

EPA VINYL CHLORIDE STANDARD -- 1980

EPA VINYL CHLORIDE STANDARD -- 1980

EPA VINYL CHLORIDE
STANDARD

UCC
051409

1980

UCC
051410

To Jack Erdmann
Texas City Plant

RECEIVED Dec 22, 1980

DEC 21 1980

J.F.E.

Jack: Enclosed are printouts of the 18 month values. The results are essentially the same. If anything perhaps a little better, because the newer values were a little lower. The earlier remarks and commentary are still valid. I ^{have} enclosed only the computer printouts. If you need more proof or interpretation, call me.

Sincerely,

Jim Hansen

SUBMIT THIS TO:

TO - 1) Martin Griffin - EPA/Dallas (3 sets)

CC: - 2) John W. Key @ TACB/AUSTIN

↳ 3) TIM BORAMER - TRW - for add'n to their file

bcc REO/WESHAPS (VCM) FILE

JBL/JSK *

JH *

GRT/S.A. DICKERSON

ROD RUMBLE *

OG Rouse *

F. Johnson *

RS - FLC

WT Gray *

OR Rouse *

UCC
051411

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE AD

MOMENTS

N	525	SUM WGTs	525
MEAN	11.991	SUM	6295.29
STD DEV	47.1966	VARIANCE	2227.52
SKENNESS	9.17263	KURTOSIS	101.738
SS	1242708	CSS	1167221
CV	393.6	STD MEAN	2.05983
T:MEAN=0	5.82137	PROB>IT	0.0001
D:NORMAL	9.20867	PROB>D	0.0001

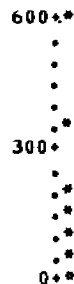
QUANTILES

100% MAX	611.95	99%	178.582
75% Q3	6.8425	95%	38.9996
50% MED	2.03	90%	18.03
25% Q1	0.4525	10%	0.13
0% MIN	0	5%	0.1
		1%	0.0849999
RANGE	611.95		
Q3-Q1	6.39		
MODE	0.1		

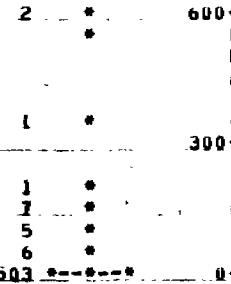
EXTREMES

LOWEST	HIGHEST
0	181.66
0.03	208.45
0.03	368.2
0.03	596.67
0.08	611.95

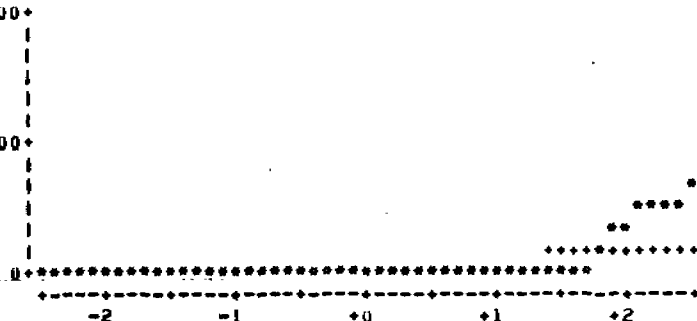
BAR CHART



* BOXPLOT



NORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT



* MAY REPRESENT UP TO 10 COUNTS

FREQUENCY TABLE

VALUE	COUNT	CELL	PERCENTS	CUM
0	1	0.2	0.2	
0.03	3	0.6	0.8	
0.08	1	0.2	1.0	
0.1	42	8.0	9.0	
0.11	2	0.4	9.3	
0.12	2	0.4	9.7	
0.13	5	1.0	10.7	
0.14	3	0.6	11.2	
0.15	3	0.6	11.8	
0.17	1	0.2	12.0	
0.18	2	0.4	12.4	
0.19	1	0.2	12.6	
0.2	3	0.6	13.1	
0.22	2	0.4	13.5	
0.23	4	0.8	14.3	
0.24	4	0.8	15.0	
0.25	2	0.4	15.4	
0.26	3	0.6	16.0	
0.27	5	1.0	17.0	
0.28	3	0.6	17.5	
0.29	5	1.0	18.5	

VALUE	COUNT	CELL	PERCENTS	CUM
0.3	3	0.6	19.0	
0.31	1	0.2	19.2	
0.32	2	0.4	19.6	
0.33	3	0.6	20.2	
0.34	4	0.8	21.0	
0.35	3	0.6	21.5	
0.37	1	0.2	21.7	
0.38	3	0.6	22.3	
0.39	1	0.2	22.5	
0.4	1	0.2	22.7	
0.41	2	0.4	23.0	
0.42	1	0.2	23.2	
0.43	2	0.4	23.6	
0.44	4	0.8	24.4	
0.45	3	0.6	25.0	
0.46	1	0.2	25.1	
0.47	1	0.2	25.3	
0.48	1	0.2	25.5	
0.49	1	0.2	25.7	
0.51	3	0.6	26.3	
0.52	3	0.6	26.9	

VALUE	COUNT	CELL	PERCENTS	CUM
0.55	1	0.2	27.0	
0.56	3	0.6	27.6	
0.57	1	0.2	27.8	
0.58	2	0.4	28.2	
0.59	1	0.2	28.4	
0.6	1	0.2	28.6	
0.63	1	0.2	28.8	
0.64	4	0.8	29.5	
0.65	3	0.6	30.1	
0.66	1	0.2	30.3	
0.67	1	0.2	30.5	
0.68	1	0.2	30.7	
0.69	1	0.2	30.9	
0.7	2	0.4	31.2	
0.71	3	0.6	31.8	
0.73	2	0.4	32.2	
0.74	1	0.2	32.4	
0.75	3	0.6	33.0	
0.78	2	0.4	33.3	
0.8	1	0.2	33.5	
0.83	2	0.4	33.9	

VALUE	COUNT	CELL	PERCENTS	CUM
0.84	1	0.2	34.1	
0.86	1	0.2	34.3	
0.87	1	0.2	34.5	
0.88	1	0.2	34.7	
0.91	2	0.4	35.0	
0.92	1	0.2	35.2	
0.93	1	0.2	35.4	
0.95	2	0.4	35.8	
0.97	2	0.4	36.2	
0.98	1	0.2	36.4	
1	1	0.2	36.6	
1.01	2	0.4	37.0	
1.02	1	0.2	37.1	
1.04	1	0.2	37.3	
1.06	1	0.2	37.5	
1.1	2	0.4	37.9	
1.11	1	0.2	38.1	
1.15	3	0.6	38.7	
1.18	1	0.2	38.9	
1.2	1	0.2	39.0	
1.22	2	0.4	39.4	

UCC
051412

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE AD

FREQUENCY TABLE (CONT.)

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
1.25	1	0.2 39.6
1.29	3	0.6 40.2
1.31	3	0.6 40.8
1.35	2	0.4 41.1
1.36	1	0.2 41.3
1.37	1	0.2 41.5
1.38	2	0.4 41.9
1.4	2	0.4 42.3
1.41	1	0.2 42.5
1.43	1	0.2 42.7
1.45	1	0.2 42.9
1.46	2	0.4 43.2
1.49	1	0.2 43.4
1.5	1	0.2 43.6
1.52	1	0.2 43.8
1.58	3	0.6 44.4
1.63	1	0.2 44.6
1.65	1	0.2 44.8
1.66	1	0.2 45.0
1.69	1	0.2 45.1
1.73	2	0.4 45.5
1.75	1	0.2 45.7
1.76	1	0.2 45.9
1.77	1	0.2 46.1
1.78	1	0.2 46.3
1.79	2	0.4 46.7
1.8	1	0.2 46.9
1.81	1	0.2 47.0
1.83	1	0.2 47.2
1.84	1	0.2 47.4
1.86	1	0.2 47.6
1.89	2	0.4 48.0
1.91	1	0.2 48.2
1.92	1	0.2 48.4
1.93	2	0.4 48.8
1.94	2	0.4 49.1
1.95	1	0.2 49.3
1.99	1	0.2 49.5
2.02	1	0.2 49.7
2.03	3	0.6 50.3
2.04	1	0.2 50.5
2.07	1	0.2 50.7
2.09	1	0.2 50.9
2.11	1	0.2 51.0
2.12	2	0.4 51.4
2.16	2	0.4 51.8
2.19	1	0.2 52.0
2.2	1	0.2 52.2
2.21	1	0.2 52.4
2.22	1	0.2 52.6

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
2.27	1	0.2 52.8
2.28	1	0.2 53.0
2.32	1	0.2 53.1
2.33	1	0.2 53.3
2.36	1	0.2 53.5
2.37	2	0.4 53.9
2.4	1	0.2 54.1
2.41	1	0.2 54.3
2.43	1	0.2 54.5
2.45	2	0.4 54.9
2.51	1	0.2 55.0
2.52	1	0.2 55.2
2.54	1	0.2 55.4
2.62	1	0.2 55.6
2.68	1	0.2 55.8
2.69	1	0.2 56.0
2.7	2	0.4 56.4
2.71	1	0.2 56.6
2.74	1	0.2 56.8
2.8	1	0.2 57.0
2.81	1	0.2 57.1
2.85	1	0.2 57.3
2.86	1	0.2 57.5
2.87	1	0.2 57.7
2.89	1	0.2 57.9
2.93	1	0.2 58.1
2.96	1	0.2 58.3
2.99	1	0.2 58.5
3	1	0.2 58.7
3.02	1	0.2 58.9
3.09	1	0.2 59.0
3.12	1	0.2 59.2
3.13	1	0.2 59.4
3.16	1	0.2 59.6
3.19	1	0.2 59.8
3.23	1	0.2 60.0
3.25	1	0.2 60.2
3.26	1	0.2 60.4
3.27	1	0.2 60.6
3.28	1	0.2 60.8
3.31	1	0.2 61.0
3.34	1	0.2 61.1
3.36	1	0.2 61.3
3.48	1	0.2 61.5
3.49	1	0.2 61.7
3.51	1	0.2 61.9
3.52	3	0.6 62.5
3.57	2	0.4 62.9
3.62	1	0.2 63.0
3.69	1	0.2 63.2

