TLVs®
Threshold Limit Values
for
Chemical Substances
and
Physical Agents
in the
Workroom Environment
with
Intended Changes
for
1975

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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 Secretary-Treasurer, ACGIH.

TLVs®

Threshold Limit Values

for

Chemical

Substances in

workroom Air

Adopted by

ACGIH

for 1975

1975 TLV AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS COMMITTEE

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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 **cffcct. Br**cause of a-idr 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.

Simple tests are now available (J. Occup. Med. 13: **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). These tests may be used *io* screen out by appropriate job placement the hyperreactive worker and thus in effect improve the "coverage" of the TLVs.

Threshold limit values refer to time-weighted concentrations for **a** 7- or 8-hour workday and -IO-hour workweek. They should be used as guides in the control **of** health hazards and should not be used as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations. (Exceptions are the substances listed in Appendices E and F. and those substances designated with **a** "C" or Ceiling value, Appendix D).

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 k 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 arid 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 animai 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 phvsical irritation should be considered no less binding rhnn 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 BY low as is practical.

These limits are intended for use in the practice of industrial hygiene and should he 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 indes 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, (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 Tim-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 esceeded. 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 making a judgment 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 oi the TLVs in assessing the health hazards which ma?; 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 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, pO_2 of 135 mm Hg). Atmospheres deficient in O_2 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.

Short-Term Limits (*STLs*). Because many industrial exposures are not continuous, 8-hour daily exposures, but are short-term, or intermittent, to which the TLVs do not necessarily apply, STLs for 5, 15, or 30

minutes for 142 substances have been put into the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Health (Chapter 4, Art. 432, Revised Jan. 25, 1968). These STLs represent the maximal average atmospheric concentration of a contaminant to which a worker may be exposed for the stipulated time. The concentration represents an upper limit of exposure and assumes that there is sufficient recovery between exposures before another is initiated. The daily average exposure including that provided by the STL shall be such that the TLV shall not be exceeded.

Similar STLs for a more restricted number of substances have been recommended by the American National Standards Institute. This standard-setting body refers to these short-term limits as "peaks."

Physical Factors. It is recognized that such physical factors as heat, ultraviolet and ionizing radiation, humiditv, 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 considered gross deviations. In such instances judgment must be exercised in the proper adjustments of the Threshold Limit Values. Brief & Scala

(AIHAJ. 26, 467, 1975) have proposed formulae for calculating the TLV Reduction Factor for novel work schedules, i.e. 10-hr workday.

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 BTLs, 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. There are a number of reasons why a substance does not appear in the Threshold Limit list; either insufficient information is available or it has not been brought to the attention of the Threshold Limits Committee from which a limit can be developed, or it is a substance that could be included in the Appendices E and F pertaining to Nuisance Particulates and Simple Asphyxiants. Substances appearing in these appendices serve as examples only; the appendices are not intended to be inclusive.

"Notice of Intent." At the beginning of each year, proposed actions of the Committee for the forthcoming par 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.

Legal Status. By publication in the Federal Register (Vol. 36. No. 105, May 29. 1971) the Threshold Limit Values for 1968 are now official federal standards for industrial air.

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ADOPTED VALUES

See Documentation for basis of TLVs (1974)

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m^3[b]
Abate	—	10
Acetaldehyde	100	180
Acetic acid	10	25
C Acetic anhydride	5	20
Acetone	1,000	2,400
Acetonitrile	40	70
Acetylene	F	—
Acetylene dichloride, see 1, 2-Dichloroethylene	—	—
Acetylene tetrabromide	1	14
Acrolein	0.1	0.25
Acrylamide — Skin	—	0.3
Acrylonitrile — Skin	20	45
Aldrin — Skin	—	0.25
Allyl alcohol — Skin	2	5
Allyl chloride	1	3
Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE) — Skin	5	22
Allyl propyl disulfide	2	12
Alundum (Al_2O_3)	—	E
4-Aminodiphenyl—Skin	—	A1b
2-hminoethanol, see Ethanolamine	—	—
2-Aminopyridine	0.5	2
Ammonia	25	18
Ammonium chloride, fume	—	10
Ammonium sulfamate (Ammate)	—	10
n-Amyl acetate	100	525
sec-Amyl acetate	125	650
Aniline — Skin	5	19
Anisidine (o-, p-isomers) — Skin	0.1	0.5

Capital letters refer to **Appendices.**
Footnotes (a thru h) see Page 33.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m^3[b]
** Antimony & compounds (as Sb)	—	(0.5)
ANTU (alpha naphthyl thiourea)	—	0.3
Argon	F	—
** Arsenic & compounds (as As)	—	(0.5)
Arsine	0.05	0.2
Asbestos (all forms)		A1a
Asphalt (petroleum) fumes	—	5
Azinphos methyl — Skin	—	0.2
Baygon (Propoxur)	—	0.5
Barium (soluble compounds)	—	0.5
**C Benzene—Skin	(25)	(80)
Benzidine production — Skin	—	A1b
p-Benzoquinone, see Quinone	—	—
Benzoyl peroxide	—	5
Benzyl chloride	1	5
Beryllium	—	0.002
Biphenyl	0.2	1
Bismuth telluride	—	10
Bismuth telluride (Se-doped)	—	5
Boron oxide	—	10
Boron tribromide	1	10
C Boron trifluoride	1	3
Bromine	0.1	0.7
Bromine pentafluoride	0.1	0.7
Bromoform — Skin	0.5	5

Capital letters refer to **Appendices.**
Footnotes (a thru h) see Page 33.
****See Notice of Intended Changes.**

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m^3[b]
Butadiene (1, 3-butadiene)	1,000	2,200
** Butane	(500)	(1200)
Butanethiol, see Butyl mercaptan	—	—
2-Butanone	200	590
2-Butoxy ethanol (Butyl Cellosolve) — Skin	50	240
Butyl acetate (n-butyl acetate)	150	710
sec-Butyl acetate	200	950
tert-Butyl acetate	200	950
** n-Butyl alcohol—Skin	(100)	(300)
sec-Butyl alcohol	150	450
ten-Butyl alcohol	100	300
C Butylamine — Skin	5	15
C tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO_3) — Skin	—	0.1
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	50	270
** Butyl lactate	(1)	(5)
Butyl mercaptan	0.5	1.5
p-tert-Butyltoluene	10	60
** Cadmium (Metal dust and soluble salts, as Cd)	—	(0.2)
C Cadmium oxide fume (as Cd)	—	0.05
Calcium carbonate	—	E
Calcium arsenate, as **As.**	—	1
Calcium oxide	—	5
Camphor (Synthetic)	2	12
Caprolactam Dust	—	1
Vapor	5	20

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

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m^3[b]
Carbaryl (Sevin®)	—	5
Carbon black	—	3.5
Carbon dioxide	5,000†	9,000
Carbon disulfide — Skin	*20*	60
Carbon monoxide	*50*	55
* Carbon tetrabromide	0.1	1.4
Carbon tetrachloride — Skin	10	65
Cellulose (paper fiber)	—	E
* Cesium hydroxide	—	2
Chlordane — Skin	—	0.5
Chlorinated camphene — Skin	—	0.5
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide	—	0.5
Chlorine	1	3
Chlorine dioxide	0.1	0.3
C Chlorine trifluoride	0.1	0.4
C Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3
a-Chloroacetophenone (phenacylchloride)	0.05	0.3
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	75	350
o-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (OCBM) — Skin	0.05	0.4
Chlorobromomethane	200	1,050
2-Chloro-1, 3-butadiene see Chloroprene	—	—
Chlorodifluoromethane	1,000	3,500
Chlorodiphenyl (42% Chlorine) — Skin	—	1
Chlorodiphenyl (54% Chlorine) — Skin	—	0.5

Capital letters **refer to Appendices.**
†**See 1974 Revised Documentation.**
*1975 Addition

