

VI TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The Hilton Hotel (formerly Vista)
1170 Spring Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
(908) 351-3900

Thursday
September 23, 1993
8:00 am - 3:00 pm

8:00 a	I.	CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS	
8:10 a	II.	APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MAY 26, 1993 MEETING	
8:15 a	III.	MEETING OBJECTIVES, APPROVAL AND/OR AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA	R. McCreedy
8:20 a	IV.	FINANCIAL REPORT	R. Burnett
8:30 a	V.	PROGRAM UPDATE - INCINERATION A. MSW & Hospital incinerator Economics	R. Magee
8:50 a	VI.	PROGRAM UPDATE - FIRE SCIENCES A. UL Corrosion Hazard Assessment B. Code Monitoring	H. Hall H. Hall
9:30 a	VII.	PROGRAM UPDATE - MEDICAL & HEALTH A. VCM Unit Risk Factor B. Indoor Air Quality	R. McCreedy L. Fishbein
10:00 a		B R E A K	
10:15 a	VIII.	PROGRAM UPDATE - LIAISON EFFORTS A. APC Advanced Recovery Technology (R. Burnett, R. Magee, D. Goodman)	R. Burnett (et al)
11:00 a	IX.	PROGRAM UPDATE - AD HOC TASK GROUP A. Drinking Water Quality B. Dioxin Factories Report	R. McCreedy, D. Goodman R. McCreedy, R. Burnett

Noon		L U N C H	
1:00 p	X.	OLD BUSINESS / CARRYOVER ITEMS A. Action Register from May 26, 1993 B. Review Updated Committee Mission Statement	R. McCreedy R. McCreedy
1:30 p	XI.	NEW BUSINESS	
2:15 a		B R E A K	
2:30 p	XII.	REVIEW ACTION REGISTER/ASSIGNMENTS	R. McCreedy, R. Burnett
2:45 p	XIII.	NEXT MEETING DATE/LOCATION	
3:00 P	XIV.	ADJOURNMENT	

VI - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PROJECT REPORT

DATE OF MEETING: September 23, 1993

PROJECT TITLE: Swedish/Norwegian PVC Incineration Project

OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT:

To conduct an experimental test program to demonstrate that incineration of PVC in MSW streams does not increase PCDD/PCDF emissions. Norwegian study focuses on precursors; Swedish study will relate PCDD/PCDF emissions to fuel confirm Pittsfield (NYSEDA) study.

STATUS REPORT:

SI (Norwegian) final report due end of August. Umea (Swedish) has proposed follow-up study to investigate questions raised by steering committee and determine reasons for unexpected results. This continuation-phase is scheduled for 12 mos. at a cost of 200,000 ECU. Funding to be finalized (hopefully) by the end of August.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS & FUTURE PROGRAMS:

Continue to participate in steering committee; provide \$10,000 (U.S.) in FY '94 to support the work if so requested.

MEETING AGENDA:

- 1) Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)?
- 2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)?
- 3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)?

No _____

No _____

PREPARED BY: Richard S. Magee

DATE: August 16, 1993

August 1993

SPI-11198

VI - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PROJECT REPORT

DATE OF MEETING: September 23, 1993	
PROJECT TITLE: Cost of Incinerating Wastes Containing PVC	
OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT: To determine the economic impact of PVC in municipal solid waste (MSW) and hospital waste on overall incineration and air pollution control system costs.	
STATUS REPORT: Contract was awarded to Midwest Research Institute (8/93) to perform the study. Efforts are underway to establish a peer-review of the work by ASME.	
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS & FUTURE PROGRAMS: A small steering committee be established to monitor the study and to provide MRI guidance and assistance throughout the project.	
MEETING AGENDA:	
1). Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)?	No _____
2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)?	Yes _____
3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)?	20 minutes _____
PREPARED BY: Richard S. Magee	DATE: August 16, 1993