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
3.7	1	0.2 63.4
3.73	1	0.2 63.6
3.75	1	0.2 63.8
3.89	2	0.4 64.2
3.93	1	0.2 64.4
3.95	1	0.2 64.6
3.97	1	0.2 64.8
4.06	2	0.4 65.1
4.07	1	0.2 65.3
4.09	1	0.2 65.5
4.11	1	0.2 65.7
4.19	1	0.2 65.9
4.2	1	0.2 66.1
4.21	1	0.2 66.3
4.24	1	0.2 66.5
4.3	1	0.2 66.7
4.33	1	0.2 66.9
4.36	1	0.2 67.0
4.37	1	0.2 67.2
4.48	2	0.4 67.6
4.49	2	0.4 68.0
4.53	1	0.2 68.2
4.6	2	0.4 68.6
4.8	1	0.2 68.8
4.9	1	0.2 69.0
4.97	2	0.4 69.3
4.99	1	0.2 69.5
5.02	1	0.2 69.7
5.17	1	0.2 69.9
5.33	1	0.2 70.1
5.44	1	0.2 70.3
5.51	1	0.2 70.5
5.57	1	0.2 70.7
5.58	1	0.2 70.9
5.62	1	0.2 71.0
5.63	1	0.2 71.2
5.68	1	0.2 71.4
5.74	1	0.2 71.6
5.79	1	0.2 71.8
5.85	1	0.2 72.0
5.88	1	0.2 72.2
5.97	2	0.4 72.6
6.12	1	0.2 72.8
6.23	1	0.2 73.0
6.33	1	0.2 73.1
6.42	1	0.2 73.3
6.44	2	0.4 73.7
6.49	1	0.2 73.9
6.64	1	0.2 74.1
6.75	1	0.2 74.3

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
6.76	1	0.2 74.5
6.77	1	0.2 74.7
6.82	1	0.2 74.9
6.85	1	0.2 75.0
6.89	1	0.2 75.2
6.9	1	0.2 75.4
6.91	1	0.2 75.6
7.01	1	0.2 75.8
7.15	2	0.4 76.2
7.17	1	0.2 76.4
7.22	1	0.2 76.6
7.27	2	0.4 77.0
7.31	1	0.2 77.1
7.45	1	0.2 77.3
7.48	1	0.2 77.5
7.59	1	0.2 77.7
7.61	1	0.2 77.9
7.66	1	0.2 78.1
7.68	1	0.2 78.3
7.87	1	0.2 78.5
7.88	1	0.2 78.7
7.93	1	0.2 78.9
7.96	1	0.2 79.0
8.01	1	0.2 79.2
8.09	1	0.2 79.4
8.36	1	0.2 79.6
8.38	1	0.2 79.8
8.4	1	0.2 80.0
8.43	1	0.2 80.2
8.48	1	0.2 80.4
8.5	1	0.2 80.6
8.57	1	0.2 80.8
8.58	1	0.2 81.0
8.6	1	0.2 81.1
8.73	1	0.2 81.3
8.79	1	0.2 81.5
8.8	1	0.2 81.7
9.02	1	0.2 81.9
9.08	1	0.2 82.1
9.13	1	0.2 82.3
9.42	1	0.2 82.5
9.47	1	0.2 82.7
9.5	1	0.2 82.9
9.59	2	0.4 83.2
9.73	1	0.2 83.4
9.91	1	0.2 83.6
10.02	1	0.2 83.8
10.07	1	0.2 84.0
10.21	1	0.2 84.2
10.28	1	0.2 84.4

UCC
051413

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

13:45 MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1980 + 3

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE AD

FREQUENCY TABLE (CONT.)

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
10.76	1	0.2	84.6
11.02	1	0.2	84.8
11.6	2	0.4	85.1
11.67	1	0.2	85.3
11.68	1	0.2	85.5
11.86	1	0.2	85.7
12.1	1	0.2	85.9
12.47	1	0.2	86.1
12.65	1	0.2	86.3
12.7	1	0.2	86.5
13.28	1	0.2	86.7
13.47	1	0.2	86.9
14.09	1	0.2	87.0
14.13	1	0.2	87.2
14.35	1	0.2	87.4
14.4	1	0.2	87.6
14.49	1	0.2	87.8
15.71	1	0.2	88.0
16.01	1	0.2	88.2
16.28	1	0.2	88.4
16.61	1	0.2	88.6

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
16.72	1	0.2	88.8
17.14	1	0.2	89.0
17.15	1	0.2	89.1
17.52	1	0.2	89.3
17.58	1	0.2	89.5
17.97	1	0.2	89.7
18	1	0.2	89.9
18.06	1	0.2	90.1
18.14	1	0.2	90.3
18.4	1	0.2	90.5
18.58	1	0.2	90.7
18.66	1	0.2	90.9
18.8	1	0.2	91.0
19.3	1	0.2	91.2
19.37	1	0.2	91.4
20.54	1	0.2	91.6
20.76	1	0.2	91.8
22.4	1	0.2	92.0
23.56	1	0.2	92.2
23.7	1	0.2	92.4
24.71	1	0.2	92.6

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
25.41	1	0.2	92.8
26.06	1	0.2	93.0
26.95	1	0.2	93.1
27.33	1	0.2	93.3
30.33	1	0.2	93.5
30.87	1	0.2	93.7
31.61	1	0.2	93.9
31.71	1	0.2	94.1
32.52	1	0.2	94.3
34.6	1	0.2	94.5
37.36	1	0.2	94.7
37.86	1	0.2	94.9
39.38	1	0.2	95.0
40.56	1	0.2	95.2
41.84	1	0.2	95.4
43.73	1	0.2	95.6
44.42	1	0.2	95.8
49.26	1	0.2	96.0
52.84	1	0.2	96.2
54.93	1	0.2	96.4
58.61	1	0.2	96.6

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
60.82	1	0.2	96.8
73.9	1	0.2	97.0
101.06	1	0.2	97.1
114.73	1	0.2	97.3
116.74	1	0.2	97.5
118.33	1	0.2	97.7
134.67	1	0.2	97.9
147.27	1	0.2	98.1
167.13	1	0.2	98.3
168.35	1	0.2	98.5
173.59	1	0.2	98.7
178.05	1	0.2	98.9
178.76	1	0.2	99.0
181.66	1	0.2	99.2
208.45	1	0.2	99.4
308.2	1	0.2	99.6
596.67	1	0.2	99.8
611.95	1	0.2	100.0

UCC
051414

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE LNAD

MOMENTS

N	524	SUM WGTs	524
MEAN	0.653211	SUM	342.283
STD DEV	1.8424	VARIANCE	3.39443
SKEWNESS	0.220457	KURTOSIS	-0.181395
SS	1998.87	CSS	1775.29
CV	282.052	STD MEAN	0.0804855
T:MEAN=0	8.11589	PROB>(T)	0.0001
D:NORMAL	1.07456	PROB>D	0.198646

QUANTILES

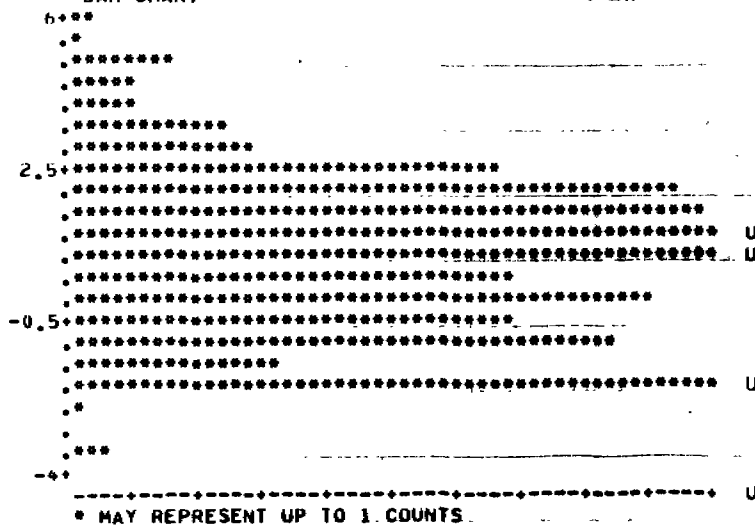
100% MAX	6.41665	99%	5.18509
75% Q3	1.92425	95%	3.66538
50% MED	0.708036	90%	2.89237
25% Q1	-0.776529	10%	-2.04022
0% MIN	-3.50656	5%	-2.30258
		1%	-2.30258
RANGE	9.92321		
Q3-Q1	2.70078		
MODE	-2.30258		

