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PART II

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Title 29—LABOR

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Labor

PART 8—SAFETY AND HEALTH REGULATIONS FOR SHIP REPAIRING

On July 17, 1959, notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (24 F.R. 5742) that the Secretary of Labor proposed to amend Subtitle A of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, by adding thereto a new Part 8 promulgating safety and health regulations for ship repairing pursuant to amended section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (44 Stat. 1444, 33 U.S.C. 941).

In order that interested persons have opportunity to participate in the rule making process by submission of oral and written data, views and arguments, public hearings for this purpose were held on the proposed regulations at Chicago, Illinois, New Orleans, Louisiana, San Francisco, California, and New York, New York on August 17, August 24, August 31 and September 8, 1959, respectively. After each such hearing, interested parties were afforded copies of the transcript of each hearing and afforded opportunity for the submission of written comments. The time for filing such comments expired October 5, 1959, and the transcript of each hearing, exhibits, written submissions and posthearing proposals and supporting reasons were duly certified by the hearing examiners to the Secretary of Labor on October 6, 1959.

Representatives of 39 employers in the industry, 17 trade associations, 9 labor organizations and the Bureau of Ships, Department of the Navy, the United States Coast Guard and the Maritime Administration participating in the proceedings submitted data, views and arguments. After consideration of all relevant matter submitted, and other information and materials within my official cognizance, I conclude that the proposed regulations, as hereinafter amended, should be adopted.

The basis and purpose of the regulations of Part 8 is that stated in § 8.1 of Subpart A of Part 8.

Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003), and under authority of Public Law 85–742 (72 Stat. 835), amending section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (44 Stat. 1444; 33 U.S.C. 941), and R.S. 161 (5 U.S.C. 22), Subtitle A of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Part 8 to read as follows:

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AUTHORITY: §§ 8.1 to 8.84 and Appendix I issued under Public Law 85–742, 72 Stat. 835, amending 44 Stat. 1444, 33 U.S.C. 941, and R.S. 161, 5 U.S.C. 22.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 8.1 Basis and purpose.

(a) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (44 Stat. 1424; 33 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) provides compensation for injuries suffered by employees when they are working for private employers within the Federal maritime jurisdiction on the navigable waters of the United States, including dry docks. Public Law 85–742, 72 Stat. 835, approved August 23, 1958, which amends section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (44 Stat. 1444; 33 U.S.C. 941) requires, among other things, that every employer of the aforementioned employees "shall install, furnish, maintain, and use such devices and safeguards with particular reference to equipment used by and working conditions established by such employers as the Secretary may

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determine by regulation or order to be r ...ably necessary to protect the life, ...n, and safety of such employees, to render safe such employment and ...es of employment, and to prevent injury to his employees." It is the purpose of the regulations of this part to carry out the intent of Public Law 85–742.

(b) Pursuant to Public Law 85–742 the regulations of this part do not make determinations with respect to matters under the control of the United States Coast Guard within the scope of Title 52 of the Revised Statutes and Acts supplementary or amendatory thereto (46 U.S.C. 1–1388, passim), including, but not restricted to, the master, ship's officers, crew members, design, construction, and maintenance of the vessel, its gear and equipment; to matters within the regulatory authority of the United States Coast Guard to safeguard vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities under the provisions of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, as amended (40 Stat. 220; 50 U.S.C. 191 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 401 et seq.); or to matters within the regulatory authority of the United States Coast Guard with respect to lights, warning devices, safety equipment and other matters relating to the promotion of safety of lives and property under section 4(e) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of August 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 462; 43 U.S.C. 1333).

§ 8.2 Scope and responsibility.

The responsibility for compliance ... the regulations of this part is ...d upon employers any of whose employees are engaged in any ship repair or related employments aboard any vessel upon the navigable waters of the United States, including any dry dock or marine railway, where an injury to such employees would be within the jurisdiction of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (44 Stat. 424; 33 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) as amended.

(b) It is not the intent of the regulations of this part to place additional responsibilities or duties on owners, operators, agents or masters of vessels unless such persons are acting as employers, nor is it the intent of these regulations to relieve such owners, operators, agents or masters of vessels from responsibilities or duties now placed upon them by law, regulation or custom.

§ 8.3 Definitions.

(a) The term "shall" indicates provisions which are mandatory.

(b) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor.

(c) The term "employer" means an employer any of whose employees are employed, in whole or in part, in ship repair or related services as defined in this section within the Federal maritime jurisdiction on the navigable waters of the United States, including dry docks ... marine railways.