August 1993

SPI-11199

VI - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PROJECT REPORT

DATE OF MEETING: September 23, 1993							
PROJECT TITLE: Fire Science							
OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT: Monitor and promote scientific reasoning in the development of fire codes, standards and regulations that ensure a fair treatment for PVC products.							
STATUS REPORT: A. Corrosion - ASTM D9.21 (Con Calorimeter) is going to Society vote. UL has proposed a round robin at a recent meeting Marcelo H. attended for the VI. ASTM E5.21 appears dead. At this point, ASTM D9.21 appears to be the future U.S. test and the one being advance at IEC 89. This is probably the best small scale test for PVC. The CNET and DIN traveling furnace appear to be the European candidates for IEC 89. It is interesting that the company that makes the CNET apparatus is out of business. Both tests are less desirable than D9.21 for PVC. On large scale corrosion tests, both the CSA and UL are in the process of developing LC tests and standards. Marcelo H. is representing the VI on the development of these tests. The CSA's position is that a LC cable must meet all standards in addition to low corrosion. UL has test protocol proposed for evaluation. UI has estimated the cost for development at \$200M. At this time, there does not appear to be a high degree of interest and participants and funding may not be sufficient. We need to decide on VI participation? B. Toxicity - Rich Gottwald (SPI) met with NYC officials to discuss their apparent adoption of an "interim protocol" which is the NY state procedure with a cut-off number of 19.7. Apparently, we have new people involved who are willing to consider the dropping of their toxicity requirements. Rich has sent a letter to NYC summarizing SPI's position and the results of their results of their meeting (No applause yet!) The NIST - Steve Packham modified toxicity test continues to plod (glacial speed) through ASTM E-5. The modifications Dick Gann of NIST recommended and we wanted have been included in the appendix. This apparently leaves the test method "clean of editorial comment". Jack Snell of NIST has said any procedure that gains NFPA approval will have the modifications in the test. The U.S. continues to support a NIST variant in IEC-89. The European community does not want an animal model and has resurrected the DIN traveling furnace. Hopefully, this whole issue will continue to decline line in importance as hazard analysis and risk assessment models gain credibility and application. C. Miscellaneous - 1) David Moore of DESC has not answered Macelo H's June 16 letter. If we wish to pursue the removing of PVC from their HMMIN program, we need to develop a plan and allocate resources. 2) Funding for the NFPA90A research projects on combustibles in plenums has not reached the level needed. The project will be redesigned for the lower funding or canceled. 3) The VSI testing is underway at SWRI. Bruce Anson of Rohm & Haas is the lead technical person. We need to continue to monitor. 4) The National Electrical Cod (NFPA) cycle will begin this year. Submittals, reviews and final SPI position will be done in the Coordinating Committee on Fire Safety of the SPI. If a VI company is planning to submit a proposal, please contact me.							
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS & FUTURE PROGRAMS: 1) If the UI-LC program appears to be gaining enough financial support, I recommend VI participation. The extend of funding is unknown as it will be determined by number of participants. Total program cost is \$200M. 2) The VI needs to determine what degree of effort to expend of DESC. 3) Peter Lloyd of Geon is listed on NFPA panels for the development of the NEC. If he does not participate, the VI needs to choose a substitute.							
MEETING AGENDA: <table border="0"><tr><td>1) Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)?</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)?</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)?</td><td>30 Minutes</td></tr></table>		1) Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)?	Yes	2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)?	Yes	3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)?	30 Minutes
1) Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)?	Yes						
2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)?	Yes						
3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)?	30 Minutes						
PREPARED BY: H. J. Hall	DATE: August 23, 1993						

VI - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PROJECT REPORT

DATE OF MEETING: September 23, 1993

PROJECT TITLE: Sensory Irritation / Indoor Air Pollution

OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT:

To monitor and support technical activities on the indoor air pollution issue at the standards (ASTM) and federal level.

STATUS REPORT:

(see attached summary)

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS & FUTURE PROGRAMS:

Continue to monitor and report to the Technical Committee, as needed.

MEETING AGENDA:

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| 1) Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)? | No _____ |
| 2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)? | Yes _____ |
| 3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)? | 15 _____ |

PREPARED BY: L. Fishbein

DATE: August 19, 1993

August 1993

SPI-11201

INDOOR AIR QUALITY ISSUES

- I. The Anderson Lab draft proposal of modifications to the existing ASTM E981-84 Test Method for Estimating Sensory Irritancy of Airborne Chemicals which was first introduced in April 1991, has yet to be adopted. At the most recent ASTM D 22.05 Sub-committee on IAQ held in Atlanta, GA April 28, 1993 it was disclosed that a new draft version from Anderson Labs is awaiting results of ongoing research and interlaboratory studies.

