1	—	0.3
2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenyl- methylnitramine, see Tetryl — Skin	—	1.5	—	3.0
*C 2, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	—	0.5	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
^{a)}1978 Addition.
^{**}See Notice of Intended Changes.

29

SC

16126

LAM024977

Substance	ADOPTED VALUES		TENTATIVE VALUES	
	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Triorthocresyl phosphate	—	0.1	—	0.3
Triphenyl phosphate	—	3	—	6
Tungsten & compounds, as W				
Soluble	—	1	—	3
Insoluble	—	5	—	10
Turpentine	100	560	150	840
Uranium (natural) soluble & insoluble compounds, as U	—	0.2	—	0.6
Vanadium (V ₂ O ₅), as V				
Dust	—	0.5	—	1.5
C Fume	—	0.05	—	—
* Valeraldehyde	50	175	—	—
Vinyl acetate	10	30	20	60
Vinyl benzene, see				
Styrene	100	420	150	630
** Vinyl bromide	(250)	(1,100)	—	—
** Vinyl chloride	(A1c)	—	(A1c)	—
Vinyl cyanide, see				
Acrylonitrile — Skin ...	20	45	30	65
Vinyl cyclohexene				
dioxide	10	60	—	—
Vinylidene chloride	10	40	20	80
Vinyl toluene	100	480	150	720
Warfarin	—	0.1	—	0.3
Welding fumes (NOC) [†] ..	—	5, 83	—	83
Wood dust (nonallergenic)	—	5	—	10
Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) — Skin	100	435	150	655
C m-Xylene α, α'-diamine .	—	0.1	—	—
Xylidene — Skin	5	25	10	50
Yttrium	—	1	—	3
Zinc chloride fume	—	1	—	2
Zinc chromate (as Cr)	—	0.05, A2	—	—
Zinc oxide fume	—	5	—	10
Zinc stearate	—	E	—	20
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	—	5	—	10

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
[†](NOC) not otherwise classified
^{*}1978 Addition.
^{**}See Notice of Intended Changes.

- a) Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume at 25°C and 760 mm. Hg. pressure.
b) Approximate milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air.
d) An atmospheric concentration of not more than 0.02 ppm, or personal protection may be necessary to avoid headache for intermittent exposure.
e) < 7 μm in diameter.
f) As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
g) For control of general room air, biologic monitoring is essential for personnel control.

Radioactivity: For permissible concentrations of radioisotopes in air, see U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards Handbook 69, "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," June 5, 1959; Addendum 1, August 1963 (NCRP Report No. 22). Also, see U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards, Handbook 59, "Permissible Dose from External Sources of Ionizing Radiation," September 24, 1954, an addendum of April 15, 1958. A report, Basic Radiation Protection Criteria, published by the National Committee on Radiation Protection, revises and modernizes the concept of the NCRP standards of 1954, 1957 and 1958; obtainable as NCRP Rept. No. 39, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014.

MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	
<u>SILICA, SiO₂</u>	
Crystalline	
Quartz	TLV in mppcf ^{a)} : 300 ^{b)} % quartz + 10 TLV for respirable dust in mg/m ³ : 10 mg/m ^{3c)} % Respirable quartz + 2 TLV for "total dust," respirable and nonrespirable: 30 mg/m ³ % quartz + 3

Cristobalite	Use one-half the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.
Tridymite	Use one-half the value calculated from formulae for quartz.
Silica, fused	Use quartz formulae.
Tripoli	Use respirable ^{a)} mass quartz formula
**Amorphous(20 mppcf ^{b)})	

SILICATES (< 1% quartz)

**Asbestos, all forms	(5 fibers/cc> 5μm in length ^{m)} ; A1a)
Mica	20 mppcf
Mineral wool fiber	10 mg/m ³
Perlite	30 mppcf
Portland Cement	30 mppcf
Soapstone	20 mppcf
Talc (nonasbestiform)	20 mppcf
**Talc (fibrous), use Asbestos limit.	
**Tremolite, see Asbestos.	

COAL DUST

2 mg/m³ (respirable dust fraction < 5% quartz).
If > 5% quartz, use respirable mass formula.

NUISANCE PARTICULATES

(see Appendix E)

30 mppcf or 10 mg/m^{3a)}

of total dust < 1% quartz, or, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust.

Conversion factors:

$$\text{mppcf} \times 35.3 = \text{Million particles per cubic meter} \\ = \text{particles per cc}$$

- h) Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field technics.
- i) The percentage of quartz in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.
- j) Both concentration and percent quartz for the appli-

^{a)}See Notice of Intended Changes.

cation of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics:

Aerodynamic Diameter (μm) (unit density sphere)	% passing selector
≤ 2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

- k) containing <1% quartz; if quartz content > 1%, use formulae for quartz.
- l) Lint-free dust as measured by the vertical-elutriator, cotton-dust sampler described in the Transactions of the National Conference on Cotton Dust, J. R. Lynch, pg. 33, May 2, 1970.
- m) As determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification (4 mm objective) phase contrast illumination.
- n) Based on "high volume" sampling.
- o) "Respirable" dust as defined by the British Medical Research Council Criteria (1) and as sampled by a device producing equivalent results (2).
 - (1) Hatch, T. E. and Gross, P., Pulmonary Deposition and Retention of Inhaled Aerosols, p. 149. Academic Press, New York, New York, 1964.
 - (2) Interim Guide for Respirable Mass Sampling, AIHA Aerosol Technology Committee, AIHA J. 31: 2, 1970, p. 133.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES (for 1978)

These substances, with their corresponding values, comprise those for which either a limit has been proposed for the first time, or for which a change in the "Adopted" listing has been proposed. In both cases, the proposed limits should be considered trial limits that will remain in the listing for a period of at least two years. If, after two years no evidence comes to light that questions the appropriateness of the values herein, the values will be reconsidered for the "Adopted" list. Documentation is available for each of these substances.

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
† Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	—	5	—	—
† Acrylonitrile	A1c	A1c	—	—
Aluminum metal and oxide	—	10	—	20
Aluminum pyro powders	—	5	—	—
Aluminum welding fumes	—	5	—	—
Aluminum, soluble salts	—	2	—	—
Aluminum, alkyls (NOC)*	—	2	—	—
3-Amino 1, 2, 4-triazole	A2	A2	—	—
† Aniline and homologues — Skin	2	10	5	20
Antimony, soluble salts (as Sb)	—	2	—	—
Antimony trioxide production	—	A2	—	—
Arsenic (soluble), as As	—	0.2	—	—
Arsenic trioxide production	—	A1a	—	—
† Baytex	—	0.1	—	0.3
Benomyl	—	10	—	15
Bromacil	—	10	—	20
† o-sec Butylphenol — Skin	5	—	—	—
Cadmium oxide production	—	A2	—	—
† Carbon disulfide	10	30	—	—
† Chloroacetyl chloride	0.05	0.2	—	—
† Chloromethyl methyl ether	A1b	A1b	—	—
† β-Chloroprene — Skin	10	45	—	—
Cobalt metal, dust & fume (as Co)	—	0.05	—	0.1
†C Cyanogen chloride	0.3	0.6	—	—
Cyclopentane	300	850	450	1,000
† Dalapon	1	—	—	—
† 1, 2-Dibromoethane — Skin	A1c	A1c	—	—
† Dichloromono-fluoro-methane	10	40	—	—
† Dichloropropene	1	5	10	50
† Diethanolamine	3	15	—	—
† Divinyl benzene	10	50	—	—
† Epichlorohydrine — Skin	2	10	5	20

Capital letters refer to Appendices.

†1978 Revision or Addition.

*Not otherwise classified (NOC).

SC

16129

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}	ppm ^{a)}	mg/m ^{3b)}
Ethyl silicate	10	85	30	250
† Ethylene dibromide, see 1, 2-Dibromoethane ...	A1c	A1c	—	—
† Ethylene dichloride, see 1, 2-Dichloroethane ...	10	40	15	60
C Glutaraldehyde	0.2	0.8	—	—
Hexachlorobutadiene	A2	A2	—	—
†C Hydrogen cyanide — Skin	10	10	—	—
† 2-Hydroxypropyl acrylate — Skin	0.5	3	—	—
† N-Isopropylaniline — Skin	2	10	5	20
Manganese fume (as Mn)	—	1	—	3
† Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	100	360	500	1,700
† 4, 4-Methylene dianiline	0.1	0.8	0.5	4
†C 2-Nitropropane	25, A2	90, A2	—	—
Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine	A2	A2	—	—
† Phosphorous pentachloride	0.1	1	—	—
† Propionic acid	10	30	15	45
† Silver, metal	—	0.1	—	—
† Sodium bisulfite	—	5	—	—
† Sodium metabisulfite	—	5	—	—
† Sulfur dioxide	2	5	5	15
†C Terphenyls	0.5	5	—	—
† Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	—	5	—	—
† Toluene-2, 4-diisocyanate (TDI) ...	0.002	0.015	0.005	0.035
† Trichloroacetic acid	—	1	—	—
† Vinyl bromide	5, A2	20, A2	—	—
† Vinyl chloride	5, A1a	10, A1a	—	—
VM & P Naphtha	300	1,350	400	1,800

Capital letters refer to Appendices.

†1978 Addition.

LAM024980

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	TLV
† Asbestos	
Amosite.....	0.5 fiber/cc, A1a
Chrysotile.....	2 fibers/cc, A1a
Crocidolite.....	0.2 fiber/cc, A1a
Tremolite.....	0.5 fiber/cc, A1a
Other forms.....	2 fibers/cc, A1a
Diatomaceous earth, natural.....	1.5 mg/m ³ , Respirable dust
Silica, amorphous.....	5 mg/m ³ , Total dust (all sampled sizes) 2 mg/m ³ , Respirable dust (< 5 μm)
† Talc (fibrous).....	0.5 fiber/cc

APPENDIX A CARCINOGENS

The Committee lists below those substances in industrial use that have proven carcinogenic in man, or have induced cancer in animals under appropriate experimental conditions. Present listing of those substances carcinogenic for man takes three forms: Those for which a TLV has been assigned (1a), those for which environmental conditions have not been sufficiently defined to assign a TLV (1b), and (1c), those whose reassignment of a TLV is awaiting more definitive data, and hence should be treated as a 1b carcinogen.

