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

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August 25, 1975

20760093

BFG05618

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 studies 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 pp<u>b</u> AVCM) when the RVCM content of the stored resin does not exceed 18 pp<u>m</u>. Even under the most extreme storage conditions the OSHA action level is not exceeded when the RVCM content of the resin is 8.5 pp<u>m</u> or less.

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