

EXHIBIT VIII

BFG TECHNICAL DOCUMENT

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A PHYSICAL MODEL FOR THE DIFFUSION OF VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER
FROM PVC UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS OF STORAGE

by
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Abstract

An empirical model, based on large scale laboratory experimental data, has been developed to show the relationship between the amount of residual vinyl chloride monomer (RVCM) in PVC resin and the concentration of atmospheric vinyl chloride monomer (AVCM) under various conditions of storage. The variables studied in the experimental work leading to the development of this model include temperature, time, ventilation rate, RVCM content of the resin, mass/volume ratio and resin type (varying in porosity).

The results obtained from a statistically designed series of 24 experiments show the interactions of all the variables and permit (1) the effects of the variables to be established and (2) the derivation of a model which permits the AVCM levels to be predicted for any combination of the variables.

The developed model has been used to predict the AVCM level in BFG warehouses at Avon Lake, Louisville and Pedricktown. We have found excellent agreement between predicted and measured AVCM levels at these three locations and under a variety of storage conditions.

Additionally, the model has been used to show that under less than the most severe storage conditions, the OSHA action level will not be exceeded (500 ppb AVCM) when the RVCM content of the stored resin does not exceed 18 ppm. Even under the most extreme storage conditions the OSHA action level is not exceeded when the RVCM content of the resin is 8.3 ppm or less.

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. Technical Objectives	1
II. Introduction	1
III. Statistically Designed Study	3
IV. Experimental	3
(A) Description of Model	3
(B) Analytical Methodology	5
(C) Theoretical Diffusion of VCM in Physical Model	11
V. Diffusion of VCM From PVC Resins in Model	15
VI. Results and Conclusions	18
VII. Acknowledgments	26
VIII. Bibliography	27
IX. Appendix	28

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Table of Contents

I.	Technical Objectives	
II.	Introduction	
III.	Statistically Designed Study	
IV.	Experimental	
	(A) Description of Model	
	(B) Analytical Methodology	
	(C) Theoretical Diffusion of VCM in Physical Model	
V.	Diffusion of VCM From PVC Resins in Model	
VI.	Results and Conclusions	
VII.	Acknowledgments	
VIII.	Bibliography	
IX.	Appendix	

BFG05620

List of Figures and Tables

		<u>Page</u>
Figure 1	Schematic of Experimental System	6
Figure 2-5	Photographs of Experimental System	8 & 9
Figure 6	Theoretical Vs. Experimental Build-up of VCM in 55-Gallon Drum	14
Figure 7	Theoretical Vs. Experimental Build-up of VCM in 55-Gallon Drum after Experimental Modifications	16
Figure 8	AVCM Vs. RVCM and Temperature T = 5 Days Aging	20
Figure 9	AVCM Vs. RVCM and Ventilation T = 5 Days Aging	21
Figure 10	AVCM Vs. RVCM and Warehouse Loading T = 5 Days Aging	22
Figure 11	AVCM Vs. RVCM and Ventilation T = 30 Days Aging	23
Figure 12	AVCM Vs. RVCM and Warehouse Loading T = 30 Day Aging	24
Figure 13	Prediction of AVCM in Warehouse Samples	25
Table I	Modeling Experiments	4
Table II	Basic Description of Physical Model	7
Table III	Gas Chromatograph and Data Handling System used to Monitor AVCM Levels	10
Table IV	VCM Calibration of Gas Chromatograph	12
Table V	Summary of VCM Diffusion Data	17
Table VI	Experimental (Time/Concentration) Data	29

20760096