The term "employee" means any ...epairman or other person engaged ...nip repair or related employments, within the Federal maritime jurisdiction on the navigable waters of the United States, including dry docks and marine railways, other than the master, ship's officers, crew of the vessel, or any person engaged by the master to repair any vessel under 18 net tons.

(e) The term "gangway" means any ramp-like or stair-like means of access provided to enable personnel to board or leave a vessel including accommodation ladders, gangplanks and brows.

(f) The term "vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

(g) For purposes of § 8.44, the term "barge" means an unpowered, flat bottom, shallow draft vessel including scows, carfloats and lighters. For purposes of this section, the term does not include ship shaped or deep draft barges.

(h) For purposes of § 8.44, the term "river tow boat" means a shallow draft, low free board, self-propelled vessel designed to tow river barges by pushing ahead. For purposes of this section, the term does not include other towing vessels.

(i) The term "ship repair" means any repair of a vessel including, but not restricted to, alterations, installations, cleaning, painting, and maintenance work.

(j) The term "related employments" means any employments performed as an incident to or in conjunction with ship repair work, including, but not restricted to, inspection, testing and employment as a watchman.

(k) The term "hazardous substance" means a substance which by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritant, or otherwise harmful is likely to cause injury.

(l) The term "competent person" means a person who is capable of recognizing and evaluating employee exposure to hazardous substances or to other unsafe conditions and is capable of specifying the necessary protection and precautions to be taken to insure the safety of employees as required by the particular regulation under the condition to which it applies.

(m) The term "confined space" means a compartment of small size and limited access such as a double bottom, tank, cofferdam, or other space which by its confined nature can readily create or aggravate a hazardous exposure.

(n) The term "hot-work" means riveting, welding, burning or other fire or spark producing operations.

(o) The term "cold-work" means any work which does not involve riveting, welding, burning or other fire or spark producing operations.

§ 8.4 Penalty.

(a) As provided in Public Law 85–742, any employer who, willfully, violates or fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of the regulations of this part and any employer or other person who willfully interferes with, hinders, or delays the Secretary or his authorized representative in carrying out his duties under subsection (c) of section 41 of the Act by refusing to admit the Secretary or his authorized representative to any place, or to permit the inspection or examination of any employment or place of employment, or who willfully hinders or delays the Secretary or his authorized representative in the performance of his duties in the enforcement of the regulations of this part, shall be guilty of an offense, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $3,000; and in any case where such employer is a corporation, the officer who willfully permits any such violation to occur shall be guilty of an offense, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished also for each offense by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $3,000.

(b) The liability under this provision of Public Law 85–742 shall not affect any other liability of the employer under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

§ 8.5 Variation from the regulations of this part.

(a) As provided in Public Law 85–742, in case of practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships, the Secretary in his discretion may grant variations from the regulations of this part or particular provisions thereof, and permit the use of other or different devices if he finds that the purpose of the regulation will be observed by the variation and the safety of employees will be equally secured thereby. Any person affected by such regulations or his agent, may request the Secretary to grant such variation, stating in writing the grounds on which his request is based. Any authorization by the Secretary of a variation shall be in writing, shall describe the conditions under which the variation shall be permitted, and shall be published as provided in section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act (ch. 324, 60 Stat. 237), as amended. A properly indexed record of all variations shall be kept in the Office of the Secretary and be open to public inspection.

§ 8.6 Reference specifications, standards, and codes.

(a) Specifications, standards, and codes of agencies of the United States Government, to the extent specified in the text, form a part of the regulations of this part. In addition, under the authority vested in the Secretary under the Act, the specifications, standards, and codes of organizations which are not agencies of the United States Government, in effect on the date of the promulgation of the regulations of this part as listed below, to the extent specified in the text, form a part of the regulations of this part:

American Bureau of Shipping, Inc., 45 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y., Subpart B, § 8.13(a).

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois, Subpart B, § 8.12(b) and Subpart C, § 8.24(b)(7).

American Standard Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders, A 14.1—1959, American Standards Association, Inc., 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N.Y., Subpart E, § 8.42(a)(6).

American Standard Safety Code for Portable Metal Ladders, A 14.2—1956, American Standards Association, Inc., 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N.Y., Subpart E, § 8.42(a)(4).

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float alongside a vessel on which ... being performed.

... least 90 feet of line shall be ...ed to each life ring. Life rings ...ies shall be maintained in good ...dition.