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
1-Chloro, 2, 3- epoxy-propane, see Epichlorhydrin	—	—
2-Chloroethanol, see Ethylene chlorohydrin.	—	—
Chloroethylene, see Vinyl chloride	—	—
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	25	120
bis-Chloromethyl ether	0.001	A1a
1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	20	100
Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7
Chloroprene (2-chloro-1, 3-butadiene) — Skin	25	90
* Chlorpyrifos (Dursban®) — Skin	—	0.2
* o-Chlorostyrene	50	285
o-Chlorotoluene	50	250
*2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl) pyridine (N-Serve®)	—	10
Chromates, certain insoluble forms	—	A1a
Chromic acid and chromates (as CrO_3)	—	0.1
Chromium, sol. chromic, chromous salts as Cr	—	0.5
* Clopidol (Coyden®)	—	10
Coal tar pitch volatiles (see Particulate Polycyclic Organic Matter (PPOM)	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru h) see Page 33.
*1975 Addition.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
**Cobalt, metal fume & dust	—	(0.1i
*Copper fume	—	0.2
Dusts and Mists	—	1
Corundum (Al_2O_3)	—	E
Cotton Dust (raw)	—	0.2[m]
Crag® herbicide	—	10
Cresol (all isomers! — Skin	5	23
Crotonaldehyde	2	6
* Crufomate (Ruelene®)	—	50
Cumene — Skin	50	245
Cyanide (as CS) — Skin.	—	5
Cyanogen	10	20
Cyclohexane	300	1,050
Cyclohexanol	50	200
Cyclohexanone	50	200
Cyclohexene	300	1,015
Cyclohexylamine—Skin	10	40
Cyclopentadiene	75	200
2, 4-D	—	10
DDT	—	1
DDVP, see Dichlorvos.	—	—
Decaborane — Skin.	0.05	0.3
Demeton® — Skin.	0.01	0.1
Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone)	50	240
1, 2-Diaminoethane, see Ethylenediamine.	—	—
Diazinon — Skin.	—	0.1
Diazomethane	0.2	0.4
Diborane	0.1	0.1

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
*1975 Addition.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.
m) see p. 36.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
1, 2-Dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide) — Skin	20	145
Dibrom®	—	3
2-N Dibutylaminoethanol — Skin	2	14
Dibutyl phosphate	1	5
Dibutylphthalate	—	5
C Dichloracetylene	0.1	0.4
C o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	450
Dichlorobenzidine — Skin	—	A1b
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	4,950
1, 3-Dichloro-5, 5-dimethyl hydantoin	—	0.2
1, 1-Dichloroethane	200	820
1, 2-Dichloroethane	50	200
1, 2-Dichloroethplene	200	790
Dichloroethyl ether — Skin	5	30
Dichloromethane, see Methylene chloride	—	—
Dichloromonofluoromethane	1,000	4,200
C 1, 1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	10	60
1, 2-Dichloropropane, see Propylenedichloride	—	—
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1,000	7,000
Dichlorvos (DDVP) — Skin	0.1	1
*Dicyclopentadienyl-iron	—	10

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
Dieldrin — Skin	—	0.25
Diethylamine	25	1a
Diethylamino ethanol — Skin	10	50
Diethylene triamine — Skin	1	4
Diethylether, see Ethyl ether	—	—
Diethplphthalate	—	5
Difluorodibromomethane	100	860
C Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	0.5	2.8
Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone	—	—
Diisobutyl ketone	25	150
Diisopropylamine — Skin	5	20
Dimethoxymethane, see Methylal		—
Dimethyl acetamide — skin	10	35
Dimethplamine	10	18
Dimethylaminobenzene, see Xylidene	—	—
Dimethylaniline (N-dimethylaniline) — Skin	5	25
Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene	—	—
Dimethyl 1, 2-dibromo-2-dichloroethyl phosphate, see DiBrom	—	—
Dimethylformamide — skin	10	30
2, 6-Dimethylheptanone, see Diisobutyl ketone	—	—

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
1, 1-Dimethylhydrazine — Skin.	0.5	1
Dimethylphthalate.	—	5
** Dimethyl sulfate — Skin.	(0.01)	(A2)
Dinitrobenzene (all isomers) — Skin.	0.15	1
Dinitro-o-cresol — Skin.	—	0.2
* 3,5-Dinitro-o-toluamide (Zoalene®)	—	5.0
Dinitrotoluene — Skin.	—	1.5
Dioxane, technical grade --Skin.	50	180
Diphenyl, see Biphenyl.	—	—
Diphenyl amine.	—	10
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate, see Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	—	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether — Skin.	100	600
Diquat.	—	0.5
Di-sec, octyl phthalate (Di-2-ethylhexyl-phthalate)	—	5
Disyston—Skin	—	0.1
* 2,6-Ditert-butyl-p-cresol	—	10
Emery.	—	E
Endosulfan (Thiodan®) — Skin.	—	0.1
Endrin — Skin.	—	0.1
Epichlorhydrin — Skin.	5	19
EPN — Skin.	—	0.5
1, 2-Epoxypropane, see Propylene oxide.	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
*1975 Addition.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
2, 3-Epoxy-1-propanol, see Glycidol.	—	—
Ethane.	F	—
Ethanethiol, see Ethylmercaptan.	—	—
Ethanolamine.	3	6
2-Ethoxyethanol — Skin.	100	370
2-Ethoxyethylacetate (Cellosolve acetate) — Skin	100	540
Ethyl acetate.	400	1,400
Ethyl acrylate — Skin.	25	100
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol).	1,000	1,900
Ethylamine	10	18
Ethyl sec-amyl ketone (5-methyl-3-heptanone).	25	130
Ethyl benzene.	100	435
Ethyl bromide.	200	890
Ethyl butyl ketone (3-Heptanone)	50	230
Ethyl chloride.	1,000	2,600
Ethyl ether.	400	1,200
Ethyl formate.	100	300
Ethyl mercaptan.	0.5	1
Ethyl silicate.	100	850
Ethylene	F	—
** Ethylene chlorohydrin — Skin.	(5)	(16)
Ethylenediamine	10	25
Ethylene dibromide, see 1, 2-Dibromoethane.	—	—
Ethylene dichloride; see 1, 2-Dichloroethane.	—	—
Ethylene glycol, particulate.	—	10

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

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
Ethylene glycol, vapor..	100	260
C Ethylene glycol dinitrate -and/or Nitroglycerin — Skin.....	0.2[d]	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (Methyl cellosolve acetate) — Skin.....	25	120
Ethylene oxide.....	50	90
Ethylenimine — Skin...	0.5	1
Ethylidine chloride. see 1, 1-Dichloroethane...	—	—
C Ethylidene norbornene..	5	25
N-Ethylmorpholine — skin.....	20	94
Ferbam.....	—	10
Ferrovanadium dust. ...	—	1
Fluoride (as F).....	—	2.5
Fluorine.....	1	2
Fluorotrichloromethane.	1,000	5,600
C Formaldehyde.....	2	3
* Formamide.....	20	30
Formic acid..	5	9
Furfural — Skin.....	5	20
Furfuryl alcohol.....	5	20
Gasoline.....	—	B[3]
Germanium tetrahydride	0.2	0.6
Glass. fibrous[d] or dust.. .	—	E
Glycerin mist..	—	E
Glycidol (2, 3-Epoxy-1-propanol).....	50	150
Glycol monoethyl ether, see 2-Ethoxyethanol..	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru h) see Page 33.
*1975 Addition,

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
Graphite, (Synthetic)...	—	E
Guthion,® see Azinphosmethyl.	—	—
Gypsum.....	—	E
Hafnium.....	—	0.5
Helium.....	F	—
Heptachlor — Skin.....	—	0.5
** Heptane (n-heptane)....	(500)	(2,000)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.....	0.01	0.11
Hexachloroethane — skin.....	1	10
Hexachloronaphthalene — Skin.....	—	0.2
Hexafluoroacetone.....	0.1	0.7
** Hexane (n-hexane).....	(500)	(1,800)
** 2-Hexanone (Methylbutyl ketone) — Skin...	(100)	(410)
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone) — Skin.....	100	410
sec-Hexyl acetate.....	50	300
**Hydrazine — Skin.....	(1)	(1.3)
Hydrogen.....	F	—
Hydrogen bromide.....	3	10
C Hydrogen chloride.....	5	7
Hydrogen cyanide — skin.....	10	11
Hydrogen fluoride.....	3	2
Hydrogen peroxide.....	1	1.4
Hydrogen selenide.....	0.05	0.2
Hydrogen sulfide..	10	15
Hydroquinone.....	—	2
Indene.....	10	45
Indium and compounds, as In.....	—	0.1

