

K. Kiestler

Lake Charles

August 4, 1986

V. G. Ginnetti

New Haven

J. P. Dawson

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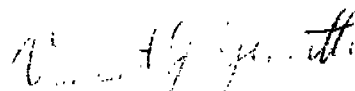
C. Self

Vinyl Chloride, Vinylidene Chloride,
Dichloroethane, and Chlorobenzene

Your samples have been analyzed for Vinyl Chloride, Vinylidene Chloride, Dichloroethane, and Chlorobenzene. The results including the analytical limit of detection and percent recovery are found in the attached table.

Tag numbers 010321 and 050307 along with 010529, which was designated for another analysis, were found unattached upon receipt, therefore, making identification of these samples impossible.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call.



Vincent G. Ginnetti

Senior Environmental Hygiene Chemist

VGG/paw
Attachment

OLI 7726

INTER OFFICE MEMO



DEC 10 1979

TO Ralph Moore
Dave Peters
FROM C. W. Self

AT Lake Charles

AT Lake Charles

DATE December 6, 1979

COPY TO: Distribution Below

SUBJECT POLYOL MAINTENANCE

Pursuant to a conclusion made on the memo from myself to Dave Peters on August 3, 1979, entitled Thermolin 101 Survey: monitoring of maintenance workers at the polyol area was accomplished. The data reveals the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (1) Of twenty-three maintenance, 7-8 hour samples taken -
 - a. Five exceeded the OSHA permissible exposure level or action level for vinyl chloride.
 - b. Five samples exceeded the NIOSH proposed 1.0 ppm exposure for E.D.C. samples. No samples exceeded the OSHA value of 50.0 ppm.
 - c. Four samples exceed or approach OSHA threshold limit of 5.0 ppm for carbon tetrachloride. The $\pm 10\%$ error is considered on this interpretation.
 - d. One sample was above the threshold limit value for allyl alcohol.
 - e. One sample was above the NIOSH proposed level for chloroform. No samples were above the OSHA threshold limit value for chloroform.
 - f. Pyridine and TCBO had no samples above the OSHA or other proposed values for those substances.
- (2) The vinyl chloride levels found among these samples places us in a situation of regulation under the OSHA vinyl chloride standard. We must remonitor those people found to be above the permissible exposure level or the action level as soon as the plant starts up.
- (3) There are many maintenance jobs going on which expose maintenance workers to unacceptable concentrations of vinyl chloride, EDC, and carbon tetrachloride. The use of respiratory protection when working around opened equipment which has carried process streams of these compounds must be adhered to without exception.
- (4) As mentioned in the earlier report, much of the ground level vapor problems in the Thermolin 101 plant are from the ditches and the sump. Air analysis above the sump reveals the following:

Vinyl Chloride	.50 ppm
E.D.C.	79.33 ppm
Pyridine	N.D.

It is readily apparent that the sump is a major contributor of vapor to at least the ground level of the plant. It is recommended that the ditches and sump be enclosed if water streams contaminated with volatile organics must flow through them.

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Instrument workers and millwrights are crafts which have the greatest exposure. This would be expected from the nature of their work. Future maintenance monitoring will concentrate on these two crafts.

It must be remembered that the concentrations at which vinyl chloride, carbon tetrachloride, and E.D.C. are regulated are far below the irritant threshold of the chemical. Therefore, workers tend to think they do not need respiratory protection. The use of respiratory protection is necessary however to prevent these low level long term exposures.

C.W. Self
C. W. Self

CWS/sg

cc Distribution:

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OLI 7728