EXTREMES

LOWEST	HIGHEST
-3.50656	5.20214
-3.50656	5.3397
-3.50656	5.90863
-2.52573	6.39136
-2.30258	6.41665

MISSING VALUE .
COUNT 1
% COUNT/NOMS 0.19

BAR CHART



BOXPLOT

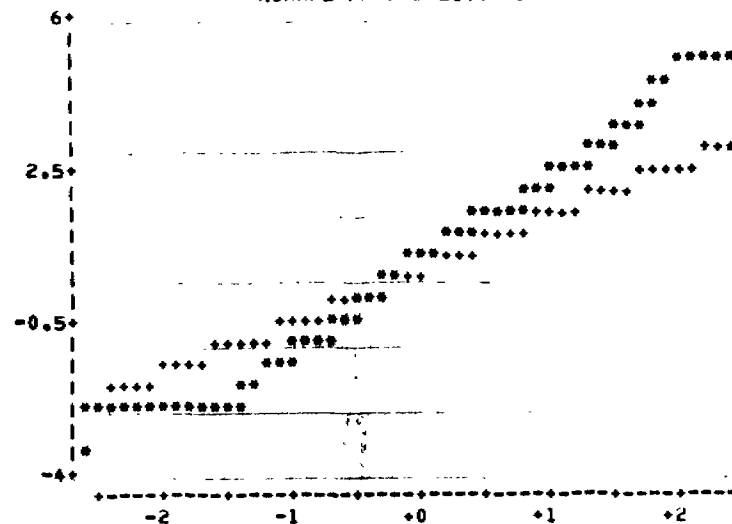


UCC
051415

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE LNAD

NORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT



FREQUENCY TABLE

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	
		CELL	CUM
-3.50656	3	0.6	0.6
-2.52573	1	0.2	0.8
-2.30258	42	8.0	8.8
-2.20727	2	0.4	9.2
-2.12026	2	0.4	9.5
-2.04022	5	1.0	10.5
-1.96611	3	0.6	11.1
-1.89712	3	0.6	11.6
-1.77196	1	0.2	11.8
-1.71148	2	0.4	12.2
-1.66073	1	0.2	12.4
-1.60944	3	0.6	13.0
-1.51413	2	0.4	13.4
-1.46968	4	0.8	14.1
-1.42712	4	0.8	14.9
-1.38629	2	0.4	15.3
-1.34707	3	0.6	15.8
-1.30933	5	1.0	16.8
-1.27297	3	0.6	17.4
-1.23787	5	1.0	18.3
-1.20397	3	0.6	18.9
-1.17110	1	0.2	19.1
-1.13943	2	0.4	19.5
-1.10866	3	0.6	20.0

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	
		CELL	CUM
-1.07881	4	0.8	20.8
-1.04982	3	0.6	21.4
-.994252	1	0.2	21.6
-.967584	3	0.6	22.1
-.941608	1	0.2	22.3
-.916291	1	0.2	22.5
-.891598	2	0.4	22.9
-.867501	1	0.2	23.1
-.84397	2	0.4	23.5
-.820981	4	0.8	24.2
-.798508	3	0.6	24.8
-.776529	1	0.2	25.0
-.755023	1	0.2	25.2
-.733969	1	0.2	25.4
-.71335	1	0.2	25.6
-.673345	3	0.6	26.1
-.653926	3	0.6	26.7
-.597837	1	0.2	26.9
-.579818	3	0.6	27.5
-.562114	1	0.2	27.7
-.544727	2	0.4	28.1
-.527633	1	0.2	28.2
-.510826	1	0.2	28.4
-.462035	1	0.2	28.6

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	
		CELL	CUM
-.446287	4	0.8	29.4
-.430783	3	0.6	30.0
-.415515	1	0.2	30.2
-.400478	1	0.2	30.3
-.385662	1	0.2	30.5
-.371064	1	0.2	30.7
-.356675	2	0.4	31.1
-.342249	3	0.6	31.7
-.314711	2	0.4	32.1
-.301105	1	0.2	32.3
-.287682	3	0.6	32.8
-.248461	2	0.4	33.2
-.223144	1	0.2	33.4
-.18633	2	0.4	33.8
-.174353	1	0.2	34.0
-.150823	1	0.2	34.2
-.139262	1	0.2	34.4
-.127833	1	0.2	34.5
-.094311	2	0.4	34.9
-.083382	1	0.2	35.1
-.072571	1	0.2	35.3
-.051293	2	0.4	35.7
-.030459	2	0.4	36.1
-.020203	1	0.2	36.3

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	
		CELL	CUM
0	1	0.2	36.5
.0099503	2	0.4	36.8
.0198026	1	0.2	37.0
.0392207	1	0.2	37.2
.0586689	1	0.2	37.4
.0953102	2	0.4	37.8
.10436	1	0.2	38.0
.139762	3	0.6	38.5
.165514	1	0.2	38.7
.182322	1	0.2	38.9
.198851	2	0.4	39.3
.223144	1	0.2	39.5
.254642	3	0.6	40.1
.270027	3	0.6	40.6
.300105	2	0.4	41.0
.307485	1	0.2	41.2
.314811	1	0.2	41.4
.322083	2	0.4	41.8
.336472	2	0.4	42.2
.343359	1	0.2	42.4
.357674	1	0.2	42.6
.371564	1	0.2	42.7
.378436	2	0.4	43.1
.398176	1	0.2	43.3

UCC
051418

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE LNAD

FREQUENCY TABLE (CONT.)

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM	VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM	VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM	VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
0.405465	1	0.2 43.5	0.963174	1	0.2 55.5	1.43746	1	0.2 66.2	2.00821	1	0.2 77.3
0.41871	1	0.2 43.7	0.985817	1	0.2 55.7	1.44456	1	0.2 66.4	2.01223	1	0.2 77.5
0.457425	3	0.4 44.3	0.989541	1	0.2 55.9	1.45061	1	0.2 66.6	2.02683	1	0.2 77.7
0.48858	1	0.2 44.5	0.993252	2	0.4 56.3	1.46557	1	0.2 66.8	2.02946	1	0.2 77.9
0.500775	1	0.2 44.7	0.996949	1	0.2 56.5	1.47247	1	0.2 67.0	2.03601	1	0.2 78.1
0.506818	1	0.2 44.8	1.00796	1	0.2 56.7	1.47476	1	0.2 67.2	2.03862	1	0.2 78.2
0.524728	1	0.2 45.0	1.02962	1	0.2 56.9	1.49962	2	0.4 67.6	2.06306	1	0.2 78.4
0.548121	2	0.4 45.4	1.03318	1	0.2 57.1	1.50185	2	0.4 67.9	2.06433	1	0.2 78.6
0.559616	1	0.2 45.6	1.04732	1	0.2 57.3	1.51072	1	0.2 68.1	2.07065	1	0.2 78.8
0.565314	1	0.2 45.8	1.05082	1	0.2 57.4	1.52606	2	0.4 68.5	2.07443	1	0.2 79.0
0.57098	1	0.2 46.0	1.05431	1	0.2 57.6	1.56862	1	0.2 68.7	2.08069	1	0.2 79.2
0.576613	1	0.2 46.2	1.06126	1	0.2 57.8	1.58923	1	0.2 68.9	2.09063	1	0.2 79.4
0.582216	2	0.4 46.6	1.075	1	0.2 58.0	1.60342	2	0.4 69.3	2.12346	1	0.2 79.6
0.587787	1	0.2 46.8	1.08519	1	0.2 58.2	1.60744	1	0.2 69.5	2.12585	1	0.2 79.8
0.593327	1	0.2 46.9	1.09527	1	0.2 58.4	1.61343	1	0.2 69.7	2.12823	1	0.2 80.0
0.604316	1	0.2 47.1	1.09861	1	0.2 58.6	1.64287	1	0.2 69.8	2.1318	1	0.2 80.2
0.609766	1	0.2 47.3	1.10526	1	0.2 58.8	1.67335	1	0.2 70.0	2.13771	1	0.2 80.3
0.620576	1	0.2 47.5	1.12817	1	0.2 59.0	1.69378	1	0.2 70.2	2.14007	1	0.2 80.5
0.636577	2	0.4 47.9	1.13783	1	0.2 59.2	1.70656	1	0.2 70.4	2.14827	1	0.2 80.7
0.647103	1	0.2 48.1	1.14103	1	0.2 59.4	1.71739	1	0.2 70.6	2.14943	1	0.2 80.9
0.652325	1	0.2 48.3	1.15057	1	0.2 59.5	1.71919	1	0.2 70.8	2.15176	1	0.2 81.1
0.65752	2	0.4 48.7	1.16002	1	0.2 59.7	1.72633	1	0.2 71.0	2.16677	1	0.2 81.3
0.662688	2	0.4 49.0	1.17248	1	0.2 59.9	1.72811	1	0.2 71.2	2.17361	1	0.2 81.5
0.667829	1	0.2 49.2	1.17865	1	0.2 60.1	1.73495	1	0.2 71.4	2.18005	1	0.2 81.7
0.688135	1	0.2 49.4	1.18173	1	0.2 60.3	1.74244	1	0.2 71.6	2.19944	1	0.2 81.9
0.703097	1	0.2 49.6	1.18479	1	0.2 60.5	1.75613	1	0.2 71.8	2.20607	1	0.2 82.1
0.708036	3	0.6 50.2	1.18784	1	0.2 60.7	1.76644	1	0.2 71.9	2.21157	1	0.2 82.3
0.71295	1	0.2 50.4	1.19695	1	0.2 60.9	1.77156	1	0.2 72.1	2.24284	1	0.2 82.4
0.727549	1	0.2 50.6	1.20597	1	0.2 61.1	1.78675	2	0.4 72.5	2.24813	1	0.2 82.6
0.737164	1	0.2 50.8	1.21194	1	0.2 61.3	1.81156	1	0.2 72.7	2.25129	1	0.2 82.8
0.746688	1	0.2 51.0	1.24703	1	0.2 61.5	1.82938	1	0.2 72.9	2.26072	2	0.4 83.2
0.751416	2	0.4 51.3	1.2499	1	0.2 61.6	1.8453	1	0.2 73.1	2.27521	1	0.2 83.4
0.770108	2	0.4 51.7	1.25562	1	0.2 61.8	1.85942	1	0.2 73.3	2.29354	1	0.2 83.6
0.783902	1	0.2 51.9	1.25856	3	0.6 62.4	1.86453	2	0.4 73.7	2.30458	1	0.2 83.8
0.788457	1	0.2 52.1	1.27256	2	0.4 62.8	1.87026	1	0.2 73.9	2.30956	1	0.2 84.0
0.792992	1	0.2 52.3	1.28647	1	0.2 63.0	1.89311	1	0.2 74.0	2.32337	1	0.2 84.2
0.797507	1	0.2 52.5	1.30563	1	0.2 63.2	1.90954	1	0.2 74.2	2.3302	1	0.2 84.4
0.81978	1	0.2 52.7	1.30833	1	0.2 63.4	1.91102	1	0.2 74.4	2.37584	1	0.2 84.5
0.824175	1	0.2 52.9	1.31641	1	0.2 63.5	1.9125	1	0.2 74.6	2.39971	1	0.2 84.7
0.841567	1	0.2 53.1	1.32176	1	0.2 63.7	1.91986	1	0.2 74.8	2.451	2	0.4 85.1
0.845868	1	0.2 53.2	1.35841	2	0.4 64.1	1.92425	1	0.2 75.0	2.45702	1	0.2 85.3
0.858662	1	0.2 53.4	1.36864	1	0.2 64.3	1.93007	1	0.2 75.2	2.45788	1	0.2 85.5
0.86289	2	0.4 53.8	1.37372	1	0.2 64.5	1.93152	1	0.2 75.4	2.47317	1	0.2 85.7
0.875469	1	0.2 54.0	1.37877	1	0.2 64.7	1.93297	1	0.2 75.6	2.49321	1	0.2 85.9
0.879627	1	0.2 54.2	1.40118	2	0.4 65.1	1.94734	1	0.2 75.8	2.52332	1	0.2 86.1
0.887891	1	0.2 54.4	1.40364	1	0.2 65.3	1.96711	2	0.4 76.1	2.53766	1	0.2 86.3
0.896088	2	0.4 54.8	1.40854	1	0.2 65.5	1.9699	1	0.2 76.3	2.5416	1	0.2 86.5
0.920283	1	0.2 55.0	1.41342	1	0.2 65.6	1.97685	1	0.2 76.5	2.58626	1	0.2 86.6
0.924259	1	0.2 55.2	1.4327	1	0.2 65.8	1.98376	2	0.4 76.9	2.60046	1	0.2 86.8
0.932144	1	0.2 55.3	1.43508	1	0.2 66.0	1.98924	1	0.2 77.1	2.64546	1	0.2 87.0