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

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
C Iodine	0.1	1
* Iron oxide fume	B'	5
Iron pentacarbonyl	0.01	0.08
Iron salts, soluble, as Fe	—	1
Isoamyl acetate	100	525
Isoamyl alcohol	100	360
Isobutyl acetate	150	700
** Isobutyl alcohol	(100)	(300)
** Isophorone	(10)	(50)
Isopropyl acetate	250	950
Isopropyl alcohol—Skin	400	980
Isopropylamine	5	12
Isopropyl ether	250	1,050
Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	50	240
Kaolin	—	E
Ketene	0.5	0.9
Lead, inorg., fumes and dusts, as Pb	—	0.15
Lead arsenate, as Pb	—	0.15
Limestone	—	E
Lindane—Skin		0.5
Lithium hydride	—	0.025
L.P.G. (Liquified petroleum gas)	1,000	1,800
Magnesite	—	E
Magnesium oxide fume	—	10
Malathion—Skin	—	10
Maleic anhydride	0.25	1
C Manganese and compounds, as Mn	—	5
Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl (as Mn)—Skin	—	0.1

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
*1975 Addition.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
Marble	—	E
Mercury (Alkyl compounds)—Skin, as Hg	0.01	0.01
Mercury (All forms except alkyl) as Hg	—	0.05
Mesityl oxide	25	100
Methane	F	F
Methanethiol, see Methyl mercaptan	—	—
Methoxychlor	—	10
2-Methoxyethanol—Skin (Methyl cellosolve)	25	80
Methyl acetate	200	610
Methyl acetylene (propyne)	1,000	1,650
Methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture (MAPP)	1,000	1,800
Methyl acrylate—Skin	100	35
Methyl acrylonitrile—skin	1	3
Methylal (dimethoxymethane)	1,000	3,100
Methyl alcohol (methanol)—Skin	200	260
Methylamine	100	12
Methyl amyl alcohol, see Methyl isobutyl carbinol	—	—
Methyl 2-cyanoacrylate	2	8
Methyl isoamyl ketone	100	475
Methyl n-amyl ketone (2-Heptanone)	100	465
Methyl bromide—Skin	15	60
Methyl butyl ketone, see 2-Hexanone	—	—

Capital letters refer to Appendices.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
Methyl cellosolve — Skin see 2-Methoxyethanol.	—	—
Methyl cellosolve acetate — Skin, see Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate.	—	—
Methyl chloride	100	210
Methyl chloroform	350	1,900
** Methylcyclohexane	(500)	(2000)
Methylcyclohexanol	50	235
o-Methylcyclohexanone — Skin	50	230
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (as Mn) — Skin	0.	0.2
Methyl demeton — Skin.	–	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone	–	—
C Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	0.2	1.5
Methyl formate	100	250
Methyl iodide — Skin	5	28
Methyl isobutyl carbinol — Skin	25	100
Methyl isobutyl ketone. see Hexone.	—	—
Methyl isocyanate — Skin	0.02	0.05
Methyl mercaptan	0.5	1
Methyl methacrylate	100	410
Methyl parathion — Skin	—	0.2
Methyl propyl ketone, see 2-Pentanone	—	—
C Methyl silicate	5	30

**See Notice of Intended Changes

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
C α-Methyl styrene	100	480
C Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	0.02	0.2
** Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	(100)	(360)
4,4′-Methylene bis (2-chloraniline) — Skin	0.02	A2
C Methylene bis (4-cyclohexylisocyanate)	0.01	0.11
Molybdenum, as Mo		
Soluble compounds	—	5
Insoluble compounds.	—	10
Monomethyl aniline — skin	2	9
C Monomethyl hydrazine — Skin	0.2	0.35
Morpholine — Skin	20	70
Naphthalene	10	50
β-Naphthylamine	—	A1b
Neon	F	—
** Nickel carbonyl	(0.001 A1a)	(0.007)
Nickel, metal and insoluble compounds (as Ni)	—	1
Nicotine — Skin	—	0.5
Nitric acid	2	5
Nitric oxide	25	30
p-Nitroaniline — Skin	1	6
Nitrobenzene — Skin	1	5
p-Nitrochlorobenzene — Skin	—	1
4-Nitrodiphenyl	—	A1b
Nitroethane	100	310

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru h) see Page 33.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
C Nitrogen dioxide	5	9
Nitrogen trifluoride	10	29
Nitroglycerin[d] — Skin	0.2	2
Nitromethane	100	250
1-Nitropropane	25	90
2-Nitropropane	25	90
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (dimethylnitrosoamine) — Skin	—	A2
Nitrotoluene — Skin	5	30
Nitrotrichloromethane, see Chloropicrin	—	
Nitrous oxide	F	—
Octachloronaphthalene — Skin	—	0.1
** Octane	(400)	(1,900)
Oil mist, particulate	—	5[f]
Oil mist, vapor	[g]B[2]	—
Osmium tetroxide, as Os	0.0002	0.002
Oxalic acid	—	1
Oxygen difluoride	0.05	0.1
Ozone	0.1	0.2
* Paraffin wax fume	—	2
Paraquat — Skin	—	0.5
Parathion — Skin	—	0.1
Particulate polycyclic organic matter (PPOM) as benzene solubles	—	0.2
Pentaborane	0.005	0.01
Pentachloronaphthalene — Skin	—	0.5
Pentachlorophenol — skin	—	0.5
Pentaerythritol	—	E

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a thru h) see Page 33.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m[3][b]
** Pentane	(500)	(1,500)
2-Pentanone	200	700
Perchloroethylene–Skin	100	670
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	0.8
Perchloryl fluoride	3	14
Petroleum Distillates (naphtha)	[g]B[2]	—
Phenol — Skin	5	19
Phenothiazine — Skin	—	5
p-Phenylene diamine — skin	—	0.1
Phenyl ether (vapor)	1	7
Phenyl ether-Diphenyl mixture (vapor)	1	7
Phenylethylene, see Styrene	—	—
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	10	60
Phenylhydrazine — Skin	5	22
C Phenylphosphine	0.05	0.25
Phorate (Thimet®) — Skin	—	0.05
Phosdrin (Mevinphos®) — Skin	0.01	0.1
** Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	(0.10)	(0.4)
Phosphine	0.3	0.4
Phosphoric acid	—	1
Phosphorus (yellow)	—	0.1
Phosphorus pentachloride	—	1
Phosphorus pentasulfide	—	1
Phosphorus trichloride	0.5	3
** Phthalic anhydride	(2)	(12)

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

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
*Picloram (Tordon®)	—	10
Picric acid—Skin.	—	0.1
Pival® (2-Pivalyl-1, 3-indandione)	—	0.1
Plaster of Paris	—	E
Platinum (Soluble Salts) as Pt	—	0.002
Polychlorobiphenyls, see Chlorodiphenyls	—	—
Polytetrafluoroethylene decomposition products	—	B[1]
C Potassium hydroxide	—	2
Propane	F	—
β Propiolactone	—	A2
Propargyl alcohol—Skin	1	2
n-Propyl acetate	200	840
Propyl alcohol—Skin	200	500
n-Propyl nitrate	25	110
Propylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloropropane)	75	350
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100	360
Propyleneimine—Skin.	2	5
Propylene oxide	100	240
Propyne, see Methylacetylene	—	—
Pyrethrum	—	5
Pyridine	5	15
Quinone	0.1	0.4
RDX—*Skin.*	—	1.5
Rhodium, Metal fume and dusts (as Rh)	—	0.1
Soluble salts	—	0.001

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.
*1975 Addition.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
Ronnel	—	10
Rosin Core Solder pyrolysis products (as formaldehyde)	—	0.1
Rotenone (commercial)	—	5
Rouge	—	E
Selenium compounds (as Se)	—	0.2
Selenium hexafluoride, as Se	0.05	0.4
Sevin® (see Carbaryl)	—	—
Silane (see Silicon tetrahydride)	—	—
Silicon	—	E
Silicon carbide	—	E
Silicon tetrahydride (Silane)	0.5	0.7
Silver, metal and soluble compounds, as Ag	—	0.01
Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)—Skin.	—	0.05
C Sodium hydroxide	—	2.0
Starch	—	E
Stibine	0.1	0.5
** Stoddard solvent	(200)	(1150)
Strychnine	—	0.15
Styrene, monomer (Phenylethylene)	100	420
*C Subtilisins (Proteolytic enzymes as 100% pure crystalline enzyme)	—	0.00006[c]
sucrose	—	E
Sulfur dioxide	5	13
Sulfurhexafluoride	1,000	6,000