(b) In the vicinity of each vessel on ...ch employees are working over water ...lose to unguarded deck edges there ...ll be at least one portable or perma... ladder of sufficient length to assist ...loyees to reach safety in the event ... they fall into the water.

Appendix I

Threshold Limit Values

...hreshold limits should be used as ...es in the control of health hazards ... should not be regarded as fine lines ...ween safe and dangerous concentra...s. They represent conditions under ...h it is believed that nearly all work... may be repeatedly exposed, day after ... without adverse effect. The values ...d refer to time weighted average ...entrations for a normal workday. ... amount by which these figures may ...xceeded for short periods without ...y to health depends upon a number ...actors, such as the nature of the ...aminant, whether very high concen...ons even for short periods produce ...e poisoning, whether the effects are ...ilative, the frequency with which ... concentrations occur, and the dura... of ...ch periods. All must be taken ... ...leration in arriving at a deci... whether a hazardous situation ... Special consideration should be ... the application of these values ...e evaluation of the health hazards ...h may be associated with exposure ...ombinations of two or more sub...es.

...hreshold limits are based on the best ...able information from industrial ...ience, from experimental studies, ... when possible, from a combination ...e two. These values are based on ...us criteria of toxic effects or on ...ed discomfort; thus, they should ...e used as a common denominator ...xicity, nor should they be consid... as the sole criterion in proving or ...oving diagnosis of suspected occu...nal disease.

...ese limits are intended for use in ... field of industrial hygiene and ...d be employed by persons trained ...is field.

Recommended Values

Gases and Vapors

Substance	P.p.m.[1]	Approx. mg. per cu. m.[2]
...ehyde	200	360
...acid	10	25
...anhydride	5	20
...	1,000	2,400
...ne ...bromide	1	14
...	0.5	1.2
...	20	45
...e	5	12
... disulfide	5	15
...	2	12
...etate	100	70
...ohol (isoamyl alcohol)	200	1,050
	100	360

[1] Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of ... volume.

[2] Approximate milligrams per cubic meter of ...

Recommended Values—Continued

Gases and Vapors—continued

Substance	P.p.m.[1]	Approx. mg. per cu. m.[2]
Aniline	5	19
Arsine	0.05	0.2
Benzene (benzol)	25	80
Benzyl chloride	1	5
Bromine	0.1	0.7
Butadiene (1,3-butadiene)	1,000	2,200
Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone)	250	740
Butyl acetate (n-butyl acetate)	200	950
Butyl alcohol (n-butanol)	100	300
Butylamine	5	15
Butyl cellosolve (2-butoxyethanol)	50	240
Carbon dioxide	5,000	9,000
Carbon disulfide	20	60
Carbon monoxide	100	110
Carbon tetrachloride	25	150
Cellosolve (2-ethoxyethanol)	200	740
Cellosolve acetate (2-ethoxyethyl acetate)	100	540
Chlorine	1	3
Chlorine trifluoride	0.1	0.4
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	75	350
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	50	240
1-chloro-1-nitropropane	20	100
Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7
Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene)	25	90
Cresol (all isomers)	5	22
Cyclohexane	400	1,400
Cyclohexanol	100	410
Cyclohexanone	100	400
Cyclohexene	400	1,350
Cyclopropane	400	690
Decaborane	0.05	0.3
Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone)	50	240
Diborane	0.1	0.1
o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	4,950
1,1-Dichloroethane	100	400
1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)	100	400
1,2-Dichloroethylene	200	790
Dichloroethyl ether	15	90
Dichloromonofluoromethane	1,000	4,200
1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	10	60
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1,000	7,000
Diethylamine	25	75
Difluorodibromomethane	100	860
Diisobutyl ketone	50	290
Dimethylaniline (N-dimethylaniline)	5	25
Dimethylsulfate	1	5
Dioxane (diethylene dioxide)	100	360
Ethyl acetate	400	1,400
Ethyl acrylate	25	100
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	1,000	1,900
Ethylamine	25	45
Ethyl benzene	200	870
Ethyl bromide	200	890
Ethyl chloride	1,000	2,600
Ethyl ether	400	1,200
Ethyl formate	100	300
Ethyl silicate	100	850
Ethylene chlorodydrin	5	16
Ethylenediamine	10	30
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-dibromoethane)	25	190
Ethylene imine	5	9
Ethylene oxide	50	90
Fluorine	0.1	0.2
Fluorotrichloromethane	1,000	5,600
Formaldehyde	5	6
Furfural	5	20
Gasoline	500	2,000
Heptane (n-heptane)	500	2,000
Hexane (n-hexane)	500	1,800
Hexanone (methyl butyl ketone)	100	410
Hydrazine	1	1.3
Hydrogen bromide	5	17
Hydrogen chloride	5	7
Hydrogen cyanide	10	11
Hydrogen fluoride	3	2
Hydrogen peroxide, 90%	1	1.4
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	0.2
Hydrogen sulfide	20	30
Iodine	0.1	1
Isophorone	25	140
Isopropylamine	5	12
Mesityl oxide	25	100
Methyl acetate	200	610
Methyl acetylene	1,000	1,650
Methyl acrylate	10	35
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	200	260
Methyl bromide	20	80
Methyl cellosolve (2-methoxyethanol)	25	80
Methyl cellosolve acetate (ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate)	25	120
Methyl chloride	100	210
Methylal (dimethoxymethane)	1,000	3,100
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	500	2,700

