



Interoffice Communication

To L. N. Vernon
From D. V. Porchey
Date May 8, 1974
Subject Fixed Point VCM Monitoring

K

On May 3, 1974, a meeting was held at the Sheraton Chateau Charles in Westlake, Louisiana, to discuss fixed point VCM monitoring (FPM). In attendance were:

L. N. Vernon	Saddle Brook
E. M. Smith	Aberdeen
✓ R. D. Gamblin	Lake Charles - VCM
R. M. Walston	Ponca City - MED
R. E. Laramy	Ponca City - R&D
D. V. Porchey	Ponca City - R&D

In addition, B. R. Brown, Vice-President, Personnel, attended the morning session.

MED had previously arranged for Honeywell to reserve for Conoco 13 FPM hulks with associated equipment. The agreement, for which Conoco is paying \$100 per day, is to expire on May 8, 1974. As one of the action steps decided upon and discussed below, our option on a portion of the reserved equipment will be exercised. FPM equipment will be placed in our VCM and PVC plants.

The following action steps were decided upon:

1. The ~~maximum~~ practical distance between sample point and analyzer will be determined. (RMW)
2. The feasibility of building and of operating a mobil FPM for use by LC will be evaluated. (RMW)
3. The number of units to be ordered will be determined based on the results of items 1 and 2. The number of units will be between 6 and 9. (RMW)
4. Honeywell will be informed by May 8, 1974, of our decision to exercise a portion of our equipment option. (RMW)
5. An attempt will be made with Honeywell to reserve one unit for the new Pilot Plant at Oklahoma City. No purchase commitment will be made. (RMW)

VVC 000002701

L. N. Vernon
May 8, 1974
Page 2

6. Timing for delivery of the Honeywell units and of the sample systems and for installation of both will be estimated. (RMW)
7. AFE cost estimates will be prepared for and presented to each plant. (RMW)

Discussion:

The usefulness and limitations of FPM were discussed at length. The decision was made by the plant managers present to install FPM in their plants in order to determine more accurately the VCM level in our workplace environment and to provide documentation of those levels. Appropriate warning alarms will also be included on each unit. Goodrich is using FPM to document environments in an attempt to replace dosimeter testing. This result, if successful, could be an added benefit of FPM to Conoco.

Honeywell and Applied Automation have provided cost estimates to MED for 10-point gas chromatographic analyzers. The estimates were presented by RMW and discussed. Based primarily on price and on MED recommendations concerning reliability, availability, and experience, Honeywell GC-16 instruments were chosen for our application. The base price of each GC-16 instrument with controller and strip chart but without sample system and installation is about \$7,600. The alarms may be about \$1,500 each. Delivery is tentatively expected to be 60 days for the GC-16's. RMW will determine costs and timing for delivery of the sample systems. Installation cost, method, and timing alternatives will also be evaluated.

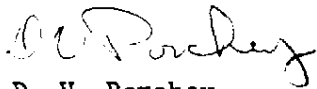
The number of points and units to be placed in each plant was discussed. Aberdeen will install four 10-point units. Oklahoma City and Lake Charles will install one unit if the physical separation between units and sample points will allow adequate sampling. If distances are too great, both locations will require a second unit. RMW will determine the maximum practical separation distance between sample points and analyzers, thus, whether or not two units are required. RDG requested that an evaluation be made to determine whether or not a portable unit could be constructed for use at the LC ship loading dock, plant fences, etc. RMW will also perform this evaluation. If a portable unit is feasible, one will be estimated for the VCM plant. The total units required is summarized as follows:

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>With Portable Unit</u>
Aberdeen	4	4	4
OKC	1	2	2
LC-VCM	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
Total	6	8	9

VVC 000002702

L. N. Vernon
May 8, 1974
Page 3

RMW will also ask Honeywell to reserve a unit for use in the OKC pilot plant. No dollar commitment will be made.



D. V. Porchey
Research Chemical Engineer
Engineering Research
Chemicals Research Division
Research and Development Department

gl
CC:

Attendees Listed:FK:GFT:EWB:RSM:RSM:RAF:RTF

VVC 000002703

CIRCULATE TO:

~~RHQ~~
~~TUG~~
~~WEG~~
~~JRH~~
~~GOD~~
~~CBH~~
~~PLT~~

RETURN TO PLANT
MANAGER'S OFFICE

L.J. Schuman
May 8, 1974 - Wall Street Journal

cc: JDB, FK, JJL, KLS, AJA, RDG, PB, LNV

CS

Vinyl Chloride Hazard Stressed by Safety Panel

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—The Consumer Product Safety Commission joined other federal agencies in warning consumers that the use of aerosol sprays propelled by vinyl chloride may be a health hazard.

Vinyl chloride has been linked with a rare form of liver cancer among industrial workers involved in converting the gaseous chemical to the plastic polyvinyl chloride. Vinyl chloride is one of several substances that can be used as a propellant for aerosol sprays.

Besides warning that the chemical could "present a substantial product hazard," the commission asked past and present makers of vinyl chloride-propelled sprays to submit information about the distribution and use patterns of their products.

Last month the Environmental Protection Agency recalled and banned pesticide aerosols containing vinyl chloride and the Food and Drug Administration recalled certain cosmetic products employing the chemical. If the Product Safety Commission decides that other products using vinyl chloride are hazardous, it could ban their sale.

VVC 000002704