

Inter-Organization Correspondence

Process

B.F. Goodrich

TO L.A. BENNETT	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO. A.L.T.C.	DATE YOUR LETTER
FROM G.F. WILSON	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO.	DATE THIS LETTER 8/16/76
SUBJECT		

B 414 AREA MONITORING REPORT FROM 7-22 to 7-29

July

Date/Shift
7-22/1-C

*RMK.
CAO
NLW
JA
FZ
GW
DSB
PD
VC*

COMMENT

Operator was vacuum stripping X poly, but with a N E wind, the VCM was coming back into the building and produced 16.5 & 10.7 ppm readings on the third floor as well as 4 ppm on both the second and first floors. These readings are considerably above normal, but may be the result of the N E wind. This problem should be greatly reduced when we can tie the vacuum jets into the 70 foot Hydrin stack scheduled for the last quarter of 1976.

7-23/2-A

*DP.
LAB-2*

One reading on the roof sensor and many other readings on all sensor from 1 to 3 ppm, appears to be coming from ALGCP. The wind was from the S E and S @ 0 to 9 mph. Back plant was informed of this, but nothing happened. This problem resulted in 11.75% of the readings for the shift being above 1 ppm and a shift average of .63 ppm.

7-23/2-C

Computer was down for maintenance from 4:00 P.M. to 12:00 Noon on July 24. Backup monitoring system was operational.

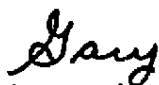
7-26/5-A

Many readings of 1 to 4 ppm certainly appear to be coming from ALGCP. Stream 4 was above 1 ppm for almost 4 hours! The wind was directly out of the South for most of the shift @ 6 to 10 mph. This plus a few internal problems caused the yellow light to remain on almost 42% of the shift. The building average was .90 ppm, the worst for the week, five of the six streams also recorded their highest averages this shift.

7-26/5-B

Operator over filled D poly with water and when it was heated, the rupture disc blew. This was not detected and approximately 100 pounds of VCM was charged to the poly. This quickly went up the R D line which is still connected to the old slop tank on the roof. A one inch line, which was used as a vent line for the bulk PVC catalyst system, also ties into this slop tank but was open at the second floor. Vapors from this tank came down this one inch line producing one reading by the second floor fire door of over 100 ppm. The third floor fire door sensor also recorded 2 ppm from this excursion. This vent line was later plugged and should no longer be a problem. We have also changed our operating procedures to reduce the chances of the reactor being over filled and to watch the initial pressurization with VCM.

<u>Date/Shift</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
7-26/5-C	Leaking fitting on one of the 15 gal. polys, produced several readings on the third floor of 1 to 4 ppm before it was discovered and corrected.
7-27/6-C	1 to 5 ppm for long periods of time are from ALGCP again. The yellow lights were on for almost 2 hours!
7-28/7-B	Venting and stripping of the 100 gal. stripper and D poly may have caused numerous readings on the second and third floors. The wind was out of the N or N NE @ 2 to 6 mph. One reading of 22 ppm by the second floor fire door may also be from this problem.
7-29/8-A	South wind again-back plant again!
General	We have had better weeks. The 1 ppm alarm was on almost 8 percent of the time for the week. One shift had a yellow light almost 42 percent of the time and six other shifts were over 1 ppm for more than 10 percent of their readings. Except for the blown R D on D poly, the biggest problem was ALGCP. Lab monitors also had similar readings. Note on 7-26 with an East South East wind the breathing air monitored recorded a 7.7 ppm and a 3.1 ppm reading. If the promised latex stripping system is in operation now, they still have one Hell of a problem!


Gary Wilson

GW/sm