UC
051417

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

13:45 MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1987

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE LMA0

FREQUENCY TABLE (CONT.)

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
2.6683	1	0.2	87.2
2.66375	1	0.2	87.4
2.66723	1	0.2	87.6
2.67346	1	0.2	87.8
2.7543	1	0.2	88.0
2.77321	1	0.2	88.2
2.78994	1	0.2	88.4
2.81	1	0.2	88.5
2.81661	1	0.2	88.7
2.84141	1	0.2	88.9
2.842	1	0.2	89.1
2.86334	1	0.2	89.3
2.86676	1	0.2	89.5
2.8887	1	0.2	89.7
2.89037	1	0.2	89.9
2.8937	1	0.2	90.1
2.89812	1	0.2	90.3

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
2.91235	1	0.2	90.5
2.92208	1	0.2	90.6
2.92638	1	0.2	90.8
2.93386	1	0.2	91.0
2.9601	1	0.2	91.2
2.96373	1	0.2	91.4
3.02237	1	0.2	91.6
3.03303	1	0.2	91.8
3.10906	1	0.2	92.0
3.15955	1	0.2	92.2
3.16547	1	0.2	92.4
3.20721	1	0.2	92.6
3.23514	1	0.2	92.7
3.2604	1	0.2	92.9
3.29398	1	0.2	93.1
3.30798	1	0.2	93.3
3.41214	1	0.2	93.5

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
3.42978	1	0.2	93.7
3.45347	1	0.2	93.9
3.45663	1	0.2	94.1
3.48185	1	0.2	94.3
3.54385	1	0.2	94.5
3.6206	1	0.2	94.7
3.63389	1	0.2	94.8
3.67326	1	0.2	95.0
3.70278	1	0.2	95.2
3.73385	1	0.2	95.4
3.77803	1	0.2	95.6
3.79369	1	0.2	95.8
3.84711	1	0.2	96.0
3.96727	1	0.2	96.2
4.00606	1	0.2	96.4
4.0709	1	0.2	96.6
4.10792	1	0.2	96.8

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL	CUM
4.30271	1	0.2	96.9
4.61571	1	0.2	97.1
4.74258	1	0.2	97.3
4.75995	1	0.2	97.5
4.77348	1	0.2	97.7
4.90283	1	0.2	97.9
4.99227	1	0.2	98.1
5.11077	1	0.2	98.3
5.12004	1	0.2	98.5
5.1507	1	0.2	98.7
5.18206	1	0.2	98.9
5.18004	1	0.2	99.0
5.20214	1	0.2	99.2
5.3397	1	0.2	99.4
5.90863	1	0.2	99.6
6.39130	1	0.2	99.8
6.41065	1	0.2	100.0

UCC
051418

DEC 16, 1980

TO: JIM HANSEN
R+D, BLDG 770
TECH CENTER, S. CHAS

RE. STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF VINYL CHLORIDE DATA FOR SOLVENT
VINYL RESINS STRIPPING - ADDITIONAL SIX MONTHS ANALYSES.

JIM:

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR APPEAL TO EPA FOR RELIEF
FROM THE ANALYTICAL RESTRICTIONS IN THE NESHAPS REGULATION,
IT COULD POSSIBLY BE A WAY TO GET THEM MOVING (BEFORE THE
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION) IF WE ADDED IN THE ATTACHED
DATA BY YOUR LOG-NORMAL APPROACH.

I WILL BE ON VACATION UNTIL AFTER NEW YEAR'S
SO YOU MAY SCHEDULE IT AT YOUR CONVENIENCE, UNLESS,
OF COURSE, YOU MAY BE JAMMED UP AT YEAR'S END.
THANKS FOR ANY HELP YOU CAN GIVE ME
AGAIN - ANOTHER SET OF PRINT-OUTS COVERING THE WHOLE
18 MONTHS (12 MOS YOU PREVIOUSLY DID + THESE 6 HERE)
WOULD BE GREAT.

ENJOY THE HOLIDAYS -

Thank you
Jack Erdmann

UCC
051419



UNION
CARBIDE

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

P. O. BOX 471, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS 77590

TO: J. F. Erdmann
Texas City Plant

Date: December 10, 1980

cc: S. A. Dickerson
J. B. Leverton
D. G. Reese
G. F. Tacquard
G. E. Vaughan

Subject: Semi-Annual EPA Report

Attached are the summary values of residual vinyl chloride in UCAR Solution Vinyls stripped varnish. The data includes the period from March 1 through August 31, 1980.

This should satisfy your requirements for the Semi-Annual EPA Report.

Sincerely,



P. D. Smith

PDS/st
Attachments

UCC
051420

MARCH, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	14.49
2	4.60
3	2.62
4	1.01
5	.39
6	.10
7	3.19
8	1.15
9	.65
10	.29
11	<.1
12	<.1
13	.25
14	.49
15	.26
16	.70
17	.03
18	.24
19	.24
20	3.89
21	10.02
22	3.97
23	.63
24	1.79
25	<.1
26	7.27
27	.38
28	1.22
29	1.40
30	.56
31	2.70

UCC
051421

APRIL, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	.44
2	.95
3	<.1
4	.30
5	1.94
6	.13
7	.44
8	4.21
9	Down
10	"
11	"
12	"
13	"
14	"
15	"
16	.70
17	.15
18	.11
19	.10
20	.24
21	.33
22	16.01
23	2.09
24	14.09
25	.95
26	.20
27	.13
28	.97
29	1.10
30	8.40

UCC
051422

MAY, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	19.37
2	.80
3	.98
4	.60
5	.14
6	3.52
7	<.1
8	1.36
9	.23
10	18.00
11	1.31
12	1.94
13	.29
14	.34
15	.27
16	.75
17	16.61
18	11.86
19	14.13
20	116.74
21	18.40
22	101.06
23	7.96
24	7.48
25	16.28
26	7.27
27	8.43
28	9.08
29	6.23
30	12.10
31	3.93

UCC
051423

JUNE, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	<.1
2	Down
3	Down
4	Down
5	Down
6	Down
7	Down
8	Down
9	<.1
10	<.1
11	4.06
12	7.22
13	.30
14	1.80
15	.42
16	1.35
17	1.31
18	.66
19	1.25
20	.68
21	.75
22	.74
23	.83
24	1.73
25	5.85
26	12.65
27	4.24
28	4.48
29	1.65
30	7.68

UCC
051424

JULY, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	26.95
2	10.07
3	3.69
4	7.01
5	.64
6	3.73
7	.75
8	.52
9	.44
10	.78
11	1.78
12	1.45
13	1.58
14	4.11
15	1.83
16	3.70
17	3.95
18	1.02
19	7.88
20	1.58
21	.24
22	3.27
23	1.84
24	2.22
25	.29
26	3.62
27	3.16
28	39.38
29	2.37
30	8.60
31	2.81

UCC
051425

AUGUST, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	.73
2	.73
3	5.63
4	8.36
5	1.89
6	2.45
7	3.09
8	Down
9	Down
10	Down
11	Down
12	Down
13	Down
14	Down
15	Down
16	Down
17	Down
18	5.62
19	4.97
20	4.97
21	<.1
22	2.69
23	1.01
24	.51
25	2.12
26	2.03
27	7.59
28	44.42
29	8.09
30	4.53
31	.34

UCC
051426



UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS
P. O. BOX 471, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS 77590

December 15, 1980

Mr. Bill Stewart
Executive Director
Texas Air Control Board
6330 Highway 290 East
Austin, TX 78723

Subject: Semiannual Report for NESHAPS Regulation on Vinyl Chloride Monomer,
For Solvent Vinyl Resins Process, Texas City Plant (41 CFR 46559,
October 21, 1976) Reporting Period: March thru August, 1980

Dear Mr. Stewart:

The attached Semiannual Report for March thru August 1980 is submitted in accordance with Section 61.70 of the Vinyl Chloride Regulation noted above.

