agenda

SPI

VI TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

The Logan Airport Hilton
Logan International Airport
Boston, Massachusetts 02128
(617) 569-9300

Wednesday
January 12, 1994
8:00 am - 3:00 pm

8:00 a	I.	CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS	
8:10 a	II.	APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF Sept 23, 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	D. Goodman
8:50 a	VI.	PROGRAM UPDATE - MEDICAL & HEALTH A. VCM Unit Risk Factor	R. McCreedy
9:00 a	VII.	PROGRAM UPDATE - LIAISON EFFORTS A. APC Update B. CCC/IGCCA Update	R. Burnett
9:30 a	VIII.	PROGRAM UPDATE - AD HOC TASK GROUPS A. Drinking Water Quality B. Dioxin Factories Report	D. Goodman R. Burnett
10:00 a		B R E A K	
10:15 a	IX.	OLD BUSINESS / CARRYOVER ITEMS A. Action Register from Sept 23, 1993 B. Indoor Air - Issue Mgmt	R. McCreedy L. Fishbein
10:30 a	X.	PROGRAM PROPOSALS A. Formation of Fire/Code Ad Hoc Task Group B. PVC LCA Proposal - CCC Liaison	R. McCreedy R. Burnett

SPI-11166

11:30 a	XI.	PVC LIFE CYCLE PROPOSAL - CCC LIAISON (Charles River Assoc. & CanTox)	Ron Whitfield, VP Charles River Assoc.
NOON		(W O R K I N G L U N C H)	
1:00 p	XII.	NEW BUSINESS	
2:00 p	XIII.	REVIEW ACTION REGISTER/ASSIGNMENTS	R. McCreedy
2:15 p	XIV.	1994 MEETING DATES/LOCATIONS	
2:30 p	XV.	ADJOURNMENT	

Action Register

Group VI TECHNICAL COMMITTEE Date JANUARY 19, 1994

Who (Name)	Is Going To Do What?	By When	Completed
1 R. Burnett	Publication of Norway Report		
2 L. Maresca	Obtain copy of VSI protocol for SwRI (from Julie Cahn)		
3 ALL	Written updates of "one pager" for Borad briefing book to R. McCreedy		
4 R. Burnett /R. McCreedy	Review structure of Technical Committee		
5 R. McCreedy	Schedule 45-60 minutes for presentation on "advanced membrane" technology applicability for HCl recovery by DR. Srikar		
6 D. Magee	Have follow-up on 'Perstraction" (in HOlland) carried out. Review of article (Dutch) found by Alan Olson		
7 R. McCreedy	Request "Plain English Executive Summary" and "Recommendations for Phase II" be included in VCM Unit Risk Factor Report		
8 ALL by 1/21/94	Comments back to Fred Krause on Franklin / AIA		
9 R. Gottesman	Develop bibliography on fire compendium. Release for ruse/copy of articles		
10 B. Hall	Establish link with Joe Reed, consultant for SPI Electrical Committee.		

Action Register

Group VI TECHNICAL COMMITTEE **Date** JANUARY 19, 1994

Who (Name)	Is Going To Do What?	By When	Completed
11 R. Burnett	Clarify access to PVC Fire/Tox database index (available on disk?)		
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TECHNICAL COMMITTEE - STATUS OF EXPENDITURES

	Actual Through December	Balance To End Of FY 93-94	Total
NSF Contract (Kansas Pipe)	$12,500	$ -	$ 2,500
Chem Risk	5,219	-	5,219
California EIR	20,000	-	2 ,000
IFT Consulting	3,250	-	3,250
MRI Incineration Proposal	31,370	3,630	35,000
Compendium and Literature	-	10,000	10,000
New HCl Removal Technology	-	10,000	10,000
Corrosion Hazard Assessment	-	76,000	76,000
VCM Cancer Risk Factor Project	-	20,000	20,000
Solvent Cement Project	10,000	-	10,000
Swedish Incineration Studies	-	10,000	10,000
Flamm.Liq./Plastic Containers	300	-	300
TOTAL	$82,639	$129,630	$212,269