A1a. Human Carcinogens. Substances, or substances associated with industrial processes, recognized to have carcinogenic or cocarcinogenic potential, with an assigned TLV:

	TLV
** Arsenic trioxide production	(As ₂ O ₃ , 0.05 mg/m ³ as As) (SO ₂ , C 5.0 ppm)

**See Notice of Intended Changes
†1978 Addition.

36

SC

16130

	(Sb ₂ O ₃ , 0.5 mg/m ³ (as Sb))
** Asbestos, all forms*	(5 fibers/cc, > 5 μm in length)
bis (Chloromethyl) ether	0.001 ppm
Chromite ore processing (chromate)	0.05 mg/m ³ (as Cr)
Nickel sulfide roasting, fume & dust	1.0 mg/m ³ (as Ni)
Particulate Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PPAH)	0.2 mg/m ³ , as benzene solubles
Vinyl Chloride	5 ppm

A1b. Human Carcinogens. Substances, or substances associated with industrial processes, recognized to have carcinogenic potential without an assigned TLV:

Chloromethyl methyl ether
4-Aminodiphenyl (p-Xenylamine)
Benzidine production
beta-Naphthylamine
4-Nitrodiphenyl

A1c. Human Carcinogens. Substances with recognized carcinogenic potential awaiting reassignment of TLV pending further data acquisition:

Acrylonitrile
1, 2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)

For the substances in 1b or 1c, no exposure or contact by any route — respiratory, skin or oral, as detected by the most sensitive methods — shall be permitted.

"No exposure or contact" means hermitizing the process or operation by the best practicable engineering methods. The worker should be properly equipped to insure virtually no contact with the carcinogen.

*Cigarette smoking can enhance the incidence of respiratory cancers from this and others of these substances or processes.

37

LAM024981

A2. *Industrial Substances Suspect of Carcinogenic Potential for MAN.* Chemical substances or substances associated with industrial processes, which are suspect of inducing cancer, based on either (1) limited epidemiologic evidence, exclusive of clinical reports of single cases, or (2) demonstration of carcinogenesis in one or more animal species by appropriate methods.

3-Amino 1, 2, 4-triazole	
** Antimony trioxide production*	(0.5 mg/m ³)
Benzene	10 ppm
Benz(a)pyrene	—
Beryllium	2.0 µg/m ³
** Cadmium oxide production	(0.05 mg/m ³)
Chloroform	10 ppm
Chromates of lead and zinc (as Cr)	0.05 mg/m ³
3, 3'-Dichlorobenzidine	—
Dimethylcarbaryl chloride	—
1, 1-Dimethyl hydrazine	0.5 ppm
Dimethyl sulfate — Skin	0.1 ppm
Epichlorhydrin	5 ppm
Hexachlorobutadiene	—
Hexamethyl phosphoramide — Skin	—
Hydrazine	0.1 ppm
Lead chromate	0.05 mg/m ³
4, 4'-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) — Skin	0.02 ppm
Monomethyl hydrazine	0.2 ppm
C 2-Nitropropane	25 ppm
Nitrosamines	—
Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine	—
Propane sultone	—
beta-Propiolactone	—
Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide	10 ppm
Zinc chromate (as Cr)	0.05 mg/m ³

For the above, worker exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels consistent with the animal and human experience data (see Documentation), including those substances with a listed TLV.

*Cigarette smoking can enhance the incidence of respiratory cancers from this or others of these substances or processes.

A3. *Guidelines for the Classification of Experimental ANIMAL Carcinogens.* The following guidelines are offered in the present state of knowledge as an aid in classifying substances in the occupational environment found to be carcinogenic in experimental animals. A need was felt by the Threshold Limits Committee for such a classification in order to take the first step in developing an appropriate TLV for occupational exposure.

Determination of Approximate Threshold of Response Requirement. In order to determine in which category to classify an experimental carcinogen for the purpose of assigning an industrial air limit (TLV), an approximate threshold of neoplastic response must be determined. Because of practical experimental difficulties, a precisely defined threshold cannot be attained. For the purposes of standard-setting, this is of little moment, as an appropriate risk, or safety, factor can be applied to the approximate threshold, the magnitude of which is dependent on the degree of potency of the carcinogenic response.

To obtain the best 'practical' threshold of neoplastic response, dosage decrements should be less than logarithmic. This becomes particularly important at levels greater than 10 ppm (or corresponding mg/m³). Accordingly, after a range-finding determination has been made by logarithmic decreases, two additional dosage levels are required within the levels of "effect" and "no effect" to approximate the true threshold of neoplastic response.

The second step should attempt to establish a metabolic relationship between animal and man for the particular substance found carcinogenic in animals. If the metabolic pathways are found comparable, the substance should be classed highly suspect as a carcinogen for man. If no such relation is found, the substance should remain listed as an experimental animal carcinogen until evidence to the contrary is found.

Proposed Classification of Experimental Animal Carcinogens. Substances occurring in the occupational environment found carcinogenic for animals

may be grouped into three classes, those of high, intermediate and low potency. In evaluating the incidence of animal cancers, significant incidence of cancer is defined as a neoplastic response which represents, in the judgment of the Committee, a significant excess of cancers above that occurring in negative controls.

EXCEPTIONS: No substance is to be considered an occupational carcinogen of any practical significance which reacts by the respiratory route at or above 1000 mg/m³ for the mouse, 2000 mg/m³ for the rat; by the dermal route, at or above 1500 mg/kg for the mouse, 3000 mg/kg for the rat; by the gastrointestinal route at or above 500 mg/kg/d for a lifetime, equivalent to about 100 g T.D. for the rat, 10g T.D. for the mouse.

These dosage limitations exclude such substances as dioxane and trichlorethylene from consideration as carcinogens.

Examples: Dioxane — rats, hepatocellular and nasal tumors from 1015 mg/kg/d, oral
Trichloroethylene — female mice, tumors (30/98 @ 900 mg/kg/d), oral

A3a. INDUSTRIAL SUBSTANCES OF HIGH CARCINOGENIC POTENCY IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

1. A substance to qualify as a carcinogen of high potency must fulfill one of the three following conditions in two animal species:

1a. *Respiratory*. Elicit cancer from (1) dosages below 1 mg/m³ (or equivalent ppm) via the respiratory tract in 6-7-hour daily repeated inhalation exposures throughout lifetime; or (2) from a single intratracheally administered dose not exceeding 1 mg of particulate, or liquid, per 100 ml or less of animal minute respiratory volume;

Examples: bis-Chloromethyl ether, malignant tumors, rats, @ 0.47 mg/m³ (0.1 ppm) in 2 years;

Hexamethyl phosphoramide, nasal squamous cell carcinoma, rats, @ 0.05 ppm, in 13 months

OR

1b. *Dermal*. Elicit cancer within 20 weeks by skin-painting, twice weekly at 2 mg/kg body weight or less per application for a total dose equal to or less than 1.5 mg, in a biologically inert vehicle;

Examples: 7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene — skin tumors @ 0.12-0.8 mg T.D. in four weeks

Benz(a)pyrene, mice 12 µg, 3X/wk for 18 mos. T.D. 2.6 mg, 90.9% skin tumors

OR

1c. *Gastrointestinal*. Elicit cancer by daily intake via the gastrointestinal tract, within six months, with a six-month holding period; at a dosage below 1 mg/kg body weight per day; total dose, rat, ≤ 50 mg; mouse, ≤ 3.5 mg;

Examples: 7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene — mammary tumors from 10 mg 1X

3-Methylcholanthrene — Tumors @ 3 sites from 8 mg in 89 weeks

Benz(a)pyrene, mice, 3.9% leukemias, from 30 mg T.D. 198 days

2. Elicit cancer by all three routes in at least two animal species at dose levels prescribed for high or intermediate potency.

A3b. INDUSTRIAL SUBSTANCES OF INTERMEDIATE CARCINOGENIC POTENCY IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

To qualify as a carcinogen of intermediate potency, a substance should elicit cancer in two animal spe-

cies at dosages intermediate between those described in A3a and A3c by two routes of administration.

Example: Carbamic acid ethyl ester
Dermal, mammary tumors, mice,
100%, 63 weeks, 500-1400 mg T.D.
Gastrointestinal, various type tumors,
mice 42 weeks, 320 mg T.D.
Gastrointestinal, various type tumors,
rats, 60 weeks, 110-930 mg T.D.

A3c. INDUSTRIAL SUBSTANCES OF LOW CARCINOGENIC POTENCY IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

To qualify as a carcinogen of low potency, a substance should elicit cancer in one animal species by any one of three routes of administration at the following prescribed dosages and conditions:

- 1a. *Respiratory*. Elicit cancer from (1) dosages greater than 10 mg/m³ (or equivalent ppm) via the respiratory tract in 6-7-hour, daily repeated inhalation exposures, for 12 months' exposure and 12 months' observation period; or (2) from intratracheally administered dosages totaling more than 10 mg of particulate or liquid per 100 ml or more of animal minute respiratory volume;

Examples: Beryl (beryllium aluminum silicate) malig. lung tumors, rats, @ 15 mg/m³ @ 17 months

Benzidine, var. tumors, rats, 10-20 mg/m³ @ > 13 mos.

OR

- 1b. *Dermal*. Elicit cancer by skin-painting of mice in twice weekly dosages of > 10 mg/kg body weight in a biologically inert vehicle for at least 75 weeks, i.e., ≥ 1.5g T.D.

Examples: Shale tar, mouse, 0.1 ml × 50 - g T.D. 59/60 skin tumors

Arsenic trioxide, man, dose unknown, but estimated to be high

- 1c. *Gastrointestinal*. Elicit cancer from daily oral

dosages of 50 mg/kg/day or greater during the lifetime of the animal.

APPENDIX B SUBSTANCES OF VARIABLE COMPOSITION

B1 *Polytetrafluoroethylene* decomposition products*. Thermal decomposition of the fluorocarbon chain in air leads to the formation of oxidized products containing carbon, fluorine and oxygen. Because these products decompose in part by hydrolysis in alkaline solution, they can be quantitatively determined in air as fluoride to provide an index of exposure. No TLV is recommended pending determination of the toxicity of the products, but air concentrations should be minimal.

B2 *Gasoline*. The composition of gasoline varies greatly and thus a single TLV for all types of these materials is no longer applicable. In general, the aromatic hydrocarbon content will determine what TLV applies. Consequently the content of benzene, other aromatics and additives should be determined to arrive at the appropriate TLV (Elkins, et al. A.I.H.A.J. 24:99, 1963); Runion, *ibid.* 36, 338, 1975).