I apologize for the delay in preparation and submittal of this report. Our Production Records group must necessarily be involved in the determination of the daily weighted average values of VCM content in the stripped varnish (A_{ti}) in order to incorporate the final official daily production quantities of the various resins for the unit. There was an abnormally high turnover in the Production Records personnel at mid-year because of retirements, which required a realignment of responsibilities and training of new people. This caused a significant slowdown in their schedules and output, which has only recently begun to recover.

If there are any questions about this report, please refer them to my attention.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Erdmann, P.E.
Environmental Protection
Coordinator
(713) 948-5126

JFE:ir
Attachments

UCC
051427

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION,
SOLVENTS AND INTERMEDIATES DIVISION
SEMIANNUAL REPORT FOR NESHAPS REGULATION
FOR VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER
SOLVENT VINYL RESINS PROCESS, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS
DECEMBER 15, 1980

I. EXCESS EMISSIONS [§61.70 (c)(1)]

Under this section, parts A, B, and C do not apply as indicated in our March 15, 1979 semiannual report for the reasons listed therein.

The solvent and monomer recovery system operations are the same as described in this previous report and will not be repeated here.

There were no emergency discharges during this reporting period.

II. CONTINUOUS STRIPPING [§61.70 (c)(2)]

The description of our monomer stripping system has been previously submitted in the semiannual report dated March 15, 1979.

The attached reports for the months of March through August, 1980 continue to support our previously stated position that our monomer stripping operations are far more efficient than the suspension process for which the analytical procedures in the Regulation were written. We have obtained the approval of your staff for a proposed once-per-week random sampling/analytical schedule in order to reduce our analytical efforts to a more cost-productive basis. This request is now in the process of evaluation by EPA/Dallas, thru their various echelons, including Washington headquarters and the Research Triangle Park sections.

The data for this period indicates the highest level recorded was 116 ppm on May 20th, which is well within the 400 ppm upper limit. If necessary to help EPA/Dallas approve our previous request for the weekly analytical schedule, this data may be included with the previous 12 months for a total 18-month statistical analysis using the log-normal correlation.

UCC
051428

MARCH, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	14.49
2	4.60
3	2.62
4	1.01
5	.39
6	.10
7	3.19
8	1.15
9	.65
10	.29
11	<.1
12	<.1
13	.25
14	.49
15	.26
16	.70
17	.03
18	.24
19	.24
20	3.89
21	10.02
22	3.97
23	.63
24	1.79
25	<.1
26	7.27
27	.38
28	1.22
29	1.40
30	.56
31	2.70

UCC
051429

APRIL, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	.44
2	.95
3	<.1
4	.30
5	-1.94
6	.13
7	.44
8	4.21
9	Down
10	"
11	"
12	"
13	"
14	"
15	"
16	.70
17	.15
18	.11
19	.10
20	.24
21	.33
22	16.01
23	2.09
24	14.09
25	.95
26	.20
27	.13
28	.97
29	1.10
30	8.40

UCC
051430

MAY, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	19.37
2	.80
3	.98
4	.60
5	.14
6	3.52
7	<.1
8	1.36
9	.23
10	18.00
11	1.31
12	1.94
13	.29
14	.34
15	.27
16	.75
17	16.61
18	11.86
19	14.13
20	116.74
21	18.40
22	101.06
23	7.96
24	7.48
25	16.28
26	7.27
27	8.43
28	9.08
29	6.23
30	12.10
31	3.93

UCC
051431

JUNE, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	<.1
2	Down
3	Down
4	Down
5	Down
6	Down
7	Down
8	Down
9	<.1
10	<.1
11	4.06
12	7.22
13	.30
14	1.80
15	.42
16	1.35
17	1.31
18	.66
19	1.25
20	.68
21	.75
22	.74
23	.83
24	1.73
25	5.85
26	12.65
27	4.24
28	4.48
29	1.65
30	7.68

UCC
051432

JULY, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	26.95
2	10.07
3	3.69
4	7.01
5	.64
6	3.73
7	.75
8	.52
9	.44
10	.78
11	1.78
12	1.45
13	1.58
14	4.11
15	1.83
16	3.70
17	3.95
18	1.02
19	7.88
20	1.58
21	.24
22	3.27
23	1.84
24	2.22
25	.29
26	3.62
27	3.16
28	39.38
29	2.37
30	8.60
31	2.81

UCC
051433

AUGUST, 1980

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ati</u>
1	.73
2	.73
3	5.63
4	8.36
5	1.89
6	2.45
7	3.09
8	Down
9	Down
10	Down
11	Down
12	Down
13	Down
14	Down
15	Down
16	Down
17	Down
18	5.62
19	4.97
20	4.97
21	<.1
22	2.69
23	1.01
24	.51
25	2.12
26	2.03
27	7.59
28	44.42
29	8.09
30	4.53
31	.34

UCC
051434

↓ Attachments consisted of -

1) LTR to HOWARD HOUSTON ^{@TRCB} - 1/21/80 request for
Change in Samp + ANAL. Program - from JE
(complete w/ all 3 attachments)

2) → LTR TO H. HOUSTON ^{@TRCB} - 4/21/80 -
add'l a-c of data + statistical correlation

3) LTR to JE from JIM DRAPER, TRCB/MSU -
Questioning the above results - STATISTICAL CORRELATION

4) LTR to JOHN KEY ^{TRCB} from JE - 8/6/80 w/ log-normal
correlation by TIM HANCOCK

5) LTR to Martin Brittain from John Key indicating approval
+ forwarding to EPA for their review + approval.

DAY OF THE YEAR

~~307 - SAT. NOV. 3 - 88 608 - SUN. NOV. 4 - 89~~

DAYS REMAINING

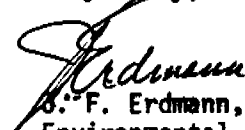
UCC
051435

Mr. Jim Bodamer
November 6, 1980
Page 2

Mr. Martin Brittain of EPA/Dallas has indicated he has forwarded the latter information which the TACB has approved to appropriate sections in both the RTP and Washington offices for their review and approval before they make a decision from the Dallas location.

We would appreciate any support you can provide for this request and similar ones for which the original NESHAPS regulation was not particularly written. We will be pleased to provide any additional information and/or conduct an inspection of these facilities with you to resolve any pertinent questions that may arise. Thank you for your interest in this problem.

Very truly,


G. F. Erdmann, P.E.
Environmental Protection
Coordinator (713) 948-5126

JFE:ir

Attachments

cc: (cover letter only)

Mr. Martin Brittain, EPA/Dallas
Mr. John W. Key, TACB/Austin
Mr. Sabino Gomez, TACB/Bellaire

bcc: (cover letter only)

R. M. Arnold
J. H. Barrett
W. T. Gray, Jr.
J. B. Leverton/J. S. Knight
R. R. Rankin - CLC
D. R. Reem
Dr. D. G. Reese/P. D. Smith
G. F. Tacquard/S. A. Dickerson
L. B. Feldcamp - Baker & Botts

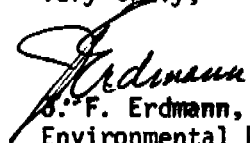
UCC
051437

Mr. Jim Bodamer
November 6, 1980
Page 2

Mr. Martin Brittain of EPA/Dallas has indicated he has forwarded the latter information which the TACB has approved to appropriate sections in both the RTP and Washington offices for their review and approval before they make a decision from the Dallas location.

We would appreciate any support you can provide for this request and similar ones for which the original NESHAPS regulation was not particularly written. We will be pleased to provide any additional information and/or conduct an inspection of these facilities with you to resolve any pertinent questions that may arise. Thank you for your interest in this problem.

Very truly,


J. F. Erdmann, P.E.
Environmental Protection
Coordinator (713) 948-5126

JFE:ir

Attachments

cc: (cover letter only)

Mr. Martin Brittain, EPA/Dallas
Mr. John W. Key, TACB/Austin
Mr. Sabino Gomez, TACB/Bellaire

bcc: (cover letter only)

R. M. Arnold
J. H. Barrett
W. T. Gray, Jr.
J. B. Levertton/J. S. Knight
R. R. Rankin - CLC
D. R. Reem

Dr. D. G. Reese/P. D. Smith
G. F. Tacquard/S. A. Dickerson
L. B. Feldcamp - Baker & Botts

UCC
051437

P. O. BOX 471, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS 77590

To: Messrs. R. M. Arnold
J. H. Barrett
W. T. Gray, Jr.
J. B. Leverton/J. S. Knight
R. R. Rankin - CLC
D. R. Reem
Dr. D. G. Reese/P. D. Smith
G. F. Tacquard/S. A. Dickerson

October 21, 1980

Copy to: J. L. Hansen - 511

Subject: Request for Change in Sampling and Analytical Program Under Part 61,
NESHAPS Regulation for Vinyl Chloride Monomer Control (TACB Account
No. GB-0076-J)

Gentlemen:

Attached is the response we have been awaiting from TACB as the first step in getting this test program operating in a cost effective manner. As you can see from this letter, the supplemental information we submitted in August based on Jim Hansen's application of the log-normal distribution was a major factor in obtaining this approval. For Jim's help in coming up with this approach, I am highly appreciative.

I plan to contact Mr. Brittain at the Dallas EPA office in a few days to see what new problems may appear in this scenario. If any suggestions or comments are cluttering up your thoughts, please send them to me.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN BRITTAIN
EPA/DALLAS

(214) 767-2755

11/4/80 - checked with him - their approval at (Regional HQ) must be secured
EPA/Dallas

JFE:ir
Attachmentsent out
OCT 31, 80

by the concurrence of Planning & Standards Section @
RTP (DON GOODWIN'S SECT) and to
a STATIONARY SOURCE ENFORCEMENT GP in WASH. D.C.

