

were not provided. Therefore, the determination of the distinction between hazardous and extremely hazardous materials was left to the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction. The change to the use of the terms “toxic” and “highly toxic” based on definitions from Federal law (29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A with Amendments as of February 1, 2000) has corrected this problem.

Because of the highly quantitative nature of the definitions for toxic and highly toxic found in 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A, the General Provisions Task Committee felt that the definitions found in federal law should be directly referenced instead of repeated in the body of ASCE 7. The definitions found in 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A are repeated in the following text for reference.

Highly Toxic. A chemical falling within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD[50]) of 50 mg or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD[50]) of 200 mg or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hr (or less if death occurs within 24 hr) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kg each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LD[50]) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg per liter or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hr (or less if death occurs within 1 hr) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.

Toxic. A chemical falling within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD[50]) of more than 50 mg per kg, but not more than 500 mg per kg of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose [LD(50)] of more than 200 mg per kilogram, but not more than 1,000 mg per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hr (or less if death occurs within 24 hr) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kg each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration [LC(50)] in air of more than 200 parts per million

but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 mg per liter but not more than 20 mg per liter of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hr (or less if death occurs within 1 hr) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 g each.

C1.7 LOAD TESTS

No specific method of test for completed construction has been given in this standard because it may be found advisable to vary the procedure according to conditions. Some codes require the construction to sustain a superimposed load equal to a stated multiple of the design load without evidence of serious damage. Others specify that the superimposed load shall be equal to a stated multiple of the live load plus a portion of the dead load. Limits are set on maximum deflection under load and after removal of the load. Recovery of at least three-quarters of the maximum deflection, within 24 hr after the load is removed, is a common requirement (ACI 2002).

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