BUDGET:

Swedish Incineration Studies	10,000
HCl Scrubbing and Economics	35,000
New HCl Removal Technology	10,000
Corrosion Hazard Assessment	76,000
Compendium and Literature Printing	15,000
VCM Cancer Risk Factor Project	20,000
Solvent Cement Project	10,000
Contingency	19,000
TOTAL	$195,000

Vista Chemical Comp., 12024 Vista Parke Drive Austin, Texas 78726-4050 (512) 331-2500
P.O. Box 200135 Austin, Texas 78720-0135 Fax (512) 331-2387

To: Ron McCreedy, Robert Burnett

VISTA

From: H. J. Hall
Date: January 5, 1994

Subject: **Projects Update**

Fire Science

A. Corrosion

At the recent CCFS Executive Committee Meeting (12-13-93), no one knew the status of the large scale UL-LC effort. Our understanding is that participation hence funding pledges have been low. Negative feedback on the need for this project has also been received. (Northern Telecom) We will continue to monitor.

ASTM E 5.21.70 appears dead. A new chairman will be found to resuscitate the patient. This will probably be a UCC person. ASTM D 9.21.04 (ASTM No. 5485) is at society ballot. An attempt will be made to solicit funding for round robin testing. This is our preferred test (cone calorimeter). We may participate in funding if the degree of participation is high.

The IEC '89 guidance document has been issued which includes the DIN, CNET, CSA and ASTM No. 5485 protocol. All of these with the exception of ASTM No.5485 are basically acid gas tests not favorable to PVC.

B. Toxicity

The NFPA 269 protocol (basically NIST) will probably be adopted by NFPA. A modified version is moving at a glacial pace through ASTM. SPI and the VI support these protocols.

Our NYC commissioner who questioned the need for combustion toxicity requirements has resigned. SPI is awaiting appointments from the new administration before pursuing.

IEC 89 will probably adopt a DIN Tube Furnace protocol. The ECC is opposed to animal testing, therefore no interest in NFPA 269.

We believe this issue (the use of only a toxicity potency test for material judgments) is on the decline as Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment continue to be accepted as the proper scientific approach for the future.

C. **VSI**

The VSI formed a Safe-Use Task Group to determine the need for a fire warning on PVC siding. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the first two meetings. The group appears to be developing a logical position to be reviewed by the VSI board. I have meeting notes from the meeting if anyone desires them.

D. **NFPA-NEC**

The cycle for the 1996 NEC has begun. The Electrical Materials and Products Subcommittee of the CCFS met 12-14-93 to determine SPI's position on various plastic submittals. UCC is making a full court effort on the LS-LC issues. (Yes, again!!) This group with objections from UCC recommended abstention on most proposals.

To meet this new challenge "and against Don Goodman's objections to all fire work", Fred Krause and I recommend the formation of a Task Group. The group will consist of H.J. Hall (chairman), Bob Strength, Tom Williams and Bill Coker. Other possible members could include Charlie Forsberg and Ron Bishop of Lamson and Sessions and Marcelo Hirschler. Reporting could continue through the Technical Committee or possibly the IMC. I have included Tom William's objectives for the group.

cc: Eric J. Meyer/Mark J. Schneider

I. Form a VI task group to follow the 1996 NEC code cycle activity to minimize the adoption of proposals restricting the use of PVC. (These are numerous proposals to mandate the use of reduced emissions wires and cables).

A. Work panel members

Network late week of 1/3 with select group of panel members to show interest. Identify allies and foes.

Ensure representation at code panel meetings - weeks of 1/10 and 1/22.

Clarify SPI VI representation on Panel 7.