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
*1975 Addition.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.
c)See p. 36.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
Sulfuric acid	—	1
Sulfur monochloride	1	6
Sulfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25
Sulfur tetrafluoride	0.1	0.4
Sulfuryl fluoride	5	20
Systox, see Demeton®,	—	—
2, 4, 5-T	—	10
Tantalum	—	5
TEDP — Skin,	—	0.2
Teflon® decomposition products	—	B[1]
Tellurium	—	0.1
Tellurium hexafluoride, as Te	0.02	0.2
TEPP — Skin	0.004	0.05
C Terphenyls	1	9
1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloro-2, 2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloro-1, 2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane — Skin	5	35
Tetrachloroethylene, see Perchloroethylene	—	—
Tetrachloromethane, see Carbon tetrachloride	—	—
Tetrachloronaphthalene — skin	—	2
Tetraethyl lead (as Pb) — Skin	—	0.100[h]
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590
Tetramethyl lead (as Pb) — skin	—	0.150[h]
Tetramethyl succinonitrile — Skin	0.5	3

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
Footnotes (a *thru* h) see Page 33.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
Tetranitromethane	1	8
Tetryl (2, 4, 6-trinitrophenyl-methylnitramine) — Skin	—	1.5
Thallium (soluble, compounds)—Skin (as Tl)	—	0.1
Thiram®	—	5
Tin (inorganic compounds, except SnH_4 and SnO_2) as Sn	—	2
Tin (organic compounds) — Skin (as Sn)	—	0.1
Tin oxide	—	E
Titanium dioxide	—	E
Toluene (toluol) — Skin	100	375
C Toluene-2, 4-diisocyanate (TDI)	0.02	0.14
o-Toluidine	5	22
Toxaphene, see Chlorinated camphene	—	—
Tributyl phosphate	—	5
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane, see Methyl chloroform	—	—
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane — Skin	10	45
Trichloroethylene	100	535
Trichloromethane, see Chloroform	—	—
Trichloronaphthalene — Skin	—	—
1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane	50	3
1, 1, 2-Trichloro 1, 2, 2-trifluoroethane	1,000	7,6
Triethylamine	25	1

Capital letters refer to Appendices.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m^3[b]
*Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide (Plictran®)	—	5
Trifluoromonobromomethane	1,000	6,100
Trimethyl benzene	25	120
2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenol, see Picric acid	—	—
2, 4, 6 —Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine, see Tetryl	—	—
Trinitrotoluene — Skin	0.2	1.5
Triorthocresyl phosphate	—	0.1
Triphenyl phosphate	—	3
Tungsten & compounds, as W		
Soluble	—	1
Insoluble	—	5
Turpentine	100	560
Uranium (natural) soluble & insoluble compounds, as U	—	0.2
Vanadium (V_2O_5), as V		
Dust	—	*0.5*
C Fume	—	*0.05*
Vinyl acetate	10	30
Vinyl benzene, see Styrene	—	—
Vinyl bromide	250	1,100
+*Vinylchloride	(200)	(510)
Vinyl cyanide, see Acrylonitrile	—	—
Vinylidene chloride	10	40
Vinyl toluene	100	480
Warfarin	—	0.1

*1975 Addition.
**See Notice of Intended Changes.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m^3[b]
Wood dust (nonallergenic)	—	*5*
Xylene (o-,m-,p-isomers) — Skin	100	435
Xylidine — Skin	5	25
Yttrium	—	1
Zinc chloride fume	—	1
Zinc oxide fume	—	5
Zinc stearate	—	E
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	—	*5*

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.
e) < 7 μm in diameter.
f) As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
g) According to analytically determined composition.
h) 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, 1969. Also, see U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of

Standards, Handbook **59,** "Permissible Dose from External Sources of Ionizing Radiation," September **24, 1954,** and 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, P.O. Box **4867,** Washington, D.C. 20008.

MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	
SILICA, SiO_2	
Crystalline	
Quartz	TLV in mppcf[i]: $\frac{300^{j}}{\% \text{ quartz} + 10}$ TLV for respirable dust in mg/m³: $\frac{10 \text{ mg/m}^{3\,k)}}{\% \text{ Respirable quartz} + 2}$ TLV for "total dust," *respirable and nonrespirable:* $\frac{30 \text{ mg/m}^3}{\% \text{ quartz} + 3}$
Cristobalite	**Use** one-half the value calculated from the count or **mass** formulae for quartz.
Tridymite	**Use** one-half the vaiue **calculated** from formulae
Silica, fume	**use** quartz formulae.
	Use respirable[j] mas8 quartz formula
Amorphous	20 mppcf†

Notice of Intended Changes.

SILICATES (< *1%* quartz)

Asbestos, all forms†	**5** fibers/cc > 5rm in **length[n]; A1a**
Graphite (natural)	**15** mppcf
Mica	**20** mppcf
Mineral wool fiber	**10** mg/m³
Perlite	**30** mppcf
Portland Cement	**30** mppcf
Soapstone	20 mppcf
Talc (nonasbestiform)	20 mppcf
Talc (fibrous) **use** Asbestos limit.	
Tremolite, *see* Asbestos.	

COAL DUST

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

NUISANCE PARTICULATES

(see Appendix E)

30 m p p c f or 10 **mg/m³[i)]**
of total dust < 1% quartz

Conversion factors:

mppcf × **35.3** = million particles per cubic meter
= particles per **c.c,**

i) Millions of particles **per** cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field technics.

j) 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.

†A more stringent TLV for crocidolite *may* be required.

l) n) See p. 36.

k) Both concentration and percent quarts for the application 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

1) containing <1% quartz; if quartz content > 1%, use formulae for quartz.

m) Lint-free dustas 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.

n) As determined by the membrane filter method at 400–450X magnification (4 mm objective) phase contrast illumination.

o) Based on "high volume" sampling.

p) "Respirable" dust as defined by the British Medical Research Council Criteria (I) 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, AHIA J. 31: 2, 1970, p. 133.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES (for 1975)

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	ppm[a]	mg/m3 4
+Antimony trioxide, handling & use, as Sb	—	0.5
+Antimony trioxide production	A2	0.05
+Arsenic troxide, handling & use	—	0.25
Arsenic trioxide production	Ala	0.05
+Benzene — Skin	10A2	30
+Borates, tetra, sodium salts:		
Anhydrous	—	1
Decahydrate	—	5
Pentahydrate	—	1
Butane	600	1,450
n-Butyl alcohol	50	150
n-Butyl lactate	5	25
Cadmium dusts & salts, as Cd	—	0.05
+Cadmium oxide production	Ala	0.05
Calcium cyanamide	—	0.5

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
+1975 Revision or Addition.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
Calcium hydroxide	—	2
Captan	—	5
+Captafol (Difolatan®) — Skin	—	0.1
Carbofuran	—	0.1
+Catechol (Pyrocatechol)	5	20
+Chromite ore processing (as CrO_3)	Ala	0.1
+Cyanamide	—	2
+Dicrotophos (Bidrin®) — Skin	—	0.25
Dicyclopentadiene	5	30
+C Dimethyl sulfate	1	A2
+Dioxathion (Delnav®)	—	0.2
Disulfuram		2
+Diuron	—	10
Dyfonate	—	0.1
Ethion (Nialate®)—Skin	—	0.4
C Ethylene chlorohydrin — Skin	1	3
Fensulfothion (Dasanit)	—	0.1
Formamide	20	30
C Glutaraldehyde	2	8
C Glutaraldehyde (Alkaline activated)	—	0.23
Heptane	400	1,600
Hexane	100	360
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)	25	100
C Hexylene glycol	25	125
+Hydrazine	0.1	0.1
Hydrogenated terphenyls	0.5	5.0
Iodoform	0.2	3.0
Isobutyl alcohol	50	150
C Isophorone	5	25

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
+1975 Addition or Revision.

Substance	ppm[a]	mg/m³[b]
+Isophorone diisocyanate—Skin	0.01	0.06
+Methomyl (Lannate®) — Skin	—	2.5
Methylcyclohexane	400	1,600
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	200	720
+Monocrotophos (Azodrin®)	—	0.25
Sickel, soluble salts (as Ni)	—	0.1
+Sickel carbonyl	0.05	0.35
Sonane	200	1,050
Octane	300	1,450
Pentane	600	1,800
C Phosgene	0.05	0.2
+Phthalic anhydride	1	6
+m-Phthalodinitrile	—	3
+C 1, 2-Propylene glycol dinitrate — Skin	0.05	0.33
Resorcinol	10	45
+Rubber Solvent	400	—
C Sodium azide	0.1	0.3
Stoddard Solvent	100	175
Succindialdehyde (see Glutaraldehyde)	—	—
4, 4′-Thiobis (6-tert butyl-m-cresol)	—	10
C 1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	5	40
Triphenylamine	—	5
Vinyl chloride	Pending	Alc
+Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide	10	60
+VM & P Saphtha	200	—
Welding fumes (Total Particulate)	—	5 & B[4]
C m-Xylene a, a′ diamine	—	0.1
+Zinc chromate, as CrO_3	—	0.1

Capital letters refer to Appendices.
+1975 Addition.