→ give em a week or two more

12/16/80 - checked w/ Brittain - no word from his EPA group - he'll check into it
+ we'll discuss further after JAN 1ST - I offered an add'l 6 mos of
data for him if needed - perhaps should send it to Hansen to run
while I'm a VAC - This was worked up by Hansen & sent it to Brittain
on JAN 9, 1981

UCC
051438

TEXAS AIR CONTROL BOARD

6330 HWY. 290 EAST
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78723
512/451-5711

JOHN L. BLAIR
Chairman
CHARLES R. JAYNES
Vice Chairman

BILL STEWART, P. E.
Executive Director



WILLIAM N. ALLAN
VITTORIO K. ARGENTO, P. E.
FRED HARTMAN
D. JACK KILIAN, M. D.
OTTO R. KUNZE, Ph. D., P. E.
FRANK H. LEWIS
WILLIAM D. PARISH

October 14, 1980

Mr. Martin Brittain, P. E.
NESHAP Coordinator 6AEAE
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

RECEIVED

OCT 20 1980

J. F. E.

Re: Union Carbide Corporation
Alternative Testing Method
Texas City, Galveston County
TACB Account No. GB-0076-J

Dear Mr. Brittain:

I am forwarding to you a request by Union Carbide for a change in the sampling and analytical procedures specified in Part 61, Subparts A and F and Appendix B, Methods 106 and 107. My staff reviewed the original request and found it to be deficient; however, supplemental information provided by Union Carbide now seems to support the request. We are recommending approval of the proposed procedure and have enclosed copies of all pertinent documents for your consideration.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Mr. Charles Shevlin of my staff at extension 251. Please advise us of your final determination concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John W. Key".

John W. Key, P. E., Chief
Source Evaluation Section

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Cecil Bradford, Compliance Division
Mr. Sabino Gomez, Region 7
Mr. J. F. Erdmann, P. E., Union Carbide Corporation

UCC
051439



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

QUALITY ASSURANCE

RECEIVED

SEP 22 1980

To (Name) ~~Mr. G. F. Erdmann~~

Date

J. F. E.
September 18, 1980

Location Bldg. 1
TEXAS CITY PLANT

Originating Dept

Vinyls Lab - Texas City

Copy to Mr. S. A. Dickerson
Dr. D. G. Reese
Mr. P. D. Smith/
Mr. J. R. Rex
Mr. G. F. Tacquard

Subject

Jack:

Steve informed me of your request to lower from 400 ppm to 250 ppm, the point at which the Q.C. Laboratory will automatically recheck the ppm VCM value on any stripping still sample from Bldg. 117.

To comply with this request, effective today the Laboratory SOP will be revised to state that any stripping still sample which exceeds 250 ppm VCM will automatically be rechecked.

We hope this revision will be of assistance to you in your continuing effort to attain a reduction in sampling/analyzing frequency.

Please advise if we can be of any further assistance.

Regards,

G. E. Vaughan
G. E. Vaughan

GEV/pl



CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

UCC
051440

10-14-80 - TOLD STEVE DICKERSON - This AM

Phone call from John Key
② TACB, AUSTIN - he said that
TACB has approved this request +
will be sending their correspondence
+ letter of approval to EPA/Dallas
by mid week (Oct 15-16 or so) -
I should get copy by end of week
or early next week -

Plan to call EPA/Dallas
about mid-week (Oct 22-23) to
see who has it + approve how they
plan to review, etc - how long? -

E

To 97E

Date 6/2 Time 1:50

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Mr. Harry Whitte

of L.C.

Phone 5256

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL HIM HER	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
RETURNED YOUR CALL	☒	RUSH	

Message _____

CT-1406

UCC
051442

To Jack
 Date 9-8 Time 2:20
 WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 Mr. Dev. Jacques
 of _____
 Phone 5174 **ASAP**

TELEPHONED	☒	PLEASE CALL HIM	☒
CALLED TO SEE YOU	☐	WILL CALL AGAIN	☐
RETURNED YOUR CALL	☐	RUSH	☐

Message _____

CT-1406

UCC
 051444



UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS
P. O. BOX 471, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS 77590

*File copy.
w/ ORIGINALS from
J. H. Hanson*

August 6, 1980

Mr. John W. Key
Source Evaluation Section
Texas Air Control Board
6330 Highway 290 East
Austin, TX 78723

Attn: Mr. Charles B. Shevlin

Subject: TACB Account No. GB-0076-J, Request for Change in Sampling and Analytical Program Under Part 61, NESHAPS Regulation for Vinyl Chloride Monomer Control

Gentlemen:

Following the receipt of the letter of May 20, 1980 from James P. Draper in response to our original requests for a change in the analytical schedule under this regulation, we submitted the data to our statistical staff in the R and D groups at the South Charleston Technical Center. They have evaluated the data in the same manner we did and have shown, as you did, that the distribution by that method is not normal and the first set of conclusions we reached were not proper.

However, in addition, they have used a computer program for a log-normal distribution and applied the same statistical tests to this manner of computation. These new results show that the statistical analysis, when applied to the logarithms of the daily data values, does exhibit a log-normal distribution and the previous method of evaluation and determination of adequate samples for a 99.9% confidence level can be used. From this, we can show that if a total of six samples is taken in a six month period and the geometric mean value does not exceed 35 ppm, we have 99.9% confidence that the 400 ppm limit has not been exceeded.

On this basis we are still willing to proceed with weekly random sampling (one day out of seven), which is over four times more frequent than the statistical data indicate is necessary. Provided we analyze samples on this basis of one day out of every seven for a total of 26 tests every six months, we have 99.9% confidence that the 400 ppm level has not been exceeded, if the geometric mean of the 26 samples comes out to less than 124 ppm. The statistical evaluation by our Technical Center group which supports these statements is attached for your inspection and review.

In connection with the randomness of sampling and analysis, the following is our preferred method:

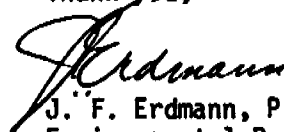
UCC
051445

Mr. John W. Key
August 6, 1980
Page 2

- 1) The sampling schedule will not be changed from the present, which calls for a stripped varnish sample from each stripper for each regular shift of operation. We have four strippers and three shifts/day, which results in up to 12 samples/day, depending on how many strippers are operating. These samples will be sent directly to the laboratory in the usual manner.
- 2) The laboratory will provide a random analytical schedule for one day out of seven to be predetermined on a weekly basis for selecting which day the varnish samples will be run. We must operate on a weekly schedule to optimize our manpower needs in the laboratory and eliminate as much overtime as possible.

Please review the attached documents and let me know of any problems you see which could limit your support for this request. We understand any official changes in the regulation must be approved by the EPA, and to that end we plan to submit this same request and information to the TRW contractor's team that is presently scheduled for a review of the NESHAPS regulation at our plant in the near future. If you have any suggestions for ways to speed up this approval process, please share them with us.

Thank you,



J. F. Erdmann, P.E.
Environmental Protection
Coordinator
(713) 948-5126

JFE:ir

Attachments

cc: Mr. Howard Houston, TACB, Austin
Mr. Sabino Gomez, TACB, Bellaire
Dr. E. R. Ibert, GCACD

UCC
051446

bcc: R. E. O'Bryan/NESHAPS (VCM) File ✓
*J. B. Leverton/J. S. Knight
*J. H. Barrett
G. F. Tacquard/S. A. Dickerson ✓
*R. M. Arnold
*D. G. Reese
*P. D. Smith
R. R. Rankin - CLC ✓
*W. T. Gray, Jr.
*D. R. Reem

* cover letter only

Tom Host - special copy of released tables (

UCC
051447



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

P. O. BOX 8361, SOUTH CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25303

To (Name)
Division
LocationJack Erdmann,
Texas City

Date

July 22, 1980

Originating Dept.

Copy to

John Levertton
Charlie Hendrix

Subject

Statistical Evaluation of
Vinyl Chloride Data for Solvent
Vinyl Resins Stripping - Use
of Lognormal Distribution

Dear Jack:

I have analyzed the Vinyl Chloride concentration data you sent me. I am returning 3 attachments with this letter: a rewrite of your April letter to the Texas Air Control Board using all the data and log-normal statistics; copies of computer printouts; and a copy of a discussion of the lognormal distribution from a NIOSH publication (number 77-173).

The raw data are not normally distributed (Kolmogorov-Smirnov $D = 7.58$, which is significant at the 99.99% level). However, when this test is applied to the logarithms of the data, we find $D = .93$, which is not significant implying the data are normally distributed.

"LARGE NUMBER"
IS > 2 , WHICH
WOULD INDICATE
NON-NORMAL
DISTRIBUTION.

Therefore, the data should be transformed before analyzing, and the statistics which should be used when reporting these data are the geometric mean (GM) and the geometric standard deviation (GSD). The GM corresponds to the median or middle of the distribution and for these data is a better indication of the distribution's center than the arithmetic average.

The calculations you performed before are all valid for log-normal distributions, and the final results can be transformed back to the original scale by taking antilogarithms.

Another simple way to look at these data are simply to rank the scores and look at percentiles. For example, 99% of this years data are less than 200 ppm. I included a printout of the ranked data so that you can see the distribution.

If I have been too terse, and you have questions, please call.

Sincerely,

Jim Hansen

JH:dm
AttachmentsUCC
051448

DATA EVALUATION, MARCH 1979 - FEBRUARY 1980

Individual twenty-four hour weighted average VCM concentrations (dry resin basis), A_{Tf} , were determined and reported for this period in our last two Semiannual Reports.

The following statistical parameters were determined from these daily VCM concentrations:

- 1) Number of daily average values of $A_{Tf} = n = 364$
- 2) Geometric Mean, $\mu_g = 2.1$ ppm
- 3) Geometric Standard Deviation, $S_g = 6.88$
- 4) Predicted upper range for geometric mean values, 99% confidence level,
 $\ln(\mu_g)_5 = \bar{X}_g + \frac{S_g}{\sqrt{n}}(Z)$, Z for 99% level = 2.33, for $n > 30$,
upper limit only.

$$\ln(\mu_g) = .771$$

$$\mu_g = 2.2$$

This valuation indicates that the Geometric mean value for the VCM concentrations based on this years data period would be below 2.2 ppm 99% of the time. This compares to an upper limit of 400 ppm specified by the regulation.

$$\text{Determine } t = \frac{\mu_g - \ln(\text{maximum specification level})}{\text{standard deviation, } S_g}$$

$$t = \frac{.752 - 5.99}{1.93} = \frac{-5.24}{1.93} = -2.72$$

However, from Table A in the text, a t-value of -3.1 is shown for a 99.9% confidence level (0.0010).