B3 *Welding Fumes — Total Particulate (NOC)***
TLV, 5 mg/m³

Welding fumes cannot be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent on the alloy being welded and the process and electrodes used. Reliable analysis of fumes cannot be made without considering the nature of the welding process and system being examined; reactive metals and alloys such as aluminum and titanium are arc-welded in a protective, inert atmosphere such as argon. These arcs create relatively little fume, but an intense radiation which can produce ozone. Similar processes are used to arc-weld steels, also creating a relatively low level of fumes. Ferrous alloys also are arc-welded in oxidizing environments which generate considerable fume, and can produce carbon monoxide instead of ozone. Such fumes generally are composed of discrete particles of amorphous slags con-

*Trade Names: Algoron, Fluon, Halon, Teflon, Tetran.

**Not otherwise classified (NOC).

taining iron, manganese, silicon and other metallic constituents depending on the alloy system involved. Chromium and nickel compounds are found in fumes when stainless steels are arc-welded. Some coated and flux-cored electrodes are formulated with fluorides and the fumes associated with them can contain significantly more fluorides than oxides. Because of the above factors, arc-welding fumes frequently must be tested for individual constituents which are likely to be present to determine whether specific TLV's are exceeded. Conclusions based on total fume concentration are generally adequate if no toxic elements are present in welding rod, metal, or metal coating and conditions are not conducive to the formation of toxic gases.

Most welding, even with primitive ventilation, does not produce exposures inside the welding helmet above 5 mg/m³. That which does, should be controlled.

APPENDIX C MIXTURES

C.1 THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR MIXTURES

When two or more hazardous substances are present, their combined effect, rather than that of either individually, should be given primary consideration. In the absence of information to the contrary, the effects of the different hazards should be considered as additive. That is, if the sum of the following fractions,

$$\frac{C_1}{T_1} + \frac{C_2}{T_2} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{T_n}$$

exceeds unity, then the threshold limit of the mixture should be considered as being exceeded. C_i indicates the observed atmospheric concentration, and T_i the corresponding threshold limit (See Example 1A.a. and 1A.c.).

Exceptions to the above rule may be made when there is a good reason to believe that the chief effects of the different harmful substances are not in fact additive, but *independent* as when purely local effects on different organs of the body are produced by the various components of the mixture. In such cases the threshold limit ordinarily is exceeded only when at least one member of

the series $\left(\frac{C_1}{T_1} + \text{or} + \frac{C_2}{T_2} \text{ etc.}\right)$ itself has a value exceeding unity (See Example 1A.c.).

Antagonistic action or potentiation may occur with some combinations of atmospheric contaminants. Such cases at present must be determined individually. Potentiating or antagonistic agents are not necessarily harmful by themselves. Potentiating effects of exposure to such agents by routes other than that of inhalation is also possible, e.g. imbibed alcohol and inhaled narcotic (trichloroethylene). Potentiation is characteristically exhibited at high concentrations, less probably at low.

When a given operation or process characteristically emits a number of harmful dusts, fumes, vapors or gases, it will frequently be only feasible to attempt to evaluate the hazard by measurement of a single substance. In such cases, the threshold limit used for this substance should be reduced by a suitable factor, the magnitude of which will depend on the number, toxicity and relative quantity of the other contaminants ordinarily present.

Examples of processes which are typically associated with two or more harmful atmospheric contaminants are welding, automobile repair, blasting, painting, lacquering, certain foundry operations, diesel exhausts, etc.

C.1A Examples of THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR MIXTURES

The following formulae apply only when the components in a mixture have similar toxicologic effects; they should not be used for mixtures with widely differing reactivities, e.g. hydrogen cyanide & sulfur dioxide. In such case the formula for Independent Effects (1A.c.) should be used.

1A.a. General case, where air is analyzed for each component:

a. *Additive effects.* (Note: It is essential that the atmosphere be analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively for each component present, in order to evaluate compliance or noncompliance with this calculated TLV.)

$$\frac{C_1}{T_1} + \frac{C_2}{T_2} + \frac{C_3}{T_3} + \dots = 1$$

Example No. 1A.a.: Air contains 400 ppm of acetone (TLV = 1000 ppm) 150 ppm of secbutyl acetate (TLV = 200 ppm) and 100 ppm of 2-butanone (TLV = 200 ppm)

Atmospheric concentration of mixture = 400 + 150 + 100 = 650 ppm of mixture

$$\frac{400}{1000} + \frac{150}{200} + \frac{100}{200} = 0.4 + 0.75 + 0.5 = 1.65$$

Threshold Limit is exceeded.

1A.b. Special case when the source of contaminant is a liquid mixture and the atmospheric composition is assumed to be similar to that of the original material; e.g. on a time-weighted average exposure basis, all of the liquid (solvent) mixture eventually evaporates.

Additive effects (approximate solution)

1. The percent composition (by weight) of the liquid mixture is known, the TLVs of the constituents must be listed in mg/m³.

(Note: In order to evaluate compliance with this TLV, field sampling instruments should be calibrated, in the laboratory, for response to this specific quantitative and qualitative air-vapor mixture, and also to fractional concentrations of this mixture; e.g., 1/2 the TLV; 1/10 the TLV; 2 x the TLV; 10 x the TLV; etc.)

TLV of mixture =

$$\frac{1}{\frac{f_a}{TLV_a} + \frac{f_b}{TLV_b} + \frac{f_c}{TLV_c} + \dots + \frac{f_n}{TLV_n}}$$

Example No. 1: Liquid contains (by weight)

50% heptane: TLV = 400 ppm or 1600 mg/m³

1 mg/m³ = 0.25 ppm

30% methyl chloroform: TLV = 350 ppm or 1900 mg/m³

1 mg/m³ = 0.28 ppm

20% perchloroethylene: TLV = 100 ppm or 670 mg/m³
1 mg/m³ = 0.15 ppm

$$TLV \text{ of Mixture} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.5}{1600} + \frac{0.3}{1900} + \frac{0.2}{670}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.00031 + 0.00016 + 0.00030}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.00077} = 1300 \text{ mg/m}^3$$

of this mixture

50% or (1300) (0.5) = 650 mg/m³ is heptane

30% or (1300) (0.3) = 390 mg/m³ is methyl chloroform

20% or (1300) (0.2) = 260 mg/m³ is perchloroethylene

These values can be converted to ppm as follows:

heptane: 650 mg/m³ x 0.25 = 162 ppm

methyl chloroform: 390 mg/m³ x 0.18 = 70 ppm

perchloroethylene: 260 mg/m³ x 0.15 = 39 ppm

TLV of mixture = 162 + 70 + 39 = 271 ppm, or 1300 mg/m³

1A.c. Independent effects.

Air contains 0.15 mg/m³ of lead (TLV, 0.15) and 0.7 mg/m³ of sulfuric acid (TLV, 1).

$$\frac{0.15}{0.15} = 1; \quad \frac{0.7}{1} = 0.7$$

Threshold limit is not exceeded.

1B. TLV for Mixtures of Mineral Dusts.

For mixtures of biologically active mineral dusts the general formula for mixtures may be used.

For mixture containing 80% nonasbestiform talc and 20% quartz, the TLV for 100% of the mixture is given by:

$$TLV = \frac{1}{\frac{0.8}{20} + \frac{0.2}{2.7}} = 9 \text{ mppcf}$$

TLV of nonasbestiform talc (pure) = 20 mppcf

$$\text{TLV of quartz (pure)} = \frac{300}{100 + 10} = \frac{300}{110} = 2.7 \text{ mppcf}$$

Essentially the same result will be obtained if the limit of the more (most) toxic component is used provided the effects are additive. In the above example the limit for 20% quartz is 10 mppcf.

For another mixture of 25% quartz, 25% amorphous silica and 50% talc:

$$\begin{aligned} 25\% \text{ quartz} & \text{--- TLV (pure)} = 2.7 \text{ mppcf} \\ 25\% \text{ amorphous silica} & \text{--- TLV (pure)} = \text{mppcf} \\ 50\% \text{ talc TLV (pure)} & = 20 \text{ mppcf} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TLV} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.25}{2.7} + \frac{0.25}{20} + \frac{0.5}{20}} = 8 \text{ mppcf}$$

The limit for 25% quartz approximates 9 mppcf.

APPENDIX D PERMISSIBLE EXCURSIONS FOR TIME-WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) LIMITS

The Excursion TLV Factor in the Table automatically defines the magnitude of the permissible excursion above the limit for those substances not given a "C" designation; i.e., the TWA limits. Examples in the Table show that nitrobenzene, the TLV for which is 1 ppm, should never be allowed to exceed 3 ppm. Similarly, carbon tetrachloride, TLV = 10 ppm, should never be allowed to exceed 20 ppm. By contrast, those substances with a "C" designation are not subject to the excursion factor and must be kept at or below the TLV ceiling.

These limiting excursions are to be considered to provide a "rule-of-thumb" guidance for listed substances generally, and may not provide the most appropriate excursion for a particular substance e.g., the permissible excursion for CO is 400 ppm for 15 minutes.

For appropriate excursions for 142 substances consult Pa. Rules & Regs., Chap. 4, Art. 432, and "Acceptable Concentrations," ANSI.

Substance	TLV	Excursion Factor	Max. Conc. Permitted for short time
Nitrobenzene	1	3	2
Carbon tetrachloride	10	2	20
Trimethyl benzene	25	1.5	35
Acetone	1000	1.25	1250
Boron trifluoride	C 1	—	1
Butylamine	C 5	—	5

EXCURSION FACTORS

For all substances not bearing C notation

	Excursion Factor	
TLV > 0-1 (ppm or mg/m ³),	= 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.

INTERPRETATION OF MEASURED PEAK CONCENTRATIONS

With increasing use of rapid, direct-reading analytical instruments for airborne contaminants in the work area, the question of interpretation of essentially "instantaneous" peaks arises. Although no general statement can be made covering all occupational substances, the following guidelines should prove helpful, assuming peak excursions conform to time-weighted average TLV as stated above.

The toxicologic importance of momentary peak concentrations depends on whether the substance is fast or slow acting. If slow acting, as for quartz, lead, or carbon monoxide, momentary peaks are of no toxicologic concern provided, of course, they are not astronomical. On the other hand, fast-acting substances that rapidly produce disabling narcosis, e.g., H₂S, or intolerable irritation or asphyxiation, NH₃, SO₂, CO₂, or initiate sensitization — the organic isocyanates, even "instantaneous" peaks appreciably above the permissible excursion, should not be permitted, unless information exists to the

contrary. Other more specific excursions will be developed in the future.