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES (Cont'd)
MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	TLV
+ Silica, amorphous (including natural Diatomaceous Earth)	**3** mg/m³ Total dust (all sampled sizes) **1** mg/m³ Respirable dust (<5μm)

APPENDIX A

Occupational 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.

1a. ***Human Carcinogens.*** Substances, or substances associated with occupational processes, recognized to have carcinogenic or cocarcinogenic potential, with **an** assigned TLV.

	TLV
Arsenic trioxide production	As_2O_3, **0.05** mg/m³ as **As** SO_2, C ***5.0*** ppm Sb_2O_3, 0.05 mg/m³ **as** Sb

Asbestos, all forms*	5 fibers/cc, >5μ in length
Cadmium oxide production	**0.05** mg/m³ as Cd
bis (Chloromethyl) ether	1.0 ppb
Chromite ore processing	0.1 mg/m³ as CrO_3
Particulate Polycyclic Organic Matter	**0.2** mg/m³, as benzene solubles

1b. ***Human Carcinogens.*** Substances, or substances associated with industrial processes, recognized to have carcinogenic potential without an assigned TLV:

4-Aminodiphenyl (p-Xenylamine)
Benzidine production — **Skin**
beta-Xaphthylamine
4-Nitrodiphenyl

1c. ***Human Carcinogens.*** Substances with **recognized** carcinogenic potential awaiting reassignment of TLV pending further data acquisition :

Vinyl chloride

For the substances in 1b, 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 may substantially enhance the incidence of bronchogenic carcinoma from this and others of these** listed **substances or processes.**

A2. ***Occupational Substances Suspect of Oncogenic Potential for Workers.*** Chemical substances, or substances associated with occupational processes, which are suspected of inducing malignant neoplasms, based on either a) limited epidemiologic evidence, exclusive of clinical reports of single cases, or b) demonstration of benign or malignant growths in one or more animal species by appropriate methods.

✓ Present evidence indicates that the assigned TLVs are below the threshold of response for inducing cancer in workers under ordinary conditions of employment.

For those substances without an assigned TLV, exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels consistent with the animal and human experience data (see Documentation).

Substance or Operation	TLV
Antimonp trioxide production[a])	0.05 mg/m³
Benzene[a])	10 ppm
Benzo(a)pyrene[b])—Skin	*2.0 μg/m³*
3, 3′ Dichlorobenzidine[b]) --Skin	
Dimethyl sulfate[b])	C 1.0 ppm
Hydrazine[b]) — Skin	0.1 ppm
4, 4′-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)[b] — Skin	0.02 ppm
Nickel production (Ni_3S_2)[a],[b])	
Nitrosamines (Dimethyl nitrosamine)'	
Propane sultone[b])	
beta-Propiolactone[b])	
Zinc Chromate[a])	0.1 mg/m³ as CrO_3

Letters in parentheses refer to kinds of informational bases qualifying the substance or operation to be included in A2. (See **Documentation)**

APPENDIX B

B[1] ***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.

B[2] ***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 amve at the appropriate TLV (Elkins, **et sl.** A.I.H.A.J. *24*:99, 1963); Runion, ibid. *36*, 338, 1975)

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

B³ *Petroleum Distillates.* For petroleum distillates for which no specific TLVs are listed, approximate values can be obtained by use of the following equation:

$$TLV = \frac{100}{\frac{\%\,Al}{3.6(200 - B.P.°C.) + 20} + \frac{\%\,Ar}{1.3(200 - B.P.°C.) + 10}}\ ppm$$

where Al = aliphatic component
Ar = aromatic component
B.P. = mean boiling point in degrees centigrade (normally the 50% distillation temperature).

The equation cannot be used if the benzene content of the fraction exceeds 1%, nor if the mean boiling point is above 200 °C.

It may also lead to error if there are large amounts of hexane or cyclohexane in the distillate.

If the molecular weight (average) is not known for the mixture, it can be approximated by the following equation:

$$M.W. = \%Al + 0.88\%Ar + 0.5(B.P.°C. - 100)$$

B⁴ *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 environmenta which generate considerable fume, and can produce carbon monoxide instead of ozone. Such fumes generally are composed of discreet particles of amorphous slags containing 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.

*Not otherwise classified.

APPENDIX C

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,

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

exceeds unity, then the threshold limit of the mixture should be considered as being exceeded. C_1 indicates the observed atmospheric concentration, and T_1 the corresponding threshold limit (See Example 1A.a. and 1A.c.).

Exceptions to the above rule may be made when there is 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 TLT'.)*

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

Example No. 1A.a: Air contains 5 **ppm of** carbontetrachloride (TLV = 10 ppm) **20** ppm of 1, 2-dichloroethane (TLV = *50* ppm) and 10 ppm **of** 1, 2-dibromoethane (TLV = 20 ppm)

Atmospheric concentration **of** mixture = 5 + 20 + 10 = 35 ppm of mixture

$$\frac{5}{10} + \frac{20}{50} + \frac{10}{20} = \frac{25 + 20 + 25}{50} = 1.4$$

Threshold Limit is exceeded. Furthermore, the TLV of this mixture may **be** calculated **by** reducing the total fraction to 1.0; i.e.

$$\text{TLV of mixture} = \frac{35}{1.4} = 25 \text{ ppm}$$

1A.b. Special *case* **when** the source **of** con**taminant** 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 Eomposition (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 abo* ***to*** *fractional concentrations of this mixture; e.g., 1/2 the TLV; 1/10 the* ***TLV;*** *2 × the TLV; 10 × the TLV; etc.)*

TLV of mixture =

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

Example **No.** 1: Liquid solvent contains **(by** weight) 50% heptane (TLV = 1600 **mg/m³**) 30% methylene chloride (TLV = **720** mg/m³) **20%** perchloroethylene (TLV = 670 mg/m³)

$$\text{TLV of mixture} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.5}{1600} + \frac{0.3}{720} + \frac{0.2}{670}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.00031 + 0.00042 + 0.0003} = \frac{1}{0.00103}$$

= 1000 mg/m³ (approximately)

To convert to ppm, consult TLV list:

50% heptane = 200 ppm
30% methylene chloride = 33 ppm
20% perchloroethylene = 20 ppm

TLV of mixture: 200 + 60 + 20 = 280 ppm

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).

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

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 a mixture containing 80% non-asbestiform talc and 20% quartz, the TLV for 100% of the mixture is given by:

$$\text{TLV} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.8}{20} + \frac{0.2}{10}} = 16 \text{ mppcf}$$

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:

$$\text{TLV} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.25}{10} + \frac{0.25}{20} + \frac{0.5}{20}} = 16 \text{ mppcf}$$

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 escursions 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
	ppm		ppm
Nitro-benzene	1		
Carbon tetra-chloride	10	2	20
o-Dichloro-benzene	50	1.5	75
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/m³),	= 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 astronomic. On the other hand, fast acting substances that rapidly produce disabling narcosis, e.g., H_2S, or intolerable irritation or asphyxiation, NH_3, SO_2, CO_2, 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.

BASIS FOR ASSIGNING LIMITING "C" VALUES

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

proneness, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.

APPENDIX E

Some Nuisance Particulates[q]

TLV, 30 mppcf or 10mg/m³

Alundum (Al_2O_3)	Kaolin
Calcium carbonate	Limestone
Calcium silicate	Magnesite
Cellulose (paper fiber)	Marble
Portland Cement	Mineral Wool Fiber
Corundum (Al_2O_3)	Pentaerythritol
Emery	Plaster of Paris
Glass, fibrous[r] or dust	Rouge
Glycerin Mist	Silicon
Graphite (synthetic)	Silicon Carbide
Gypsum	Starch
Vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut, or similar irritant oils)	Sucrose
	Tin Oxide
	Titanium Dioxide
	Zinc Stearate
	*Zinc oxide dust

q) When toxic impurities are not present, e.g. quartz $< 1\%$

r) $< 7\mu m$ in diameter

APPENDIX F

Some Simple Asphyxiants[s]

Acetylene	Hydrogen
Argon	Methane
Butane	Neon
Ethane	Nitrous oxide
Ethylene	Propane
Helium	

s) As defined on pg. 6.

*1975 Addition.