Recommended Values—Continued

Gases and Vapors—continued

Substance	P.p.m.[1]	Approx. mg. per cu. m.[2]
Methylcyclohexane	500	2,000
Methylcyclohexanol	100	470
Methylcyclohexanone	100	460
Methyl formate	100	250
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (methyl amyl alcohol)	25	100
α-Methyl styrene	100	480
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	500	1,750
Monomethyl aniline	2	9
Naphtha (coal tar)	200	800
Naphtha (petroleum)	500	2,000
Nickel carbonyl	0.001	0.007
Nitric acid	10	25
p-Nitroaniline	1	6
Nitrobenzene	1	5
Nitroethane	100	310
Nitrogen dioxide	5	9
Nitroglycerin	0.5	5
Nitromethane	100	250
2-Nitropropane	50	180
Nitrotoluene	5	30
Octane	500	2,350
Ozone	0.1	0.2
Paradichlorobenzene	75	450
Pentane	1,000	2,950
Pentanone (methyl propyl ketone)	200	700
Perchlorethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	200	1,350
Phenol	5	19
Phenylhydrazine	5	22
Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	1	4
Phosphine	0.05	0.07
Phosphorus trichloride	0.5	3
Propyl acetate	200	840
Propyl alcohol (isopropyl alcohol)	400	980
Propyl ether (isopropyl ether)	500	2,100
Propylene dichloride (1,2-dichloropropane)	75	350
Propylene imine	25	60
Propylene oxide	100	240
Pyridine	10	30
Quinone	0.1	0.4
Stibine	0.1	0.5
Stoddard solvent	500	2,900
Styrene monomer (phenylethylene)	100	420
Sulfur dioxide	5	13
Sulfur hexafluoride	1,000	6,000
Sulfur monochloride	1	6
Sulfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25
Tertiary butyl alcohol	100	300
p-Tertiary butyl toluene	10	60
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	35
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590
Tetranitromethane	1	8
Toluene (Toluol)	200	750
o-Toluidine	5	22
Tolylene-2,4-diisocyanate	0.1	0.7
Trichloroethylene	200	1,050
Triethylamine	25	100
Trifluoromonobromomethane	1,000	6,100
Turpentine	100	560
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	500	1,300
Vinyl toluene	100	480
Xylene (xylol)	200	870
Xylidine	5	25

Toxic Dusts, Fumes and Mists

Substance	Mg. per cu. m.[3]
Aldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)	0.25
Ammate (ammonium sulfamate)	15
Antimony	0.5
ANTU (alpha-naphthyl-thiourea)	0.3
Arsenic	0.5
Barium (soluble compounds)	0.5
Beryllium	2 μm[4]
Cadmium oxide fume	0.1
Calcium arsenate	0.1
Chlordane (1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindane)	2
Chlorinated camphene, 60%	0.5
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide	0.5
Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine)	1
Chlorodiphenyl (54% chlorine)	0.5
Chromic acid and chromates (as CrO_3)	0.1
Crag herbicide (sodium 2-[2,4-dichlorophenoxy]ethanol hydrogen sulfate)	15
Cyanide (as CN)	5
2,4-D(2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	10
DDT (2,2-bis[p-chlorophenyl]-1,1,1-trichloroethane)	1

[3] Milligrams of dust, fume, or mist per cubic meter of air.

[4] Micrograms per cubic meter of air.

