

AHS- This looks good to me.
We will have to get approval
from State to do this before
it can be done. *AS*



Interoffice Communication

To : Distribution
From : A. H. Sather
Date : May 10, 1982
Subject : HONEYWELL VCM MONITORS

Attached, please find a memo from D. L. Mahler describing the rationale for the alarm threshold for the Honeywell continuous monitoring beacon alarms and a redistribution of the sample points for the Honeywell Continuous Monitoring Systems. I have reviewed this proposal and agree with it.

The proposal for sample point relocation assumes the relocation of the laboratory unit to the old dryer control room.

Please review the proposal and return your comments to me by May 18, 1982.

A. H. Sather

A. H. Sather

tap

Distribution: JF, CRM, PEM, VEM, DLM, JVU, JPW



Interoffice Communication

To : A. H. Sather
From : Dave Mahler
Date : May 10, 1982
Subject : BEACON LIGHT THRESHOLD LEVELS

The following points summarize the rationale behind setting the beacon light threshold at 3.0 ppm.

1. The threshold should be as high as possible, but not so high as to allow for overexposure. Personnel will have a higher regard for beacons if they are lit less frequently.
2. The threshold should be a single reading and not a calculated time-averaged value. The single reading threshold approach is simpler and more meaningful.
3. The "worst case" situation was used to select the threshold. In January, 1982 the second floor of the old module recovery system had 234 readings between 1 and 5 ppm and 85 readings between 0.5 ppm and 1.0 ppm, out of a total of 744 readings. Assuming that all of these readings were 2.4 ppm and 0.9 ppm, respectively, the average reading would be 1.0 ppm. Thus if someone stood at this "worst location", except for when the concentration at that location exceeded 3.0 ppm, that person should not be overexposed on the average during the worst month of the year. The conservatism behind the assumptions indicates that a 3.0 ppm threshold includes a reasonable margin of safety.
4. On the average, any given beacon should be lit 3% of the time if there is only one continuous monitoring point triggering that beacon. This number will increase if more than one point triggers a beacon.

Dave Mahler

tap

GC #1

1. Compressor shed
2. North unloading station
3. North middle unloading station
4. South middle unloading station
5. South unloading station
6. VCM transfer pumps at sphere
7. Bottled air supply
8. Breathing air supply
9. Process control room air
10. Maintenance shop

GC #2

1. Bottom, D-700
2. Bottom, D-500 and D-600
3. Bottom, D-300 and D-400
4. Dump Sweco
5. Under RVCM condenser, old module
6. Emission recovery seal water pumps
7. Under 40l receiver, old module
8. Under north RVCM receiver, old module
9. Recovery compressors, old module
10. Emission recovery compressors

GC #3

1. Bottom of D-745
2. Bottom of D-744 and D-743
3. Bottom of D-742 and D-741
4. Dump Sweco
5. KO scrubber pumps, new module
6. Seal water pumps, new module
7. Under VCM receiver, new module
8. Under blowdown tank, new module
9. Cox's lab
10. Small warehouse

GC #4

1. Top of D-745
2. Top, between D-744 and 743
3. Top, between D-742 and D-741
4. By KO pots, new module
5. Between recovery compressors, new module
6. By RVCM condensers, new module
7. Top, D-700
8. Top, between D-500 and D-600
9. Top, between D-300 and D-400
10. V-11 dryer building