

min, with no more than four exposure periods per workshift; total exposure may not exceed 8 h TWA MAK.

^JEinsatztoleranzwert [Action Tolerance Levels] (Vereinigung zur Förderung des deutschen Brandschutzes e.V. [Federation for the Advancement of German Fire Prevention]) (Buff and Greim 1995) constitutes a concentration to which unprotected firemen and the general population can be exposed to for up to 4 h without any health risks.

^KMAC ([maximum workplace concentration], Dutch Expert Committee for Occupational Standards, The Netherlands) (MSZW 2004) is defined analogous to the ACGIH-TLV-TWA.

^LAir quality guideline (WHO 1999a) is based on a COHb of 2.5%, which should not be exceeded even when a normal subject engages in light or moderate exercise.

^MU.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standard (National Air Pollution Control Administration 1970; 65 Fed. Regist. 50201[2000]; EPA 2000).

^NEU limit value for ambient air (EC 1999).

Most studies relating COHb on health effects do not investigate whether the frequency or severity of the effects increase with exposure time (at a constant COHb). There is thus an uncertainty concerning the increase of effects with time at a constant COHb. This is true for all AEGLs. Studies elucidating this exposure-effect-time relationship could support the derived AEGL-2 and AEGL-3 values.

9. REFERENCES

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