APPENDIX E

Some Nuisance Particulates^{a)}

TLV, 30 mppcf or 10mg/m³ of total dust < 1% quartz, or, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

Alundum (Al ₂ O ₃)	Limestone
Calcium carbonate	Magnesite
Calcium silicate	Marble
Cellulose (paper fiber)	Mineral Wool Fiber
Portland Cement	Pentaerythritol
Corundum (Al ₂ O ₃)	Plaster of Paris
Emery	Rouge
Glycerin Mist	Silicon
Graphite (synthetic)	Silicon Carbide
Gypsum	Starch
Vegetable oil mists	Sucrose
(except castor, cashew	Tin Oxide
nut, or similar irritant	Titanium Dioxide
oils)	Zinc Stearate
Kaolin	Zinc oxide dust

p) When toxic impurities are not present, e.g. quartz < 1%.

APPENDIX F

Some Simple Asphyxiants^{a)}

Acetylene	Hydrogen
Argon	Methane
Butane	Neon
Ethane	Propane
Ethylene	Propylene
Helium	

q) As defined on pg. 6.

APPENDIX G

Calculations for Conversion of Particle Count Concentration (by Standard Light Field — Midget Impinger Techniques), in mppcf, to Respirable Mass Concentration (by Respirable Sampler) in mg/m³.†

† "Relationship Between Gravimetric Respirable Dust Concentration and Midget Impinger Number Concentration," by Murray Jacobson and T. F. Tomb, AIHAJ, 28: Nov.-Dec. 1967.

1. In 1967, Jacobsen and Tomb,[†] derived an empirical relationship of 5.6 mppcf to 1 milligram of respirable dust per cubic meter of air, based on 23 sets of samples, mostly coal dust. The following calculation results in an equivalence of 6.37 mppcf to 1 mg/m³ of respirable dust. Thus, an approximate ratio of 6 mppcf to 1 mg/m³ of respirable dust is suggested for conversion of TLVs from a count to a mass basis when the density and mass median diameter have not been determined.

2. Basic assumptions:

- Average density for silica containing dusts ≈ 2.5 gms/cm³ (2500 mg/cm³). Pulmonary significant dust densities may vary from 1.2 gm/cm³ for coal dust to 3.1 gms/cm³ for Portland Cement. Silica densities vary from 2.2 (amorphous) to 2.3 (cristobalite and tridymite) to 2.5 (alpha-quartz.) gms per cm³.
- The mass median diameter (mmd) of particles collected in midget impinger samplers and counted by the standard light field technique, and collected in a respirable sampler is approximately 1.5 μm or 1.5 × 10⁻⁴ cm. This assumption is, of course, quite arbitrary since the mmd of all dust clouds is quite variable, depending on many independent parameters, such as source of dust, age of dust cloud, meteorological conditions, etc.

3. Calculation:

- vol. per particle: $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$; $r = 0.75 \times 10^{-4}$ cm
 $= \frac{4}{3} \pi (0.75 \times 10^{-4})^3$
 $= 1.77 \times 10^{-12}$ cm³
- wt. per particle = vol. × density
 $= 1.77 \times 10^{-12}$ cm³ × 2.5 × 10³ mg/cm³
 $= 4.425 \times 10^{-9}$ mg/particle
- 1 particle/ft.³ = 35.5 part./m³
(since 35.5 cu ft = 1 cu m.)
10⁶ part./ft³ = mppcf = 35.5 × 10⁶ part./m³

Wt. of 1 mppcf = 35.5×10^6 part./m³ ×
 4.425×10^{-9} mg/part.

1 mppcf = 0.157 mg/m³

or

6.37 mppcf = 1 mg/m³

or approximately 6 mppcf = 1

mg/m³.

4. Equivalent TLVs in mppcf and mg/m³ (respirable mass) for Mineral Dusts.

Substance	Threshold Limit Value		
	Count mppcf	Resp. Mass mg/m ³	Total Mass* mg/m ³
<i>Silica (SiO₂)</i>			
Amorphous	20	(3)**	(6)
Cristobalite	1.5	0.05	0.15
Fused silica	3	0.1	0.3
Quartz	3	0.1	0.3
Tridymite	1.5	0.05	0.15
Coal Dust	(12)	2	(4)
Diatomaceous earth, natural	—	1.5	—
Graphite (natural)	15	(2.5)	(5)
Mica	20	(3)	(6)
Mineral wool fiber	—	(5)	10
Nuisance particulates	30	(5)	10
Perlite	30	(5)	(10)
Portland Cement	30	(5)	(10)
Soapstone	20	(3)	(6)
Talc			
(nohasbestiform)	20	(3)	(6)
Tripoli	(3)	0.1	(0.3)

*Unless otherwise specified, respirable mass is presumed to equal approximately 50% of total mass.

** All values in parentheses () represent newly calculated values based on equivalence of 6 mppcf = 1 mg/m³ respirable mass and respirable mass = 50% total mass.

TLVs® **Threshold Limit Values** **for** **Physical Agents** **Adopted by** **ACGIH** **for 1978**



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PREFACE

PHYSICAL AGENTS

These threshold limit values refer to levels of physical agents and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect. Because of wide variations in individual susceptibility, exposure of an occasional individual at, or even below, the threshold limit may not prevent annoyance, aggravation of a pre-existing condition, or physiological damage.

These threshold limits are based on the best available information from industrial experience, from experimental human and animal studies, and when possible, from a combination of the three.

These limits are intended for use in the practice of industrial hygiene and should be interpreted and applied only by a person trained in this discipline. They are not intended for use, or for modification for use, (1) in the evaluation or control of the levels of physical agents in the community, (2) as proof or disproof of an existing physical disability, or (3) for adoption by countries whose working conditions differ from those in the United States of America.

These values are reviewed annually by the Committee on Threshold Limits for Physical Agents for revisions or additions, as further information becomes available.

Notice of Intent — At the beginning of each year, proposed actions of the Committee for the forthcoming year are issued in the form of a "Notice of Intent." This notice provides not only an opportunity for comment, but solicits suggestions of physical agents to be added to the list. The suggestions should be accompanied by substantiating evidence.

As Legislative Code — The Conference recognizes that the Threshold Limit Values may be adopted in legislative codes and regulations. If so used, the intent of the concepts contained in the Preface should be maintained and provisions should be made to keep the list current.

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THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES

HEAT STRESS

These Threshold Limit Values refer to heat stress conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects. The TLVs shown in Table 1 are based on the assumption that nearly all acclimatized, fully clothed workers with adequate water and salt intake should be able to function effectively under the given working conditions without exceeding a deep body temperature of 38°C (WHO technical report series #412, 1969 *Health Factors Involved in Working Under Conditions of Heat Stress*; F. N. Dukes-Dobos and A. Henschel: "Development of Permissible Heat Exposure Limits for Occupational Work." ASHRAE Journal, Vol. 15: No. 9, September 1973, pp. 57-62.)

Since measurement of deep body temperature is impractical for monitoring the workers' heat load, the measurement of environmental factors is required which most nearly correlate with deep body temperature and other physiological responses to heat. At the present time Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature Index (WBGT) is the simplest and most suitable technique to measure the environmental factors. WBGT values are calculated by the following equations:

1. Outdoors with solar load:

$$WBGT = 0.7WB + 0.2GT + 0.1 DB$$
2. Indoors or Outdoors with no solar load:

$$WBGT = 0.7WB + 0.3GT$$

where:

WBGT = Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature Index
 WB = Natural Wet-Bulb Temperature
 DB = Dry-Bulb Temperature
 GT = Globe Thermometer Temperature

The determination of WBGT requires the use of a black globe thermometer, a natural (static) wet-bulb thermometer, and a dry-bulb thermometer.

TABLE 1

Permissible Heat Exposure Threshold Limit Values
 (Values are given in °C. WBGT)

Work — Rest Regimen	Work Load		
	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Continuous work	30.0	26.7	25.0
75% Work — 25% Rest, Each hour	30.6	28.0	25.9
50% Work — 50% Rest, Each hour	31.4	29.4	27.9
25% Work — 75% Rest, Each hour	32.2	31.1	30.0

Higher heat exposures than shown in Table 1 are permissible if the workers have been undergoing medical surveillance and it has been established that they are more tolerant to work in heat than the average worker. Workers should not be permitted to continue their work when their deep body temperature exceeds 38.0°C.

EVALUATION AND CONTROL

I. Measurement of the Environment

The instruments required are a dry-bulb, a natural wet-bulb, a globe thermometer, and a stand. The measurement of the environmental factors shall be performed as follows:

A. The range of the dry and the natural wet bulb thermometer shall be -5°C to 50°C with an accuracy of ±0.5°C. The dry bulb thermometer must be shielded from the sun and the other radiant surfaces of the environment without restricting the airflow around the bulb. The wick of the natural wet-bulb thermometer shall be

kept wet with distilled water for at least 1/2 hour before the temperature reading is made. It is not enough to immerse the other end of the wick into a reservoir of distilled water and wait until the whole wick becomes wet by capillarity. The wick shall be wetted by direct application of water from a syringe 1/2 hour before each reading. The wick shall extend over the bulb of the thermometer, covering the stem about one additional bulb length. The wick should always be clean and new wicks should be washed before using.

B. A globe thermometer, consisting of a 15 cm. (6-inch) diameter hollow copper sphere painted on the outside with a matte black finish or equivalent, shall be used. The bulb or sensor of a thermometer (range -5°C to 100°C with an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) must be fixed in the center of the sphere. The globe thermometer shall be exposed at least 25 minutes before it is read.

C. A stand shall be used to suspend the three thermometers so that they do not restrict free air flow around the bulbs, and the wet-bulb and globe thermometer are not shaded.

D. It is permissible to use any other type of temperature sensor that gives identical reading as that of a mercury thermometer under the same conditions.

E. The thermometers must be so placed that the readings are representative of the condition where the men work or rest, respectively.

The methodology outlined above is more fully explained in the following publications:

1. "Prevention of Heat Casualties in Marine Corps Recruits, 1955-1960, with Comparative Incidence Rates and Climatic Heat Stresses in other Training Categories," by Captain David Minard, MC, USN, Research Report No. 4, Contract No. MR005.01-0001.01, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, 21 February 1961.

2. "Heat Casualties in the Navy and Marine Corps, 1959-1962, with Appendices on the Field Use of the Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature Index," by Captain David Minard, MC, USN, and R. L. O'Brien, HMC, USN. Research Report No. 7, Contract No. MR 005.01-0001.01, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, 12 March 1964.

3. Minard, D.: Prevention of Heat Casualties in Marine Corps Recruits. *Military Medicine* 126(4): 261-272, 1961.

II. Work Load Categories

Heat produced by the body and the environmental heat together determine the total heat load. Therefore, if work is to be performed under hot environmental conditions, the workload category of each job shall be established and the heat exposure limit pertinent to the work load evaluated against the applicable standard in order to protect the worker from exposure beyond the permissible limit.

