

Table 1 - Final Recommended Airborne Exposure Limits (AELs) for GA, GB, and VX

AEL (mg/m ³)	General Population Limit (GPL)*	Worker Population Limit (WPL)*	Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL)* (Workers)	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) (Workers)
GA, GB	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	3 x 10 ⁻⁵	1 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.1
GA, GB - Previous (1988)	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	1 x 10 ⁻⁴	--	0.2 (Army)
VX	6 x 10 ⁻⁷	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	1 x 10 ^{-5**}	0.003
VX - Previous (1988)	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	1 x 10 ⁻⁵	--	0.02 (Army)
Averaging Time	24 hours	8 hours	15 minutes	≤30 minutes
Monitoring Method for Recommended Exposure Criteria	Historical monitor***	Historical monitor	Near-real-time monitor	Near-real-time monitor

* An additional reduction factor for statistical assurance of action at the exposure limit is not needed because of safety factors already built into the derivation of the exposure limit.

** VX STEL has been adjusted from 4 x 10⁻⁶ mg/m³ (up to four times per day) as proposed in the Federal Register announcement to 1 x 10⁻⁵ mg/m³ (not more than one time per day) based on technical capabilities of existing air-monitoring technologies.

*** Historical monitoring typically refers to long-term sampling and analytical methods. Air-monitoring results from historical methods are not known until laboratory analyses are complete.

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CDC does not specifically recommend the use of these AELs for uses other than transportation, worker protection during the destruction process, or general population protection. For example, the 8-hour WPL historically has been used for the Army-designated 3X decontamination, surveillance activities of leaking containers in storage, and charcoal unit mid-beds. CDC did not evaluate the applicability of the WPLs for these activities; the specific technical and safety requirements for each activity need to be considered individually.

This announcement does not address the allowable stack concentration (ASC). The ASC is a ceiling value that serves as a destruction process source emission limit and not as a health standard. It typically is used for monitoring the furnace ducts and final exhaust stack, providing an early indication of an upset condition. Modeling of worst-case credible events and conditions at each installation should confirm that the WPL is not exceeded on-site or that the GPL is not exceeded at the installation boundary as a consequence of a release at or below the ASC.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities for both CDC and ATSDR.

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