TLVs®

Threshold Limit Values

For

Physical Agents

Adopted by

ACGIH

for 1975

1975 TLV PHYSICAL AGENTS COMMITTEE

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Any comments or questions regarding these limits should be addressed to:

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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 preexisting 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 sait 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:
$$WBGT = 0.7WB + 0.2GT + 0.1DB$$

2. Indoors or Outdoors with no solar load:
$$WBGT = 0.7WB + 0.3GT$$

where:

WBGT = Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature Index
WB = Satural 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.

APPENDIX G

HEAT STRESS

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 −50 °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. One 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 ±0.5 °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. One 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 to 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 So. 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 So. 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*

The 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., London, 1967.

TABLE 2

Assessment of Work Load

Average values of metabolic rate during different activities.

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	
veryheavy	9.0	

Light hand work: writing, hand knitting

Heavy hand work: typewriting

Heavy work with one arm : hammering in nails (shoemaker, upholsterer)

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

Moderate work with the body: cleaning a floor, beating a carpet

Heavy work with the body: railroad track laying, digging, 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. Arbeitsphysiol. *14:* 166, 1950.

111. *Work-Rest Regimen*

The permissible exposure limits specified in Table I 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. If the resting place is air conditioned and its climate is kept at or below 24°C (75°F.) WBGT, the allowable resting time may be reduced by 25%. 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 mi 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 *'t* 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 appiicable. 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.

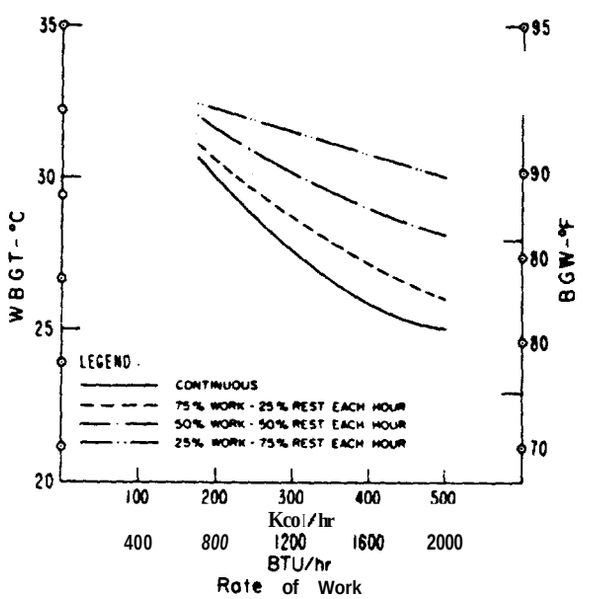

Figure 1 — Permissible Heat **Exposure** Threshold Limit Value

IONIZING RADIATION

See U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards, Handbook 59, "Permissible Dose from External Sources of Ionizing Radiation," September **24,** 1954, and addendum of April 15, 1958. A report, Basic Radiation Protection Criteria, published by the Sational Committee on Radiation Protection, **revises** and modernizes the concept of the NCRP standards of **1954, 1957** and 1958; obtainable **as** NCRP Rept. No. **39, P.O.** Box **4867,** Washington, D.C. 20008.

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 *a* (Table 5) which varies with exposure

*See Notice of Intended Change, *Page* 93.

time. This angle is ***not*** the beam divergence **of** the source.

Correction Factors A and B (C_A and C_B) for Eye Exposure

All TLVs in Tables **3** and **4** are to be used **as** given for wavelengths 400 nm to **700** nm. At all wavelengths greater than **1.06** μm and less than **1.4** μm the TLVs are to be **in**creased by a factor of **5.** TLV at wavelengths between **700** nm and **1.06** μm are to be increased by a uniformly extrapolated factor as show-n in Figure **2.** For certain exposure durations at wavelengths between 700–800 nm, correction factor C_B is applied.

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^{-6} second. For pulses **of** greater duration, the following formula should be followed:

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

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

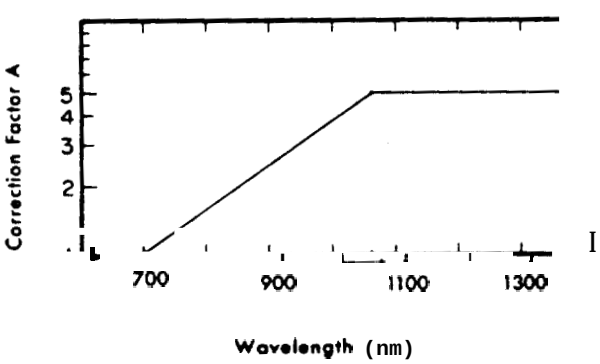

Figure *2.* TLV correction factors **for** laser wavelengths (eye).

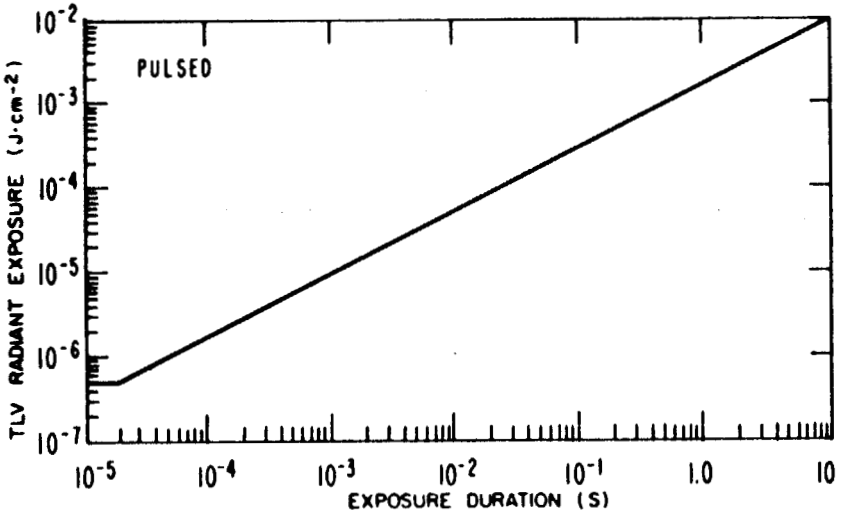

Figure 3a. TLV for intrabeam (direct) viewing of laser beam (400–700 nm).

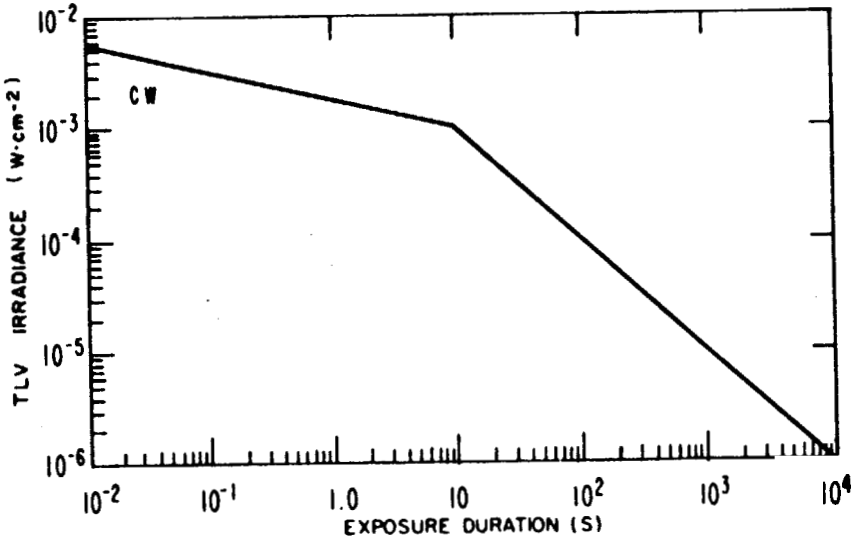

Figure 3b. TLV for intrabeam (direct) viewing of CW laser beam (400–700 nm).