A. The work load category may be established by ranking each job into light, medium, and heavy categories on the basis of type of operation. Where the work load is ranked into one of said three categories, i.e.

(1) light work (up to 200 Kcal/hr or 800 Btu/hr): e.g., sitting or standing to control machines, performing light hand or arm work,

(2) moderate work (200-350 Kcal/hr or 800-1400 Btu/hr): e.g., walking about with moderate lifting and pushing,

(3) heavy work (350-500 Kcal/hr or 1400-2000 Btu/hr): e.g., pick and shovel work,

the permissible heat exposure limit for that work load shall be determined from Table 1.

B. The ranking of the job may be performed either by measuring the worker's metabolic rate while performing his job or by estimating his metabolic rate by the use of the scheme shown in Table 2. Tables available in the literature listed below and in other publications as well may also be utilized. When this method is used the permissible heat exposure limit can be determined by Figure 1.

1. Per-Olaf Astrand and Kaare Rodahl: "Textbook of Work Physiology" McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, San Francisco, 1970.

2. "Ergonomics Guide to Assessment of Metabolic and Cardiac Costs of Physical Work." *Amer. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 32: 560, 1971.

3. Energy Requirements for Physical Work. Purdue

Farm Cardiac Project. Agricultural Experiment Station.
Research Progress Report No. 30, 1961.

4. J. V. G. A. Durnin and R. Passmore: "Energy, Work
and Leisure." Heinemann Educational Books, Ltd., Lon-
don, 1967.

TABLE 2

Assessment of Work Load

Average values of metabolic rate during different ac-
tivities.

A. Body position and movement	Kcal./min.
Sitting	0.3
Standing	0.6
Walking	2.0-3.0
Walking up hill	add 0.8

per meter (yard) rise

B. Type of Work	Average Kcal./min.	Range Kcal./min.
Hand work		
light	0.4	0.2-1.2
heavy	0.9	
Work with one arm		
light	1.0	0.7-2.5
heavy	1.8	
Work with both arms		
light	1.5	1.0-3.5
heavy	2.5	
Work with body		
light	3.5	2.5-15.0
moderate	5.0	
heavy	7.0	
very heavy	9.0	

Light hand work: writing, hand knitting

Heavy hand work: typewriting

Heavy work with one arm: hammering in nails (shoe-
maker, upholsterer)

Light work with two arms: filing metal, planing
wood, raking of a garden

Moderate work with the body: cleaning a floor, beat-
ing a carpet

Heavy work with the body: railroad track laying, dig-
ging, barking trees

Sample Calculation: Using a heavy hand tool on an
assembly line

A. Walking along 2.0 Kcal./min.

B. Intermediate value between heavy
work with two arms and light work
with the body 3.0 Kcal./min.

5.0 Kcal./min.

C. Add for basal metabolism 1.0 Kcal./min.

Total 6.0 Kcal./min.

Adapted from Lehmann, G. E., A. Muller and H. Spitzer:
Der Kalorienbedarf bei gewerblicher Arbeit. Arbeitsphy-
siol. 14: 166, 1950.

III. Work-Rest Regimen

The permissible exposure limits specified in Table 1
and Figure 1 are based on the assumption that the
WBGT value of the resting place is the same or very
close to that of the work place. Where the WBGT of the
work area is different from that of the rest area a time-
weighted average value should be used for both environ-
mental and metabolic heat. When time-weighted average
values are used the appropriate curve on Figure 1 is the
solid line labeled "continuous."

The time-weighted average metabolic rate (M) shall
be determined by the equation:

$$\text{Av. } M = \frac{(M_1) \times (t_1) + (M_2) \times (t_2) + \dots + (M_n) \times (t_n)}{(t_1) + (t_2) + \dots + (t_n)}$$

Where M_1 , M_2 , M_n are estimated or measured metabolic
rates for the various activities of the worker during the
total time period. t_1 , t_2 , t_n are the elapsed times in min-
utes spent at the corresponding metabolic rate as deter-
mined by a time study.

The time-weighted average WBGT shall be deter-
mined by the equation:

$$\text{Av. WBGT} = \frac{(\text{WBGT}_1) \times (t_1) + (\text{WBGT}_2) \times t_2 + \dots + (\text{WBGT}_n) \times (t_n)}{(t_1) + (t_2) + \dots + (t_n)}$$

where WBGT₁, WBGT₂, WBGT_n are calculated values of WBGT for the various work and rest areas occupied during total time periods. t₁, t₂, t_n are the elapsed times in minutes spent in the corresponding areas which are determined by a time study. Where exposure to hot environmental conditions is continuous for several hours or the entire work day, the time-weighted averages shall be calculated as hourly time-weighted average i.e., t₁ + t₂ + ... t_n = 60 minutes. Where the exposure is intermittent, the time-weighted averages shall be calculated as two-hour time-weighted averages, i.e., t₁ + t₂ + ... t_n = 120 minutes.

The permissible exposure limits for continuous work are applicable where there is a work-rest regimen of a 5-day work week and an 8-hour work day with a short morning and afternoon break (approximately 15 minutes) and a longer lunch break (approximately 30 minutes). Higher exposure limits are permitted if additional resting time is allowed. All breaks, including unscheduled pauses and administrative or operational waiting periods during work may be counted as rest time when additional rest allowance must be given because of high environmental temperatures.

It is a common experience that when the work on a job is self-paced, the workers will spontaneously limit their hourly work load to 30-50% of their maximum physical performance capacity. They do this either by setting an appropriate work speed or by interspersing unscheduled breaks. Thus the daily average of the workers' metabolic rate seldom exceeds 330 kcal/hr. However, within an 8-hour work shift there may be periods where the workers' hourly average metabolic rate will be higher.

IV. Water and Salt Supplementation

During the hot season or when the worker is exposed to artificially generated heat, drinking water shall be made available to the workers in such a way that they are stimulated to frequently drink small amounts, i.e., one cup every 15-20 minutes (about 150 ml or 1/4 pint).

The water shall be kept reasonably cool (10°-15°C or 50.0°-60.0°F) and shall be placed close to the workplace so that the worker can reach it without abandoning the work area.

The workers should be encouraged to salt their food abundantly during the hot season and particularly during hot spells. If the workers are unacclimatized, salted drinking water shall be made available in a concentration of 0.1% (1g NaCl to 1.0 liter or 1 level tablespoon of salt to 15 quarts of water). The added salt shall be completely dissolved before the water is distributed, and the water shall be kept reasonably cool.

V. Other Considerations

A. Clothing: The permissible heat exposure TLVs are valid for light summer clothing as customarily worn by workers when working under hot environmental conditions. If special clothing is required for performing a particular job and this clothing is heavier or it impedes sweat evaporation or has higher insulation value, the worker's heat tolerance is reduced, and the permissible heat exposure limits indicated in Table 1 and Figure 1 are not applicable. For each job category where special clothing is required, the permissible heat exposure limit shall be established by an expert.

B. Acclimatization and Fitness: The recommended heat stress TLVs are valid for acclimated workers who are physically fit.

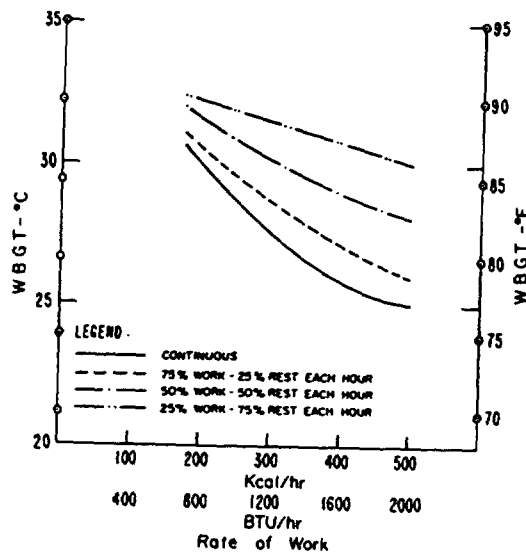


Figure 1 — Permissible Heat Exposure Threshold Limit Value

IONIZING RADIATION

The recommendations of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) are suggested as threshold limit values to which nearly all workers may be exposed without adverse effects. The limits should be used as guides for the control of exposure and should not be regarded as fine lines between safe and dangerous levels. The underlying philosophy of radiation protection is to keep all exposures as low as reasonably achievable.

The two basic reference documents are as follows:

- "Basic Radiation Protection Criteria," NCRP Report No. 39, issued January 15, 1971.
- "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure," US Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards Handbook 69, issued June 5, 1959, with Addendum 1 issued August 1963. Available as NCRP Report No. 22.

The above documents, as well as information on numerous other NCRP Reports addressing specific subjects in ionizing radiation protection are available from: NCRP Publications, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Washington, DC 20014.

LASERS

The threshold limit values are for exposure to laser radiation under conditions to which nearly all workers may be exposed without adverse effects. The values should be used as guides in the control of exposures and should not be regarded as fine lines between safe and dangerous levels. They are based on the best available information from experimental studies.

Limiting Apertures

The TLVs expressed as radiant exposure or irradiance in this section may be averaged over an aperture of 1 mm except for TLVs for the eye in the spectral range of 400–1400 nm, which should be averaged over a 7 mm limiting aperture (pupil); and except for all TLVs for wavelengths between 0.1–1 mm where the limiting aperture is 10 mm. No modification of the TLVs is permitted for pupil sizes less than 7 mm.

The TLVs for "extended sources" apply to sources which subtend an angle greater than α (Table 5) which varies with exposure time. This angle is *not* the beam divergence of the source.

Correction Factors A and B (C_A and C_B)

The TLVs for ocular exposure in Tables 3 and 4 are to be used as given for all wavelength ranges. The TLVs for wavelengths between 700 nm and 1049 nm are to be increased by a uniformly extrapolated factor (C_A) as shown in Figure 2. Between 1049 nm and 1400 nm, the TLV has been increased by a factor (C_A) of five. For certain exposure times at wavelengths between 550 nm and 700 nm, correction factor (C_B) must be applied.

The TLVs for skin exposure are given in Table 6. The TLVs are to be increased by a factor (C_A) as shown in Figure 2 for wavelengths between 700 nm and 1400 nm. To aid in the determination of TLVs for exposure durations requiring calculations of fractional powers Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 may be used.

