

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 technics.  
<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>m</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 in-

spection 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