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RECOMMENDED VALUES—Continued

TOXIC DUSTS, FUMES AND MISTS—continued

Substance	Mg. per cu. m.[3]
Dieldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7,-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)	0.25
Dinitrobenzene	1
Dinitrotoluene	1.5
Dinitro-o-cresol	0.2
EPN (O-ethyl O-*p*-nitrophenyl thionobenzenephosphonate)	0.5
Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)	15
Ferrovanadium dust	1
Fluoride	2.5
Hydroquinone	2
Iron oxide fume	15
Lead	0.2
Lead arsenate	0.15
Lindane (hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer)	0.5
Magnesium oxide fume	15
Malathion (O,O-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	15
Manganese	6
Mercury	0.1
Mercury (organic compounds)	0.01
Methoxychlor (2,2-di-*p*-methoxyphenyl-1,1,1-trichloroethane)	15
Molybdenum:	
(Soluble compounds)	5
(Insoluble compounds)	15
Nicotine	0.5
Parathion (O,O-diethyl O-*p*-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	0.1
Pentachloronaphthalene	0.5
Pentachlorophenol	0.5
Phosphorus (yellow)	0.1
Phosphorus pentachloride	1
Phosphorus pentasulfide	1
Picric acid	0.1
Pyrethrum	2
Rotenone	5
Selenium compounds (as Se)	0.1
Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)	0.1
Sodium hydroxide	2
Strychnine	0.15
Sulfuric acid	1
TEDP (tetraethyl dithionopyrophosphate)	0.2
TEPP (tetraethyl pyrophosphate)	0.05
Tellurium	0.1
Tetryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenylmethylnitramine)	1.5

[3] Milligrams of dust, fume, or mist per cubic meter of air.

RECOMMENDED VALUES—Continued

TOXIC DUSTS, FUMES, AND MISTS—continued

Substance	Mg. per cu. m.[3]
Thiram (tetratmethyl thiuram disulfide)	5
Thallium (soluble compounds)	0.1
Titanium dioxide	15
Trichloronaphthalene	5
Trinitrotoluene	1.5
Uranium:	
(Soluble compounds)	0.05
(Insoluble compounds)	0.25
Vanadium:	
(V_2O_5 dust)	0.5
(V_2O_5 fume)	0.1
Warfarin (3- [acetonylbenzyl]-4-hydroxy-coumarin)	0.5
Zinc oxide fumes	15
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5

Radioactivity: For permissible concentrations of radioisotopes in air, see "Maximum Permissible Amounts of Radioisotopes in the Human Body and Maximum Permissible Concentrations in Air and Water," Handbook 52, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, March, 1953. In addition, see "Permissible Dose from External Sources of Ionizing Radiation," Handbook 59, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, September 24, 1954.

Revision of the two publications mentioned above is in progress.

MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	M.p.p.c.f.[4]
Aluminum oxide	50
Asbestos	5
Dust (nuisance, no free silica)	50
Mica (below 5% free silica)	20
Portland cement	50
Talc	20
Silica:	
High (above 50% free SiO_2)	5
Medium (5 to 50% free SiO_2)	20
Low (below 5% free SiO_2)	50
Silicon carbide	50
Soapstone (below 5% free SiO_2)	20

[4] Millions of particles per cubic foot of air.

TENTATIVE VALUES

Substance	P.p.m.[5]	Approx. mg. per cu. m.[6]
Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	10	45
Boron trifluoride	1	3
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	50	270
Butyl mercaptan	10	35
Chlorine dioxide	0.1	0.3
Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3
Chlorobromomethane ($ClBrCH_2$)	400	2,100
Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	10	55
Dimethyl formamide	20	60
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	0.5	1
Dipropyleneglycolmethyl-ether	100	600
Furfuryl alcohol	250	640
Glycidol	50	200
Sec-Hexyl acetate	100	590
Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	50	240
Lithium hydride		25γ/m³
Methyl mercaptan	50	100
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	0.8
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	50	310
Phosphoric acid		1
n-Propyl nitrate	25	110
1,2,3,-Trichloropropane	50	300
Triorthocresyl phosphate		0.1
Yttrium and inorganic compounds		5
Teflon decomposition products	(7)	(7)
Pentaborane (B_5H_9)	(7)	(7)

[5] Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of air by volume.

[6] Approximate milligrams per cubic meter of air.

[7] Until more data are forthcoming, it is important that atmospheric concentrations of these materials to which workers are exposed must be kept as near 0 as possible.

This amendment shall become effective March 21, 1960.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 12th day of February 1960.

JAMES T. O'CONNELL,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

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