Repetitively Pulsed Lasers

Since there are few experimental data for multiple pulses, caution must be used in the evaluation of such exposures. The protection standards for irradiance or radiant exposure in multiple pulse trains have the following limitations:

- (1) The exposure from any single pulse in the train is limited to the protection standard for a single comparable pulse.
- (2) The average irradiance for a group of pulses is limited to the protection standard as given in Tables 3, 4, or 6 of a single pulse of the same duration as the entire pulse group.
- (3) When the Instantaneous Pulse Repetition Frequency (PRF) of any pulses within a train exceeds one, the protection standard applicable to each pulse is reduced as shown in Figure 6 for pulse durations less than 10^{-3} second. For pulses of greater duration, the following formula should be followed:

$$\text{Standard} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{single pulse} \\ \text{in train} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\text{Standard (pulse } n\tau)}{n}$$

where:

- n = number of pulses in train
- τ = duration of a single pulse in the train
- Standard ($n\tau$) = protection standard of one pulse having a duration equal to $n\tau$ seconds.

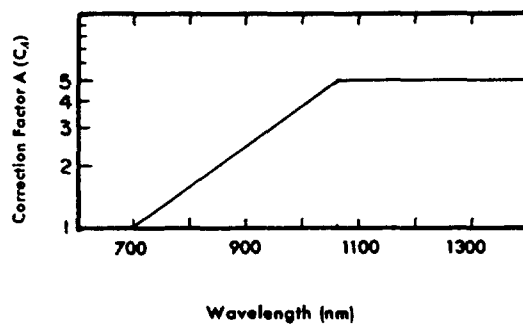


Figure 2 — TLV correction factor for $\lambda = 700 - 1400 \text{ nm}^*$

*For $\lambda = 700 - 1049 \text{ nm}$, $C_A = 10^{(0.008(\lambda - 700))}$
 For $\lambda = 1050 - 1400 \text{ nm}$, $C_A = 5$

68

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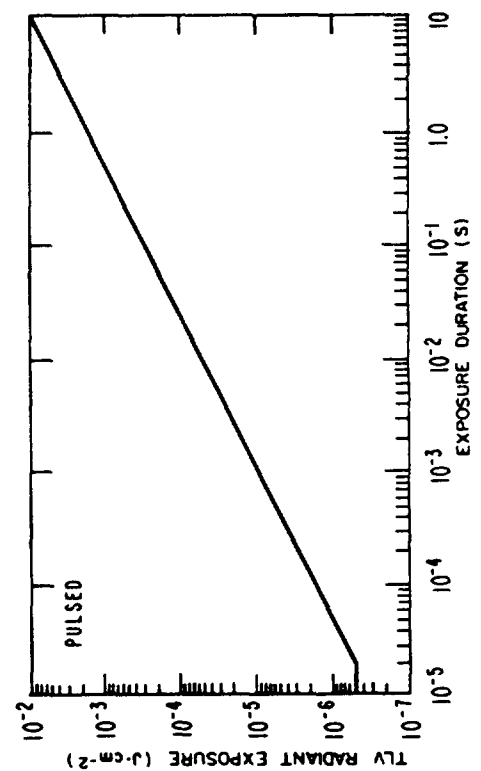


Figure 3a — TLV for intrabeam (direct) viewing of laser beam (400-700 nm).

69

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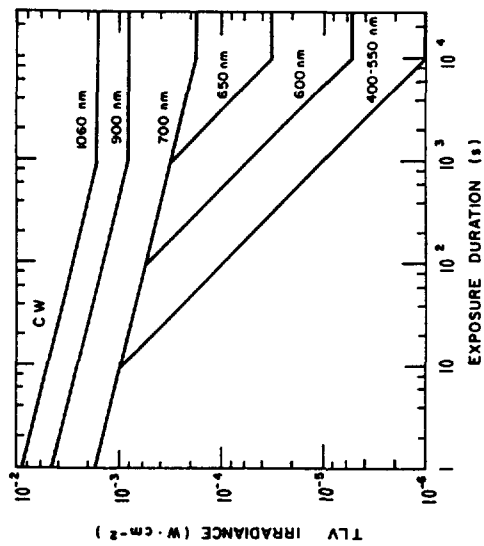


Figure 3b

70

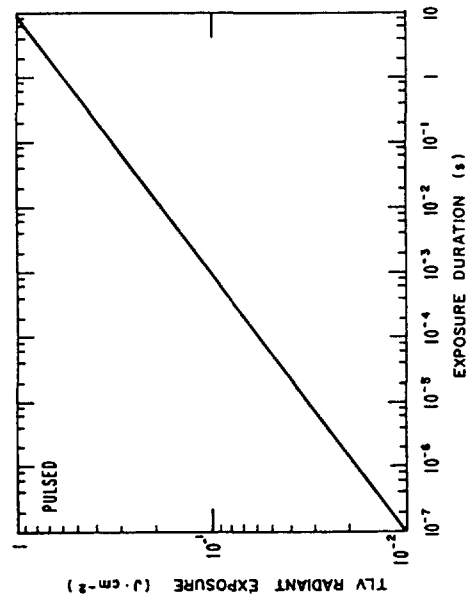


Figure 4a

71

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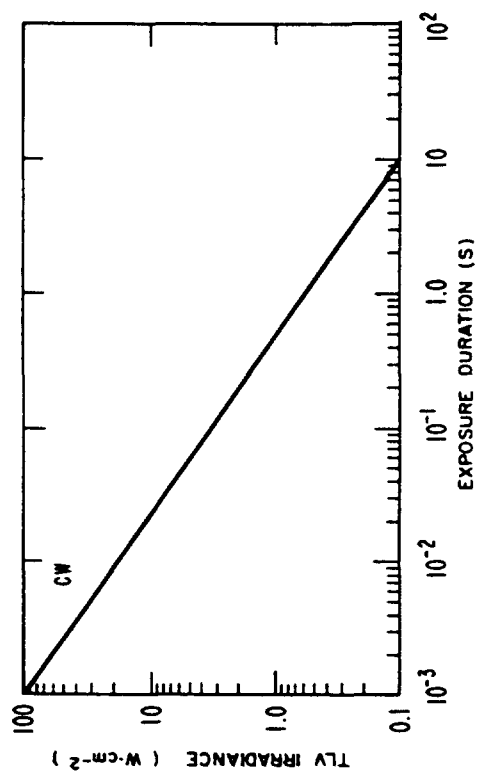


Figure 4b — TLV for CW laser exposure of skin and eyes for far-infrared radiation (wavelengths greater than 1.4 μm).

72

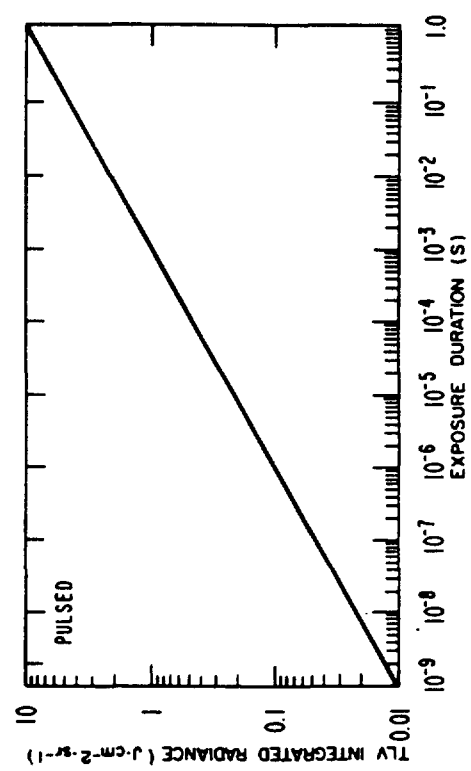


Figure 5a — TLV for extended sources or diffuse reflections of laser radiation (400-700 nm).

73

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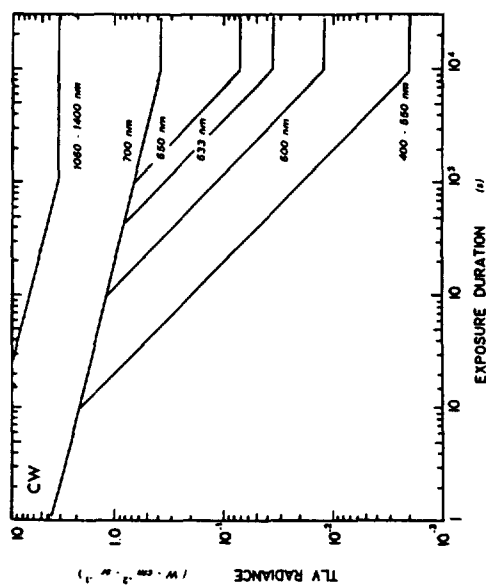


Figure 5b — TLV for intrabeam (direct) viewing of CW laser beam (400-1400 nm).

74

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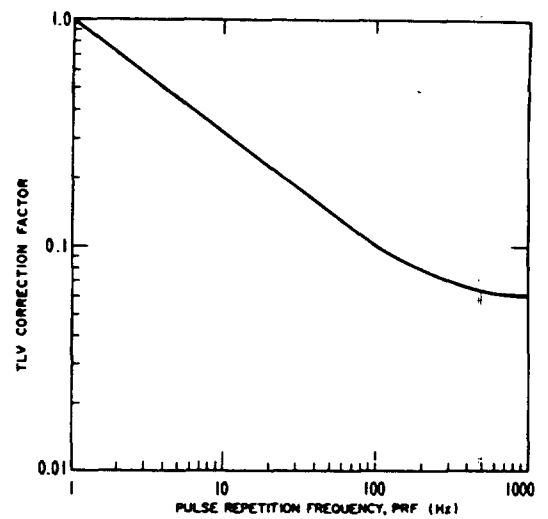


Figure 6 — Multiplicative correction factor for repetitively pulsed lasers having pulse durations less than 10^{-6} second. TLV for a single pulse of the pulse train is multiplied by the above correction factor. Correction factor for PRF greater than 1000 Hz is 0.06.