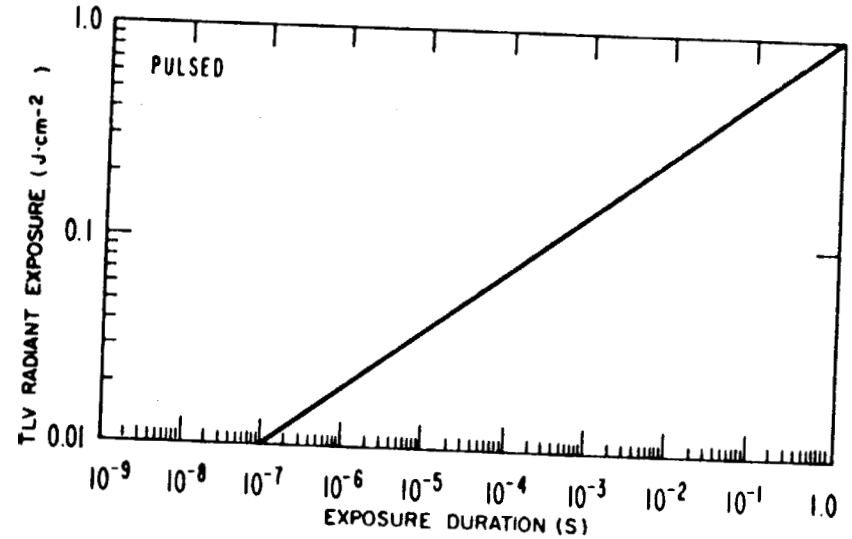

Figure 4a. TLV for laser exposure of skin and eyes for far-infrared radiation (wavelengths greater than 1.4 μm).

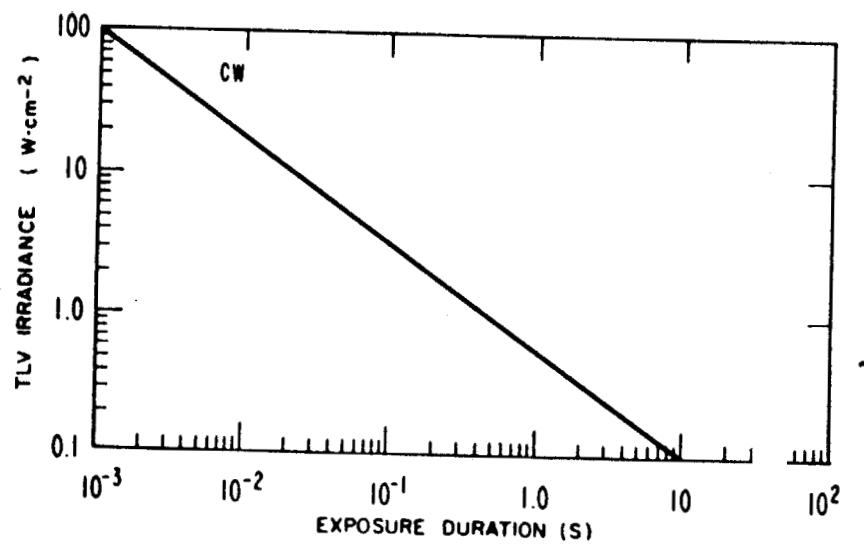

Figure 4b. TLV for CW laser exposure of skin and eyes for far-infrared radiation (wavelengths greater than 1.4 μm).

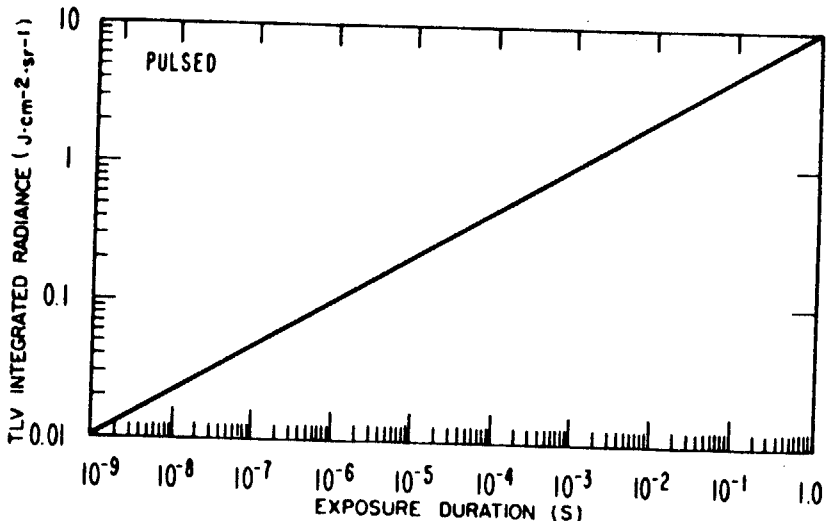

Figure 5a. TLV for extended sources or diffuse reflections of laser radiation (400–700 nm).

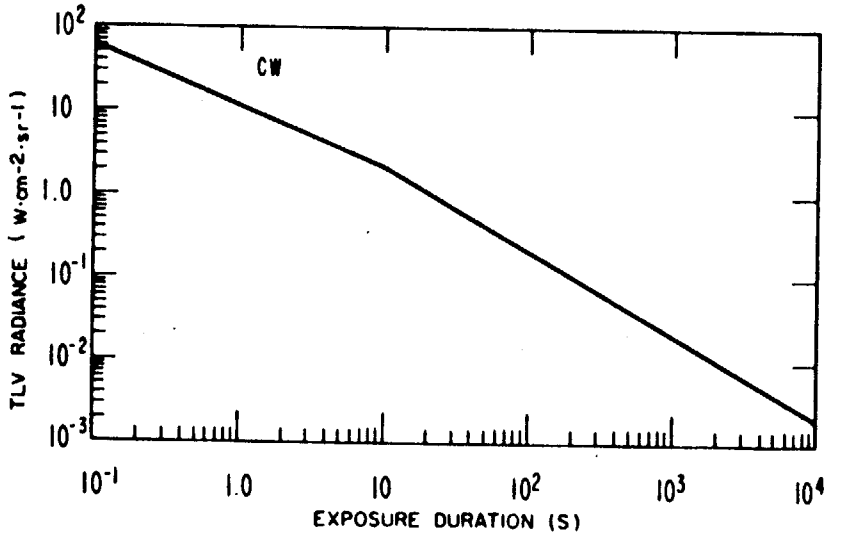

Figure 5b. TLV for extended sources or diffuse reflections of laser radiation (400–700 nm), CW.

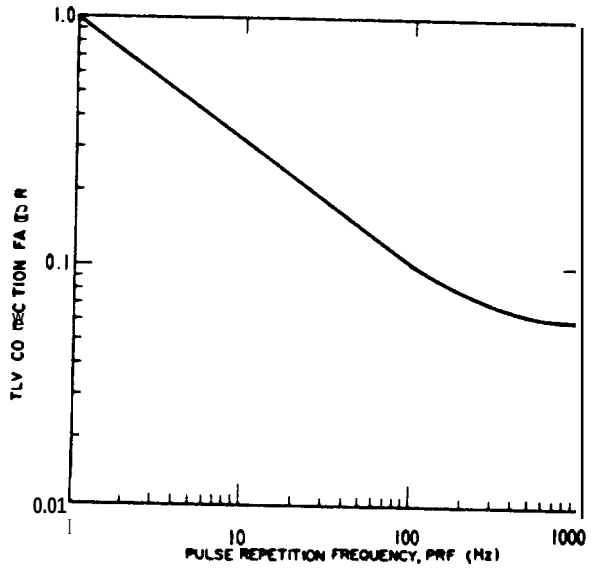

Figure 6. **Multiplicative correction factor for repetitively pulsed lasers having pulse durations less than 10^{-6} second.** TLV **for a single pulse of the pulse train is multiplied by the above correction factor. Correction factor for PRF greater than 1000 H, is 0.06.**

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^{-9} to 3×10^{4}	3 mJ • 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 "
	315 nm	"	1.0 J • cm^{-2}

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

UVA	315 nm to 400 nm	10 to 10^3	1.0 J · cm^{-2}
"	"	10^3 to 3×10^4	1.0 mW · cm^{-2}
Light	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-6} to 1.8×10^{-5}	5×10^{-7} J · cm^{-2}
"	"	1.8×10^{-5} to 10	$\left[\frac{1.8t}{\sqrt[4]{t}}\right]$ mJ · m^{-2}
"	"	10 to 10^4	10 mJ · cm^{-2}
"	"	10^4 to 3×10^4	10^{-6} W · cm^{-2}
Infrared A	700 nm to 1.06 μm	10^{-3} to 18×10^{-5}	0.5 C_A μJ · cm^{-2}
"	700 nm to 1.06 μm	18×10^{-5} to 10	$(1.8\,t/\sqrt[4]{t})$ C_A mJ · cm^{-2}
"	700 nm to 1.06 μm	10 to 100	10 C_A mJ · cm^{-2}
"	1.06 μm to 1.4 μm	10^{-3} to 1.0×10^{-4}	5 μJ · cm^{-2}
"	1.06 μm to 1.4 μm	1.0×10^{-4} to 10	$\left(\frac{9t}{\sqrt[4]{t}}\right)$ mJ · cm^{-2}
"	1.06 μm to 1.4 μm	10 to 100	50 mJ · cm^{-2}
"	700 nm to 800 nm	100 to $\left(\frac{10^4}{C_B}\right)$	10 C_A mJ · cm^{-2}
"	700 nm to 800 nm	$\left(\frac{10^4}{C_B}\right)$ to 3×10^4	C_A C_B μW · cm^{-2}
"	800 nm to 1.06 μm	100 to 3×10^4	0.1 C_A mW · cm^{-2}
Infrared B & C	1.4 μm to 10^3 μm	10^{-3} to 10^{-7}	10^{-2} J · cm^2
"	"	10^{-7} to 10	0.56 $\sqrt[4]{t}$ J · cm^{-2}
"	"	10 to 3×10^4	0.1 W · cm^{-2}