II. Federal Legislative Activities

Two bills on IAQ, S656 and HR 1930 were recently introduced in Congress. The Senate bill introduced by Senator Mitchell on March 25, 1993 is very similar to the previous submission which was approved in November 1991. HR 1930 introduced on April 29, 1993 is a later version of HR 1066 which could have required manufacturers to provide information with regard to the total VOC's that are "off-gassed" from their products.

While both bills require the creation of management practices, health advisories and response strategies, HR 1930 imposes additional regulatory requirements. The House bill would regulate indoor air pollutants under the Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. In addition, the House version would require the EPA to consider exposure to these substances in setting

Clean Air Act (CAA) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPS). The House bill would also require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to regulate certain indoor air contaminants e.g. formaldehyde, MEK, etc. These proposals if enacted are far reaching in their inclusion of additional regulatory requirements under TSCA and CPSC. In addition, EPA is directed to give particular attention to those contaminants "known to cause or contribute to, or which are suspected of causing or contributing to" cancer, genetic mutation, and other effects, and that have the greatest potential for human exposure. The health advisories which are mandated would identify indoor air contaminants which are "likely to occur at concentrations which have adverse human health effects" and would contain information on exposure and health risks posed by each substance.

Activities on the State Legislative level are also accelerating with a number of IAQ bills introduced in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Texas, Missouri and Washington.

III. EPA Activities

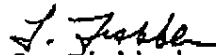
EPA's office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics has begun a multi-year effort to identify and characterize the sources of indoor air contaminants. The program will examine

building materials, consumer products, furnishings etc, and will characterize the use of emissions by product classes.

EPA held an IAQ workshop in March to discuss possible areas of concern requiring additional research in source control and reduction of indoor air pollutants. Vinyl and fabric wall covering, interior panels, and ceiling tile were among the building materials selected for further study.

IV. AIA Issues

The American Institute of Architects issued an advisory on March 4, 1993 termed "Low-Toxic Building Materials". This encompassed numerous categories such as Insulation, Flooring, Sealants, Plumbing, Siding, Windows, Interior Walls, Cabinetry, etc. Vinyl was classified "generally highly toxic" throughout the various categories.


L. Fishbein

August 19, 1993

LF/cmp

VI - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PROJECT REPORT

DATE OF MEETING: September 23, 1993

PROJECT TITLE: Drinking Water Quality - PVC Pipe

OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT:

- 1) To determine the sources(s) of elevated concentrations of vinyl chloride monomer in drinking water samples taken in Kansas Doniphan County Rural Water District No. 5.
- 2) To suggest remediation steps that can be taken to reduce VCM concentrations in the drinking water at the point-of-use (point-of-treatment levels are in compliance).
- 3) To determine if this is an isolated occurrence (scope of problem) and potential impact of this effect on end users (water districts/consumers) and the PVC industry.

STATUS REPORT:

Testing conducted by NSF (contracted by Uni-Bell/VI) confirmed the results of the Kansas Dept of Health & Envr. These results indicate that VCM levels of 1 - 10 ppb are present in point of use (house or tap) samples from PVC pipe lines in Doniphan RWD No. 5 that meet several criteria. These criteria include pre-certification pipe (<1977), small diameter (<2") and low flow rates (? gpm). As a result of this confirming data, PW Pipe made a TSCA 8(e) Submission on July 29, 1993. At a meeting with USEPA Drinking Water Office on August 16, 1993, industry will present the NSF data, review industry efforts to determine the scope of the issue and suggest remediation alternatives EPA could adopt.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS & FUTURE PROGRAMS:

- 1) Review the results of the August 16, 1993 meeting USEPA with emphasis on Uni-Bell and VI future actions on:
 - a) scoping of the issue (data from Farmer's Housing Adm & State Water Depts)
 - b) data needs and timing to complete system model
 - c) potential for filtration/absorption point-of-use treatment
 - d) EPA/KDHE/RWD #5 activities, including possible alerts or notations
 - e) future communication needs (Edward Howard, other?)

MEETING AGENDA:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1) Are any decisions needed by the IMC (Y/N)? | <u>No</u> |
| 2) Is a presentation and/or discussion needed (Y/N)? | <u>Yes</u> |
| 3) How much total meeting time should be scheduled for presentation, discussion and/or decision (minutes)? | <u>30 minutes</u> |

PREPARED BY: Ron McCreedy

DATE: August 13, 1993

August 1993

SPI-11205