75

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TABLE 3
Threshold Limit Value for Direct Ocular Exposures
(Intrabeam Viewing) from a Laser Beam

Spectral Region	Wave Length	Exposure Time, (t) Seconds	TLV
UVC	200 nm to 280 nm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	$3 \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
UVB	280 nm to 302 nm	"	3 "
	303 nm	"	4 "
	304 nm	"	6 "
	305 nm	"	10 "
	306 nm	"	16 "
	307 nm	"	25 "
	308 nm	"	40 "
	309 nm	"	63 "
	310 nm	"	100 "
	311 nm	"	160 "
	312 nm	"	250 "
	313 nm	"	400 "
	314 nm	"	630 "

76

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

UVA	315 nm to 400 nm	10^{-3} to 10	$.56 t^{1/4} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	"	10 to 10^3	$1.0 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
Light	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	$1.0 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-3} to 1.8×10^{-3}	$5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	400 nm to 549 nm	1.8×10^{-3} to 10	$1.8 (t/\sqrt{t}) \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	550 nm to 700 nm	10 to 10^4	$10 \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	550 nm to 700 nm	10 to T_1	$1.8 (t/\sqrt{t}) \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	700 nm to 700 nm	T_1 to 10^4	$10 C_2 \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
IR-A	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	$C_2 \mu\text{W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	700 nm to 1049 nm	10^{-3} to 1.8×10^{-3}	$5 C_2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	700 nm to 1049 nm	1.8×10^{-3} to 10^3	$1.8 C_2 (t/\sqrt{t}) \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	1050 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-3} to 10^{-4}	$5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	1050 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-4} to 10^3	$9(t/\sqrt{t}) \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	700 nm to 1400 nm	10^3 to 3×10^4	$320 C_2 \mu\text{W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
IR-B & C	1.4 μm to $10^3 \mu\text{m}$	10^{-3} to 10^{-7}	$10^{-3} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	"	10^{-7} to 10	$0.56 \sqrt{t} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
	"	10 to 3×10^4	$0.1 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$

C_2 - See Fig. 2.
 $C_2 = 1$ for $\lambda = 400$ to 549 nm ; $C_2 = 10^{0.011(\lambda - 550)}$ for $\lambda = 550$ to 700 nm .
 $T_1 = 10 \text{ s}$ for $\lambda = 400$ to 549 nm ; $T_1 = 10 \times 10^{0.021(\lambda - 550)}$ for $\lambda = 550$ to 700 nm .

77

TABLE 4
Threshold Limit Values for Viewing a Diffuse Reflection
of a Laser Beam or an Extended Source Laser

Spectral Region	Wave Length	Exposure Time, (t) Seconds	TLV
UV Light	200 nm to 400 nm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	Same as Table 3
	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-9} to 10	$10 \sqrt{t} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	400 nm to 549 nm	10 to 10^4	$21 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	550 nm to 700 nm	10 to T_1	$3.83 (t/\sqrt{t}) \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	550 nm to 700 nm	T_1 to 10^4	$21 C_2 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
IR-A	400 nm to 700 nm	10^4 to 3×10^4	$2.1 C_2 t \times 10^{-3} \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	700 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-9} to 10	$10 C_4 \sqrt{t} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	700 nm to 1400 nm	10 to 10^3	$3.83 C_4 (t/\sqrt{t}) \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	700 nm to 1400 nm	10^3 to 3×10^4	$0.64 C_4 \text{ W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$
	1.4 μm to 1 mm	10^{-9} to 3×10^4	Same as Table 3
IR-B & C			

C_1 , C_2 , and T_1 are the same as in footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5
Limiting Angle to Extended Source
Which May Be Used for Applying Extended Source TLVs

Exposure Duration(s)	Angle α (mrad)
10^{-9}	8.0
10^{-8}	5.4
10^{-7}	3.7
10^{-6}	2.5
10^{-5}	1.7
10^{-4}	2.2
10^{-3}	3.6
10^{-2}	5.7
10^{-1}	9.2
1.0	15
10	24
10^2	24
10^3	24
10^4	24

TABLE 6 Threshold Limit Value for Skin Exposure from a Laser Beam			
Spectral Region	Wave Length	Exposure Time, (t) Seconds	TLV
UV	200 nm to 400 nm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	Same as Table 3
Light & IR-A	400 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-2} to 10^{-7}	$2 C_a \times 10^{-2} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
IR-B & C	1.4 μm to 1 mm	10^{-7} to 10	$1.1 C_a \sqrt{t} \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
		10^{-2} to 3×10^4	Same as Table 3

$C_a = 1.0$ for $\lambda = 400\text{--}700$ nm; see Figure 2 for $\lambda = 700$ to 1400 nm.

80

MICROWAVES

These Threshold Limit Values refer to microwave energy in the frequency range of 300 MHz to 300 GHz and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect.

Under conditions of moderate to severe heat stress, the recommended values may need to be reduced.* Therefore, these values should be used as guides in the control of exposure to microwave energy and should not be regarded as a fine line between safe and dangerous levels.

Recommended Values:

The Threshold Limit Value for occupational exposure to microwave energy, where power density or field intensity is known and exposure time is controlled, is as follows:

1. For exposure to continuous wave (CW) sources, the power density level shall not exceed 10 milliwatts per square centimeter (mW/cm^2) for continuous exposure, and the total exposure time shall be limited to an 8-hour workday. This power density is approximately equivalent to a free-space electric field strength of 200 volts-per-meter rms (V/m) and a free-space magnetic field strength of 0.5 ampere-per-meter rms (A/m).
2. Exposures to CW power density levels greater than $10 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$ are permissible up to a maximum of $25 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$ based upon an average energy density of 1 milliwatt-hour per square centimeter (mWh/cm^2) averaged over any 0.1 hour period. For example, at $25 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$, the permissible exposure duration is approximately 2.4 minutes in any 0.1 hour period.
3. For repetitively pulsed microwave sources, the average field strength or power density is calculated by multiplying the peak-pulse value by the duty cycle. The duty cycle is equal to the pulse duration in seconds times the pulse repetition rate in Hertz. Exposure during an 8-hour workday shall not exceed the

*Mumford, W.W., "Heat Stress Due to R. F. Radiation," Proceedings of IEEE, Vol. 57, No. 2, Feb. 1969, pp. 171-178.

81

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following values which are averaged over any 0.1 hour period:

Power Density	10 mW/cm ²
Energy Density	1 mWh/cm ²
Mean Squared Electric Field Strength	40,000 V ² /m ²
Mean Squared Magnetic Field Strength	0.25 A ² /m ²

4. Exposure is not permissible in CW or repetitively pulsed fields with an average power density in excess of 25 mW/cm² or approximate equivalent free-space field strengths of 300 V/m or 0.75 A/m.

NOISE

These threshold limit values refer to sound pressure levels and durations of exposure that represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect on their ability to hear and understand normal speech. The medical profession has defined hearing impairment as an average hearing threshold level in excess of 25 decibels (ANSI-S3.6-1969) at 500, 1000, and 2000 Hz, and the limits which are given have been established to prevent a hearing loss in excess of this level. The values should be used as guides in the control of noise exposure and, due to individual susceptibility, should not be regarded as fine lines between safe and dangerous levels.

It should be recognized that the application of the TLV for noise will not protect all workers from the adverse effects of noise exposure. A hearing conservation program with audiometric testing is necessary when workers are exposed to noise at or above the TLV levels.

Continuous or Intermittent

The sound level shall be determined by a sound level meter, conforming as a minimum to the requirements of the American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters, S1.4 (1971) Type S2A, and set to use the A-weighted network with slow meter response. Duration of exposure shall not exceed that shown in Table 7.

These values apply to total duration of exposure per working day regardless of whether this is one continuous exposure or a number of short-term exposures but does not apply to impact or impulsive type of noise.

When the daily noise exposure is composed of two or more periods of noise exposure of different levels,

their combined effect should be considered, rather than the individual effect of each. If the sum of the following fractions:

$$\frac{C_1}{T_1} + \frac{C_2}{T_2} + \dots + \frac{C_n}{T_n}$$

exceeds unity, then, the mixed exposure should be considered to exceed the threshold limit value. C_1 indicates the total duration of exposure at a specific noise level, and T_1 indicates the total duration of exposure permitted at that level. All on-the-job noise exposures of 80 dBA or greater shall be used in the above calculations.

Table 7
Threshold Limit Values

Duration per day Hours	Sound Level dBA ^{a)}
16	80
8	85
4	90
2	95
1	100
1/2	105
1/4	110
1/8	115*

*No exposure to continuous or intermittent in excess of 115 dBA

- a) Sound level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter, conforming as a minimum to the requirements of the American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters, S1.4 (1971) Type S2A, and set to use the A-weighted network with slow meter response.

IMPULSIVE OR IMPACT NOISE

It is recommended that exposure to impulsive or impact noise shall not exceed the limits listed in Table 8 or taken from Figure 7. No exposures in excess of 140 decibels peak sound pressure level are permitted. Impulsive or impact noise is considered to be those variations in noise levels that involve maxima at intervals of greater

than one per second. Where the intervals are less than one second, it should be considered continuous.

Table 8 Threshold Limit Values Impulsive or Impact Noise	
Sound Level dB**	Permitted Number of Impulses or Impacts per day
140	100
130	1000
120	10,000

**Decibels peak sound pressure level.

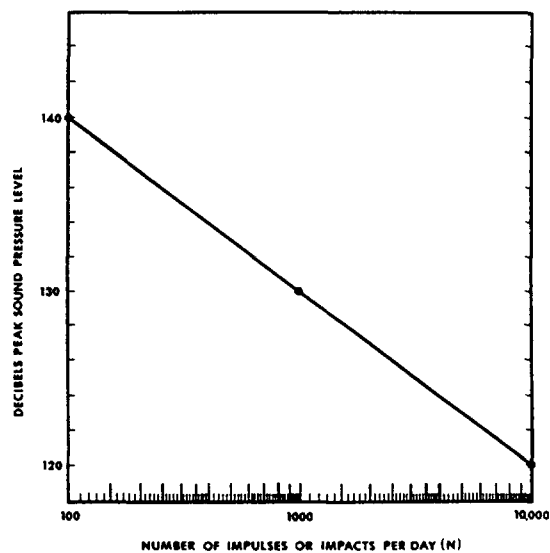


Figure 7 — Threshold Limit Values for Impulse/Impact Noise.

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION*

These threshold limit values refer to ultraviolet radiation in the spectral region between 200 and 400 nm and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. These values for exposure of the eye or the skin apply to ultraviolet radiation from arcs, gas, and vapor discharges, fluorescent, and incandescent sources, and solar radiation, but do not apply to ultraviolet lasers.* These values do not apply to ultraviolet radiation exposure of photosensitive individuals or of individuals concomitantly exposed to photosensitizing agents (Fitzpatrick, et al., eds., Sunlight and Man, Univ. Tokyo Press, Tokyo, Japan, 1974). These values should be used as guides in the control of exposure to continuous sources where the exposure duration shall not be less than 0.1 sec.

These values should be used as guides in the control of exposure to ultraviolet sources and should not be regarded as a fine line between safe and dangerous levels.