$C_A = e^{(\lambda - 700/234)}$
$C_B = (\lambda - 699)$

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	200 nm to 400 nm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	Same as Table 3
Light	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-3} to 10	$10 \cdot \sqrt[4]{t}$ J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	"	10 to 10^4	20 J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	"	10^4 to 3×10^4	2×10^{-3} W · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
Infrared A	700 nm to 1.06 μm	10^{-3} to 10	10 C_A $\sqrt[4]{t}$ J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	700 nm to 1.06 μm	10 to 100	20 C_A J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	700 nm to 800 nm	100 to $\left(\frac{10^4}{C_B}\right)$	20 C_A J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	700 nm to 800 nm	$\left(\frac{10^4}{C_B}\right)$	0.2 C_A C_B W · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	800 nm to 1.06 μm	100 to 3×10^4	0:2 C_A W · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	1.06 μm to 1.4 μm	10^{-3} to 10	50 × $\sqrt[4]{t}$ J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	"	10 to 10^3	100 J · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
"	"	10^3 to 3×10^4	1.0 W · cm^{-2} · sr^{-1}
nfrared B & C	1.4 μm to 1 mm	10^{-3} to 3×10^4	Same as Table 3

$_A = e^{(\lambda - 700/234)}$
$_B = (\lambda - 699)$

TABLE 5

Limiting Angle of 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			
UV			
Light & Infrared A	400 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-9} to 10^{-7}	2×10^{-2} J• cm^{-2}
"	" "	10^{-7} to 10	1.1 $\sqrt[4]{t}$ J• cm^{2}
"	" "	10 to 3×10^{4}	0.2 W• cm^{-2}
Infrared B & C	1.4 μm to 1 mm	10^{-9} to 3×10^{4}	Same as Table 3

NOTE: To aid in the determination of TLV's for exposure durations requiring calculations of fractional powers Figures 3, 4 and 6 may be used.

MICROWAVES*

These Threshold Limit Values refer to microwave energy in the frequency range of 100 MHz to 100 GHz and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect.

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

Recommended Values

The Threshold Limit Value for occupational microwave energy exposure where power densities are known and exposure time controlled is as follows:

1. For average power density levels up to but not exceeding 10 milliwatts per square centimeter, total exposure time shall be limited to the 8-hour workday (continuous exposure).
2. For average power density levels from 10 milliwatts per square centimeter up to but not exceeding 25 milliwatts per square centimeter, total exposure time shall be limited to no more than 10 minutes for any 60 minute period during an 8-hour workday (intermittent exposure).
3. For average power density levels in excess of 25 milliwatts per square centimeter, exposure is not permissible.

NOTE: For repetitively pulsed sources the average power density may be calculated by multiplying the peak power density by the duty cycle. The duty cycle is equal to the pulse duration in seconds times the pulse repetition rate in hertz.

*See Xotice of Intent to Study, Page 97.

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 Hs, 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 linea between safe and dangerous 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

*See Notice of Intended Changes, Page 95.

effect of each. If the sum of the following fractions:

$$\frac{C_1}{T_1} + \frac{C_2}{T_2} + \ldots \frac{Cn}{Tn}$$

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.

Impulsive or Impact Noise

It is recommended that exposure to impulsive or impact noise should not exceed **140** decibles peak sound pressure level. 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 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.

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.

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 levels should not be used for determining exposure of photosensitive individuals to ultraviolet radiation. 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

'See **Laser TLVs.**

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 mm) total irradiance incident upon the unprotected skin or eye should not exceed 1 mw/cm² for periods greater than 10^3 seconds (approximately 16 minutes) and for exposure times less than 10^3 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 8 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:

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

where:

E_{eff} = effective irradiance relative to a monochromatic source at 270 nm

E_λ = spectral irradiance in W/cm²/nm

S_λ = relative spectral effectiveness (unitless)

Δ_λ = 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 9 which provides exposure times corresponding to effective irradiances in μW/cm².

TABLE 8

Relative Spectral Effectiveness by Wavelength

Wavelength (nm)	TLV (mJ/cm²)	Relative Spectral Effectiveness Sλ
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

TABLE 9

Permissible Ultraviolet Exposures

Duration of Exposure Per Day	Effective Irradiance, E_{eff} ($\mu W/cm^2$)
8 hrs.	0.1
4 hrs.	0.2
2 hrs.	0.4
1 hr	0.8
1/2 hr	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°.

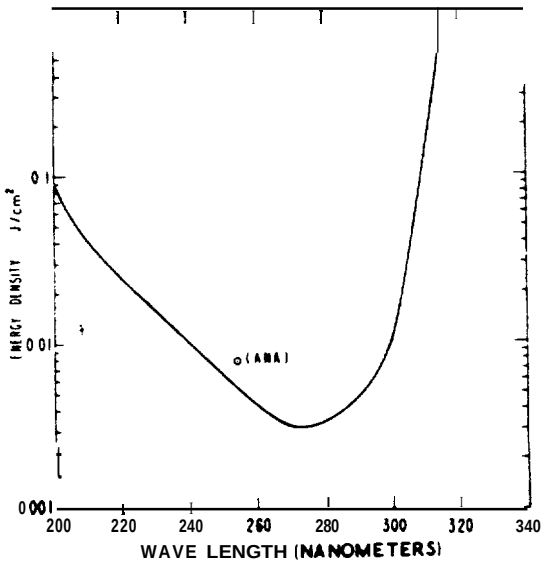

Figure 7. Threshold Limit Values for Ultraviolet Radiation

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

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGES (for 1975)

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.

LASERS

The Threshold Limit Values for Lasers would be changed for ocular exposure to visible and IR-A laser radiation for exposure durations greater than 10 s. Also to be changed would be TLVs for skin exposure to IR-A laser radiation. All other laser TLVs would remain unchanged. The sections of Tables 10, 11, and 12 that would have changes are as follows:

Table 10 Changes

Threshold Limit Values for Direct Ocular Exposures (Intrabeam Viewing) from a Laser Beam

Spectral Region	Wavelengths	Exposure Duration (t) in Seconds	TLV
Light	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{-9} to 1.8×10^{-5}	5×10^{-7} J · cm^{-2}
	400 nm to 700 nm	1.8×10^{-5} to 10	$1.8\ (t/\sqrt{t})$ mJ · cm^{-2}
	400 nm to 549 nm	10 to 10^{4}	10 mJ · cm^{-2}
	550 nm to 700 nm	10 to T_1	$1.8\ (t/\sqrt{t})$ mJ · cm^{-2}
	550 nm to 700 nm	T_1 to 10^{4}	10 C_B mJ · cm^{-2}
	400 nm to 700 nm	10^{4} to 3×10^{4}	C_B μW · cm^{-2}
IR-A	700 nm to 1059 nm	10^{-9} to 1.8×10^{-5}	5 $C_A \times 10^{-7}$ J · cm^{-2}
	700 nm to 1059 nm	1.8×10^{-5} to 10^{3}	1.8 $C_A\ (t/\sqrt{t})$ mJ · cm^{-2}
	1060 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-9} to 10^{-4}	5×10^{-6} J · cm^{-2}
	1060 nm to 1400 nm	10^{-4} to 10^{3}	$9(t/\sqrt{t})$ mJ · cm^{-2}
	700 nm to 1400 nm	10^{3} to 3×10^{4}	320 C_A μW · cm^{-2}

C_A = See Fig. 2, Laser TLV listing.
C_B = 1 for λ = 400 to 550 nm; C_B = 10 [0.015 (λ − 550)] for λ = 550 to 700 nm.