

TABLE II— MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppcf <sup>a</sup>	Mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Silica:		
Crystalline:		
Quartz (respirable) .....	250 <sup>f</sup>	10mg/M <sup>3m</sup>
Quartz (total dust) .....	%SiO <sub>2</sub> =5	%SiO <sub>2</sub> =2 30mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Cristobalite: Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.		%SiO <sub>2</sub> =2
Tridymite: Use ½ the value calculated from the formulae for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth	20	80mg/M <sup>3</sup>
		%SiO <sub>2</sub>
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica .....	20	
Soapstone .....	20	
Talc .....	20	
Portland cement .....	50	
Graphite (natural) .....	15	
Coat dust (respirable fraction less than 5% SiO <sub>2</sub> ) ..		2.4mg/M <sup>3</sup> or 10mg/M <sup>3</sup>
For more than 5% SiO <sub>2</sub> .....		%SiO <sub>2</sub> =2
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction .....	1	5mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Total dust .....	505	15mg/M <sup>3</sup>

NOTE: Conversion factors—  
mppcf:35.3=million particles per cubic meter  
=particles per c.c.

<sup>a</sup>Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.  
<sup>f</sup>The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from air-borne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.  
<sup>m</sup>As determined by the membrane filter method at 430 × phase contrast magnification.  
<sup>n</sup>Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics:

Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC instrument. If the respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with a MRE the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 Mg/M<sup>3</sup> in the table for coal dust is 4.5 Mg/M<sup>3</sup>

[36 FR 23217, Dec. 7, 1971]

**§ 50-204.65 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders.**

Each contractor shall determine that compressed gas cylinders under his extent that this can be determined by

visual inspection. Visual and other inspections shall be conducted as prescribed in the Hazardous Materials Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR Parts 171-179 and 14 CFR Part 103). Where those regulations are not applicable, visual and other inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets C-6-198 and C-8-1962.

**§ 50-204.66 Acetylene.**

(a) The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of acetylene in cylinders shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1-1966.

(b) The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of acetylene shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1.3-1959.

(c) Plants for the generation of acetylene and the charging (filling) of acetylene cylinders shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the standards prescribed in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1.4-1966.

**§ 50-204.67 Oxygen.**

The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of oxygen as a liquid or a compressed gas shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-4-1962.

**§ 50-204.68 Hydrogen.**

The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of hydrogen shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets G-5.1-1961 and G-5.2-1966.

**§ 50-204.69 Nitrous oxide.**

The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of nitrous oxide shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-8.1-1964.

**§ 50-204.70 Compressed gases.**

The in-plant handling, storage, and utilization of all compressed gases in cylinders, portable tanks, rail tankcars, or motor vehicle cargo tanks