By using the following notation, a calculation can be made to determine the sample size (n), which would provide 99.9% confidence that we would not exceed the 400 ppm limit.

Let α = risk of rejecting an acceptable value = 0.001 and

let β = risk of accepting a rejectable value = 0.001

$$\text{for } \alpha = 0.001, T_1 = 3.1 = \frac{\ln K - \mu}{\frac{S_x}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\ln K - .752}{\frac{1.93}{\sqrt{n}}} \quad (A)$$

UCC
051449

$$\text{For } \beta = 0.001, T_2 = -3.1 = \frac{\ln K - \text{upper limit}}{\frac{S_x}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\ln K - 5.99}{\frac{1.93}{\sqrt{n}}} \quad (B)$$

Subtracting equation (A) from equation (B):

$$T_2 - T_1 = -3.1 - (3.1) = \frac{\ln K - 5.99}{\frac{1.93}{\sqrt{n}}} - \frac{\ln K - .752}{\frac{1.93}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$-6.2 = \frac{\ln K - 5.99 - \ln K + .752}{\frac{1.93}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{-5.24}{\frac{1.93}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$6.2 = \frac{5.24 \sqrt{n}}{1.93}, \quad \sqrt{n} = 2.29 \quad (\text{just over five samples required})$$

$$n = 5.23$$

This value for n is slightly greater than 5, so a sample of 6 is the next nearest whole number.

If we use this value of n = 5.23 to solve for K, the mean value of A_{T1} that would assure not exceeding 400 ppm more than 0.1% of the time, we get the following:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -3.1 & = & \ln K - 5.99 \\ \frac{1.93}{2.29} & & .843 \end{array}$$

$$\ln K - 5.99 = -2.62; \ln K = 3.38; K = 29.4$$

However, we can't take part of a sample, so using n = 6, $\sqrt{n} = 2.45$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -3.1 & = & \ln K - 5.99 \\ \frac{1.93}{2.45} & & .788 \end{array}$$

$$\ln K - 5.99 = -2.44 \quad K = 34.8$$

which is the value of A_{T1} for six samples for every six months reporting period below which there is over 99.9% confidence that the 400 ppm limit has not been exceeded.

However, we plan to sample once per week to get A_{T1} for a regular 3-shift day, sampling each stripper each shift for a total of 12 samples from which one weighted average concentration can be determined for that day. In six months, 26 such A_{T1} values would be available, and if their mean value doesn't exceed the following K value, there is

99.9% chance that all values are below the 400 ppm limit.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 -3.1 = \ln K - 5.99 & = & \ln K - 5.99 = \ln K - 5.99 \\
 \frac{1.93}{\sqrt{26}} & & \frac{1.93}{5.1} \quad .378
 \end{array}$$

$$-(3.1) (.378) = \ln K - 5.99 = -1.17$$

$$\text{or } \ln K = 4.82$$

$$\text{or } K = \underline{124} \text{ ppm (Geometric Mean)}$$

TECHNICAL APPENDIX M*

NORMAL AND LOGNORMAL FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

The statistical methods discussed in this manual assume that concentrations in random occupational environmental samples are lognormally and independently distributed both within any particular workshift and over many daily exposure averages. Additionally, it is assumed that the sampling and analytical errors of an industrial hygiene measurement sample are normally and independently distributed. The technical reasons for the choice of these two distributions for modeling our data distributions are given below. There is nothing sacred about the choice of these distribution models. They were chosen because they occur very frequently in industrial hygiene applications, and they are easy to use because their properties have been thoroughly investigated. The empirical observation that the data usually are well-fitted by the normal and lognormal models is no guarantee that all data fit these models. If there is any doubt about the appropriate application of the normal or lognormal model, the first step in the data analysis should be to sketch a distribution histogram or use probability paper as discussed in Technical Appendix I. Also refer to Technical Appendix I for examples of data that might not be adequately described by the lognormal model.

Before sample data can be statistically analyzed, we must have knowledge of the frequency distribution of the results or some assumptions must be made. Roach (M-2-M-4) and Kerr (M-5) have assumed that environmental data are normally distributed. However, it is well established (M-6-M-9) that most com-

munity air pollution environmental data are better described by a lognormal distribution. That is, the logarithms (either base e or base 10) of the data are approximately normally distributed. Most importantly, Breslin et al. (M-10), Sherwood (M-11, M-12), Jones and Brief (M-13), Gale (M-14, M-15), Coenen (M-16, M-17), Hounam (M-18), and Juda and Budzinski (M-19, M-20) have shown that occupational environmental data from both open air and confined work spaces for both short (seconds) and long (days) time periods are lognormally distributed.

What are the differences between normally and lognormally distributed data? First, it should be remembered that a "normal" distribution is completely determined by the arithmetic mean μ and the standard deviation σ of the distribution. On the other hand, a lognormal distribution is completely determined by the median or geometric mean (GM) and the geometric standard deviation (GSD). For lognormally distributed data, a logarithmic transformation of the original data is normally distributed. The GM and GSD of the lognormal distribution are the antilogs of the mean and standard deviation of the logarithmic transformation. Normally distributed data have a symmetrical distribution curve whereas lognormally distributed environmental data are generally positively skewed (long "tail" to the right indicating a larger probability of very large concentrations when compared with a lower probability expected of normally distributed data). Figure M-1 compares a lognormal distribution to a normal distribution with the same arithmetic mean μ and standard deviation σ . The conditions conducive to (but not all necessary for) the occurrence of lognormal distributions are found in occupational

*This material in part was originally presented in Leidel and Busch, *Exposure Measurement Action Level and Occupational Exposure Variability* (NIOSH Technical Information, HEW Publication No. (NIOSH) 76-131, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1975) and Reference M-1.

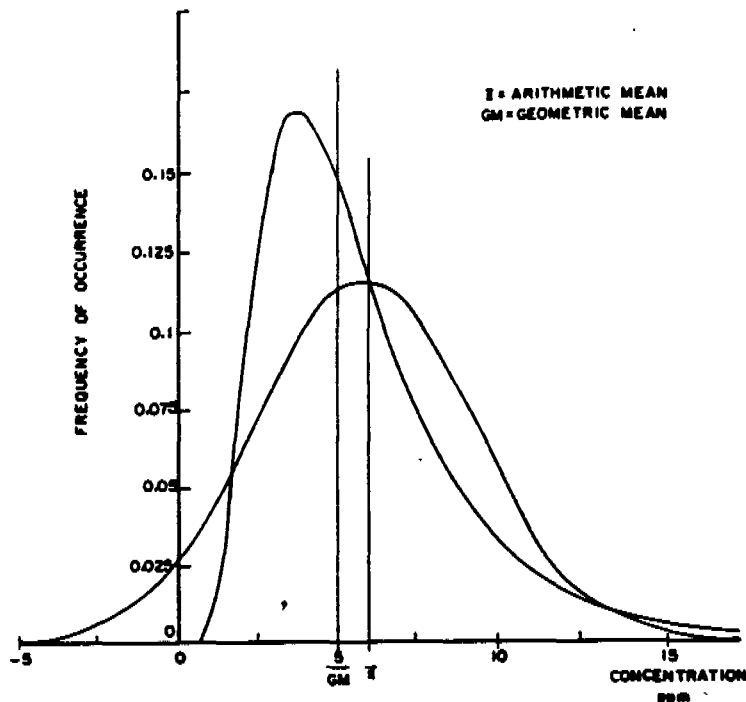


Figure M-1. Lognormal and normal distributions with the same arithmetic mean and standard deviation.

environmental data (M-16). These conditions are that

- the concentrations cover a wide range of values, often several orders of magnitude,
- the concentrations lie close to a physical limit (zero concentration),
- the variation of the measured concentration is of the order of the size of the measured concentration, and
- a finite probability exists of very large values (or data "spikes") occurring.

The variation of occupational environmental data (differences between repeated measurements at the same site) can usually be broken into three major components: random errors of the sampling method; random errors of the analytical method; and variation of the environment with time. The first two components of the variation are usually known in advance and are approximately normally distributed. The environmental fluctuations of a contaminant in a plant, however, usually greatly exceed the variation of known instruments (often by factors of 10 or 20). The above components of variation were discussed in an article by LeClare et al. (M-21).

When several samples are taken in a plant to determine the average concentration of the contaminant and estimate the average exposure of an employee, the lognormal distribution should be assumed. However, the normal distribution may be used in the special cases of taking a sample to check compliance with a ceiling standard, and taking a sample (or samples) for the entire time period for which the standard is defined. In these cases, the entire time interval of interest is represented in the sample, with only normally distributed sampling and analytical variations affecting the measurement.

The relative variation of a normal distribution (such as the random errors of the sampling and analytical procedures) is commonly measured by the coefficient of variation (CV). The CV is also known as the relative standard deviation. The CV is a useful index of dispersion in that limits consisting of the true mean of a set of data, plus or minus twice the CV, will contain about 95% of the data measurements. Thus, if an analytical procedure with a CV of 10% is used to repeatedly measure some nonvarying physical property (such as the concentration of a

chemical in a beaker of solution), then about 95% of the measurements will fall within plus or minus 20% (2 times the CV) of the true concentration.

Unfortunately, the property we are trying to measure — the employee's exposure concentration — is not a fixed physical property. The exposure concentrations are fluctuating in a lognormal manner. First, they are fluctuating over the 8-hour period of the TWA exposure measurement. Breathing zone grab samples (samples of less than about 30 minutes' duration, typically only a few minutes) tend to reflect the environmental variation within a day so that grab sample results have relatively high variation. However, this variation in the sample results can be eliminated by going to a full period sampling strategy as discussed by Leidel and Busch (M-1). Second, the day-to-day variation of the true 8-hour TWA exposures is also lognormally distributed.