Recommended Values:

The threshold limit value for occupational exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon skin or eye where irradiance values are known and exposure time is controlled are as follows:

1. For the near ultraviolet spectral region (320 to 400 nm) total irradiance incident upon the unprotected skin or eye should not exceed 1 mW/cm² for periods greater than 10³ seconds (approximately 16 minutes) and for exposure times less than 10³ seconds should not exceed one J/cm².
2. For the actinic ultraviolet spectral region (200 — 315 nm), radiant exposure incident upon the unprotected skin or eye should not exceed the values given in Table 9 within an 8-hour period.
3. To determine the effective irradiance of a broadband source weighted against the peak of the spectral effectiveness curve (270 nm), the following weighting formula should be used:

$$E_{eff} = \sum E_{\lambda} S_{\lambda} \Delta\lambda$$

*See Laser TLVs.

where:

E_{eff} = effective irradiance relative to a monochromatic source at 270 nm in W/cm² (J/s/cm²)

E_{λ} = spectral irradiance in W/cm²/nm

S_{λ} = relative spectral effectiveness (unitless)

$\Delta\lambda$ = band width in nanometers

4. Permissible exposure time in seconds for exposure to actinic ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected skin or eye may be computed by dividing 0.003 J/cm² by E_{eff} in W/cm². The exposure time may also be determined using Table 10 which provides exposure times corresponding to effective irradiances in μ W/cm².

TABLE 9
Relative Spectral Effectiveness
by Wavelength

Wavelength (nm)	TLV (mJ/cm ²)**	Relative Spectral Effectiveness S_{λ}
200	100	0.03
210	40	0.075
220	25	0.12
230	16	0.19
240	10	0.30
250	7.0	0.43
254	6.0	0.5
260	4.6	0.65
270	3.0	1.0
280	3.4	0.88
290	4.7	0.64
300	10	0.30
305	50	0.06
310	200	0.015
315	1000	0.003

**1 m J/cm² = 10⁻³ J/cm²

TABLE 10 Permissible Ultraviolet Exposures	
Duration of Exposure Per Day	Effective Irradiance, E_{eff} ($\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$)***
8 hrs.	0.1
4 hrs.	0.2
2 hrs.	0.4
1 hr.	0.8
30 min.	1.7
15 min.	3.3
10 min.	5
5 min.	10
1 min.	50
30 sec.	100
10 sec.	300
1 sec.	3,000
0.5 sec.	6,000
0.1 sec.	30,000

All the preceding TLV's for ultraviolet energy apply to sources which subtend an angle less than 80° . Sources which subtend a greater angle need to be measured only over an angle of 80° .

*** $1\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2 = 10^{-6}\text{ W}/\text{cm}^2$

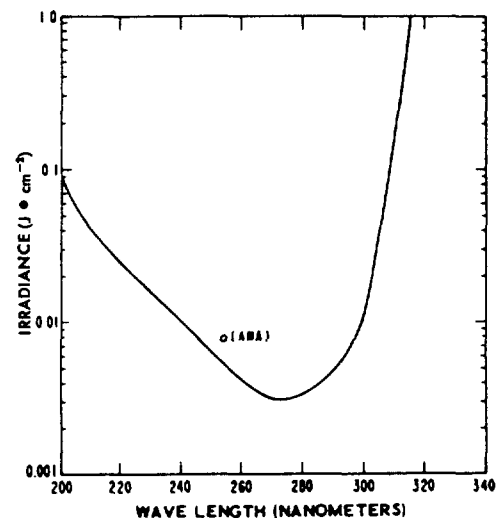


Figure 8 — Threshold Limit Values for Ultraviolet Radiation

Conditioned (tanned) individuals can tolerate skin exposure in excess of the TLV without erythral effects. However, such conditioning may not protect persons against skin cancer.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES (for 1978)

These physical agents, with their corresponding values, comprise those for which either a limit has been proposed for the first time, or for which a change in the "Adopted" listing has been proposed. In both cases, the proposed limits should be considered trial limits that will remain in the listing for a period of at least one year. If after one year no evidence comes to light that questions the appropriateness of the values herein the values will be reconsidered for the "Adopted" list.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ESTABLISH THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES

LIGHT AND NEAR-INFRARED RADIATION

These Threshold Limit Values refer to visible and near-infrared radiation in the wavelength range of 400 nm to 1400 nm and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be exposed without adverse effect. These values should be used as guides in the control of exposure to light and should not be regarded as a fine line between safe and dangerous levels.

Recommended Values:

The Threshold Limit Value for occupational exposure to broad-band light and near-infrared radiation for the eye apply to exposure in any eight-hour workday and require knowledge of the spectral radiance (L_λ) and total irradiance (E) of the source as measured at the position(s) of the eye of the worker. Such detailed spectral data of a white light source is generally only required if the luminance of the source exceeds 1 cd cm^{-2} . At luminances less than this value the TLV would not be exceeded.

The TLV's are:

1. To protect against retinal thermal injury, the spectral radiance of the lamp weighted against the function R (Table 11) should not exceed:

$$\sum_{400}^{1400} L_\lambda R_\lambda \Delta\lambda \leq 1/\alpha t^{1/4} \quad (1)^*$$

where L_λ is in $\text{W cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ and t is the viewing duration (or pulse duration if the lamp is pulsed) limited to $1 \mu\text{s}$ to 10 s , and α is the angular subtense of the source in radians. If the lamp is oblong, α refers to the longest dimension that can be viewed. For instance, at a viewing distance $r = 100 \text{ cm}$ from a tubular lamp of length $l = 50 \text{ cm}$, the viewing angle is:

$$\alpha = l/r = 50/100 = 0.5 \text{ rad} \quad (2)$$

2. To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure the integrated spectral ra-

diance of the lamp weighted against the blue-light hazard function B_λ (Table 11) should not exceed:

$$\sum_{400}^{1400} L_\lambda t B_\lambda \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \text{ J cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1} \quad (t \leq 10^4 \text{ s}) \quad (3a)$$

$$\sum_{400}^{1400} L_\lambda B_\lambda \Delta\lambda \leq 10^{-2} \text{ W cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1} \quad (t > 10^4 \text{ s}) \quad (3b)$$

For a source radiance L which exceeds $2 \text{ mW cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1}$ in the blue spectral region, the permissible exposure duration t_{max} in seconds is simply:

$$t_{max} = 100 \text{ J cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1} / L \text{ (blue)} \quad (4)$$

The latter limits are greater than the maximum permissible exposure limits for 440 nm laser radiation (see Laser TLV) because a $2\text{--}3 \text{ mm}$ pupil is assumed rather than a 7 mm pupil for the Laser TLV.

3. *Infrared Radiation:* To avoid possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis), the infrared radiation ($\lambda > 770 \text{ nm}$) should be limited to 10 mW cm^{-2} . For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source where a strong visual stimulus is absent, the near infrared ($770\text{--}1400 \text{ nm}$) radiance as viewed by the eye should be limited to:

$$\sum_{770}^{1400} L_\lambda \Delta\lambda = 0.6/\alpha \quad (5)^*$$

for extended duration viewing conditions. This limit is based upon a 7 mm pupil diameter.

*Formulae (1) and (2) are empirical and are not, strictly speaking, dimensionally correct. To make the formulae dimensionally correct, one would have to insert a dimensional correction factor k in the right hand numerator in each formula. For formula (1) this would be $k_1 = 1 \text{ W} \cdot \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{1/4} / (\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr})$, and for formula (5) $k_2 = 1 \text{ W} \cdot \text{rad} / (\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr})$.

TABLE 11
SPECTRAL WEIGHTING FUNCTIONS FOR ASSESSING
RETINAL HAZARDS FROM BROAD — BAND OPTICAL
SOURCES

Wavelength (nm)	Blue-Light Hazard Function B_λ	Burn Hazard Function R_λ
400	0.10	1.0
405	0.20	2.0
410	0.40	4.0
415	0.80	8.0
420	0.90	9.0
425	0.95	9.5
430	0.98	9.8
435	1.0	10
440	1.0	10
445	0.97	9.7
450	0.94	9.4
455	0.90	9.0
460	0.80	8.0
465	0.70	7.0
470	0.62	6.2
475	0.55	5.5
480	0.45	4.5
485	0.40	4.0
490	0.22	2.2
495	0.16	1.6
500-600	$10^{[(450-\lambda)/50]}$	1.0
600-700	0.001	1.0
700-1049	0.001	$10^{[(700-\lambda)/50]}$
1050-1400	0.001	0.2

AIRBORNE UPPER SONIC AND ULTRASONIC ACOUSTIC RADIATION

These threshold limit values refer to sound pressure levels that represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The values listed in Table 15 should be used as guides in the control of noise exposure and, due to individual susceptibility, should not be regarded as fine lines between safe and dangerous levels. The levels for the third octave bands centered below 20 kHz are below those which cause subjective effects. Those levels for 1/3 octaves above 20 kHz are for prevention of possible hearing losses from subharmonics of these frequencies.

TABLE 12

Permissible Ultrasound Exposure Levels

Mid-Frequency of Third-Octave Band kHz	One-Third Octave — Band Level in dB reference 0.0002 dynes/cm ²
10	80
12.5	80
16	80
20	105
25	110
31.5	115
40	115
50	115

PHYSICAL AGENTS UNDER STUDY

These agents comprise those which the Physical Agents Committee of ACGIH proposes to study during this year to determine the feasibility of establishing proposed TLVs in 1979. Comments and suggestions, accompanied by substantive evidence, are solicited.

1. **Radiofrequency Radiation.** Specifically, that portion of the spectrum from 10 MHz to 100 MHz.
2. **Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) Radiation.** Specifically, that portion of the spectrum from 0 to 300 Hz.
3. **Magnetic Fields.** Both pulsed and continuous.
4. **Laser Radiation.** Specifically ultraviolet radiation for pulsed exposures, and repetitively pulsed light and infrared-A laser exposures.
5. **Ultrasonic Energy.** Specifically, acoustic energy at frequencies above 10 kHz.
6. **Vibration.** Segmental and whole-body.
7. **Cold Stress.**
8. **Pressure Variations.**

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists was organized in 1938 by a group of governmental industrial hygienists who desired a medium for the free exchange of ideas, experiences and the promotion of standards and techniques in industrial health. The Conference is not an official Government Agency.

It is an organization devoted to the development of administrative and technical aspects of worker health protection. The association has contributed substantially to the development and improvement of official industrial health services to industry and labor. The committees on Industrial Ventilation and Threshold Limit Values are recognized throughout the world for their expertise and contributions to industrial hygiene.

Membership is limited to professional personnel in governmental agencies or educational institutions engaged in occupational safety and health programs. The more than 1800 members from across the United States and around the world give the organization an international scope.

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