B. Assemble portfolio of publications for use in presenting Vinyl Industry viewpoint.

C. Review and respond to NEC-TCR (Technical Committee Report)

II. Review issues other than NEC to see if broader VI action is warranted in the wire and cable arena.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY ISSUES

I. The Anderson Lab draft proposal of modifications to the existing ASTM E 98-84 Test method for Estimating Sensory Irritancy of Airborne Chemicals which was first introduced in 1991 has yet to be adopted. At the most recent ASTM D 2205 Subcommittee meeting on IAQ held in Albuquerque, New Mexico October 27, 1993, it was disclosed that a new draft version from Anderson Lab is awaiting results of ongoing research and interlaboratory studies (Borden Chemical has representation on the D2205 Subcommittee and will continue to monitor these activities).

You may recall that in the fall of 1992, the Anderson Labs disclosed the finding of massive nine (9) fatalities after being exposed to emissions from carpet samples. Notwithstanding the ambiguities in the Anderson Lab results (use of carpet samples of unknown history, cleaning material used, etc. and that newly-purchased samples did not result in mice fatalities, etc.) The Anderson results received frenzied media coverage on CBS as well as a hurried Senate hearing on October 1, 1992 to examine new research on potential risks posed by carpet emissions. The suspected culprit was 4 PCH (4 phenyl cyclohexene) used in the carpet backing.

It is interesting to note that the EPA has been unable to replicate through their testing (3/93) the Anderson Lab findings. The EPA convened an open meeting of scientists including 4 independent scientific peer reviewers to help the agency gain a better understanding of existing and new data that pertain to the use of a lab procedure for testing the effects of carpet emissions on laboratory mice. The heat associated with this issue has somewhat receded at this time, but stay tuned.

At the most recent ASTM D2205 meeting, the Chairman of the IAQ Subcommittee, Hal Laver introduced a "Draft Practice for Screening and Selecting Building Materials and Products Based on VOCs". The purpose is to obtain data that will assist design professionals, facility managers and consumers in making determinations based on comparison of relative material/product emissions. The test results will be useful to determine the identification and magnitude of emissions of VOCs. Head space analysis followed by dynamic environmental chamber tests (to obtain rate of decay data) will be the procedures employed. (Next ASTM meeting, April 12-13 in Montreal, Canada).

An increasing number of papers have issued over the last several years which attempted to quantify VOC emissions and decay rate data from a large number of commercial products.

This is a developing issue - no standardized methodology exists as to sampling procedures, effect of aging/treatment of

the material, the quality of data obtained by state head space analysis, environmental test chamber conditions, air flow, humidity, temp controls, the quality of GC/Mass spec analytical test procedures, etc. All of this is literally in its infancy. Hence, the importance of finalized ASTM-approved procedures.

II. 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 these emissions by product classes. EPA held IAQ workshops in March and September 1993 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 future study.

In October 1992, the EPA inaugurated a new hotline to provide info to individuals with questions concerning IAQ via an IAQ Information Clearinghouse. I contacted the Info Clearing House on October 29, 1993 and have received sparse information e.g. papers on high levels of TXI B emissions from vinyl flooring, measurements of 32 VOC from 31 building materials. Vinyl acetate emissions from "hardback" carpets etc and 2 papers issued by the EPA in 1988 on Indoor Air Quality in public buildings (4 and 6 respectively). Large number of aromatic, aliphatic HC and chlorinated HCs identified with materials emitting these chemicals as the highest rates were surface coatings such as adhesives, caulking and paints, floor covering (carpet, moldings, linoleum tile) wall covering, etc.

III. Federal Legislative Activities - The Senate on October 29, 1993, passed S 656 (the so-called Mitchell bill) unanimously. This version is similar to that passed by the Senate in November 1991. S 656 would require the EPA to research the causes and sources of indoor air contamination and identify ways to improve indoor air quality (development of a materials response plan to reduce indoor air pollution. It also requires EPA to develop health advisories (within 18 months of the enactment) based on peer-reviewed scientific data on individual contaminants. Such advisories must cover at a minimum, benzene, biological contaminants, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, lead, methylene chloride, nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, asbestos, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and radon.

Further, the advisory materials shall at a minimum describe -

- The physical, chemical, biological and radiological properties of the contaminants.