Environmental variation is expressed by the GSD. A GSD of 1.0 represents absolutely no variation in the environment. GSD's of 2.0 and

above represent relatively high variation. Hald (M-22) states that the shape of lognormal distributions with low variations, such as those with GSD's less than about 1.4, roughly approximate normal distribution shapes. For this range of GSD's, there is a rough equivalence between the quantity $(GSD - 1)$ and the CV, as follows:

GSD	$(GSD - 1)$	CV
1.05	0.05	0.049
1.10	0.10	0.096
1.20	0.20	0.18
1.30	0.30	0.27
1.40	0.40	0.35

For those interested in a detailed study of the lognormal distribution, Aitchinson and Brown (M-23) is an excellent reference. Figure M-2 shows four different lognormal distributions that share a common arithmetic mean of 10 ppm. Four different variations are shown with GSD's of 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, and 3.0.

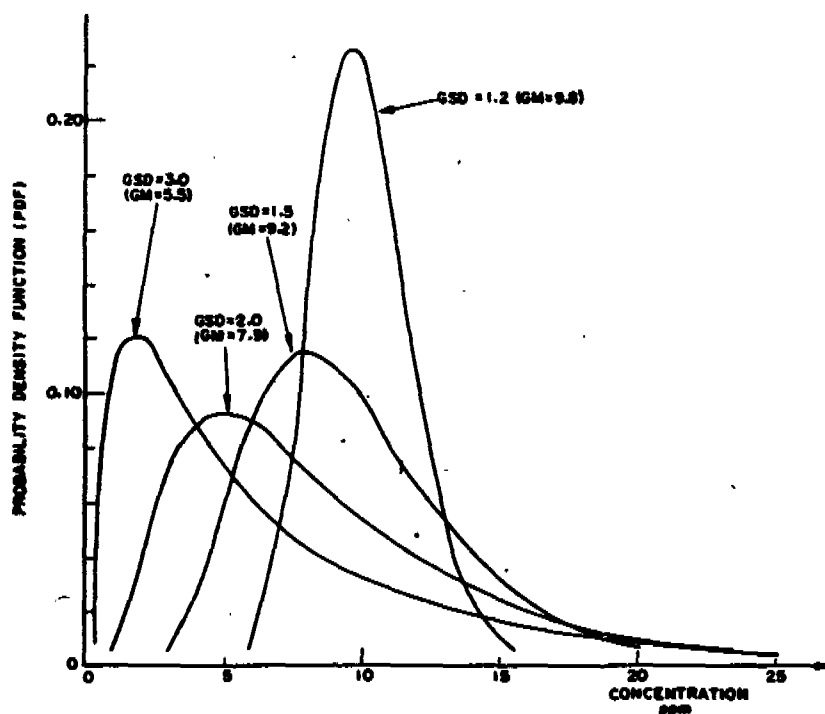


Figure M-2. Lognormal distributions for arithmetic mean concentration of 10 ppm.

CONVERSION FORMULAS FOR A LOGNORMAL FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

If the variable $(\ln x)$ is normally distributed (the variable x has a lognormal distribution), we can define

μ = true arithmetic mean of x -distribution

σ = true standard deviation of x -distribution

μ_1 = true arithmetic mean of $(\ln x)$ values

σ_1 = true standard deviation of $(\ln x)$ values

GM = geometric mean of x -distribution

GSD = geometric standard deviation = $\exp(\sigma_1)$ where $(\ln x)$ was used to calculate σ_1

$GSD = \text{antilog}_{10}(\sigma_1)$ where $(\log_{10} x)$ was used. The conversion relations between the above six parameters are given in Table M-1.

Notes:

1. The relations apply only to the true parameter of the parent distribution. They should not be used for parameters of a sample except as a very rough approximation.

2. The GM and GSD are used to describe parameters of either a sample or the parent distribution, but they cannot be used in the relations unless they are calculated from the true parent distribution.

3. The GSD of the x -distribution is the same regardless of whether base 10 or base e logarithms were used to calculate σ_1 .

TABLE M-1. CONVERSION RELATIONS BETWEEN LOGARITHMIC PARAMETERS AND ARITHMETIC PARAMETERS OF A LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Given	To obtain	Use
μ_1	$GM =$	$\exp(\mu_1)$
μ, σ	$GM =$	$\mu / \sqrt{\mu^2 + \sigma^2}$
σ_1	$GSD =$	$\exp(\sigma_1)$
μ, σ	$GSD =$	$\exp \sqrt{\ln(1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu^2})}$
μ_1, σ_1	$\mu =$	$\exp(\mu_1 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2)$
GM, σ_1	$\mu =$	$(GM) \exp(\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2)$
μ_1, σ_1	$\sigma =$	$\sqrt{[\exp(2\mu_1 + \sigma_1^2)] [\exp(\sigma_1^2) - 1]}$
GM, σ_1	$\sigma =$	$\sqrt{(GM)^2 [\exp(\sigma_1^2)] [\exp(\sigma_1^2) - 1]}$
GM	$\mu_1 =$	$\ln(GM)$
μ, σ_1	$\mu_1 =$	$\ln \mu - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2$
GSD	$\sigma_1 =$	$\ln(GSD)$
μ, σ	$\sigma_1 =$	$\sqrt{\ln(1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu^2})}$
μ_1, σ_1	mode	$\exp(\mu_1 - \sigma_1^2) = \text{most frequent value}$

Raw data.

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE CONC

MOMENTS

N 365
 MEAN 14.9198
 STD DEV 55.6855
 SKEWNESS 7.86602
 SS 1269968
 CV 373.231
 T:MEAN=0
 D:NORMAL 7.58414

SUM WGTs 365
 SUM 5445.74
 VARIANCE 3100.08
 KURTOSIS 73.442
 CSS 1128719
 STD MEAN 2.91471
 PROB>IT 0.0001
 PROB>D 0.0001

100% MAX 611.95
 75% Q3 7.165
 50% MED 2.24
 25% Q1 0.4525
 0% MIN 0
 RANGE 611.95
 Q3-Q1 6.7125
 MODE 0.1

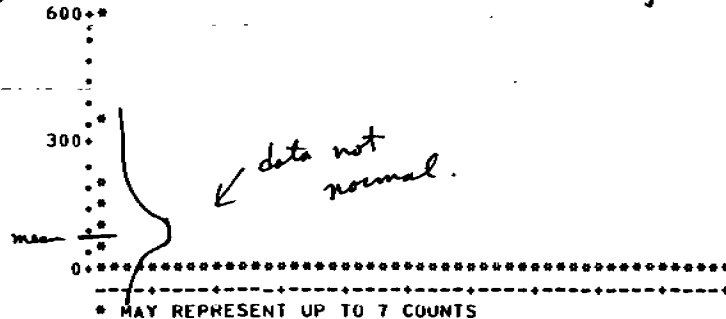
QUANTILES

99% 191.033
 95% 51.9441
 90% 22.4777
 10% 0.115
 5% 0.1
 1% 0.0624999

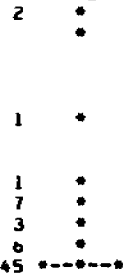
EXTREMES

LOWEST ID HIGHEST ID
 0(26) 181.66(25)
 0.03(5) 208.45(26)
 0.03(25) 368.2(29)
 0.08(24) 596.67(4)
 0.1(2) 611.95(4)

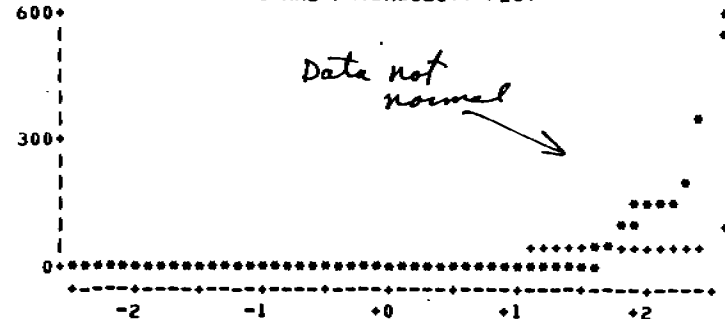
Kolmogorov-Smirnov D-statistic.
 BAR CHART



BOXPLOT



NORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT



FREQUENCY TABLE

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	CUM
0	1	0.3	0.3
0.03	2	0.5	0.8
0.08	1	0.3	1.1
0.1	31	8.5	9.6
0.11	1	0.3	9.9
0.12	2	0.5	10.4
0.13	3	0.8	11.2
0.14	2	0.5	11.6
0.15	2	0.5	12.3
0.17	1	0.3	12.6
0.18	2	0.5	13.2
0.19	1	0.3	13.4
0.2	2	0.5	14.0
0.22	2	0.5	14.5
0.23	3	0.8	15.3
0.25	1	0.3	15.6
0.26	2	0.5	16.2
0.27	4	1.1	17.3
0.28	3	0.8	18.1
0.29	2	0.5	18.6
0.3	1	0.3	18.9

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	CUM
0.31	1	0.3	19.2
0.32	2	0.5	19.7
0.33	2	0.5	20.3
0.34	2	0.5	20.8
0.35	3	0.8	21.6
0.37	1	0.3	21.9
0.38	2	0.5	22.5
0.4	1	0.3	22.7
0.41	2	0.5	23.3
0.43	2	0.5	23.8
0.44	1	0.3	24.1
0.45	3	0.8	24.9
0.46	1	0.3	25.2
0.47	1	0.3	25.5
0.48	1	0.3	25.8
0.51	2	0.5	26.3
0.52	2	0.5	26.8
0.55	1	0.3	27.1
0.56	2	0.5	27.7
0.57	1	0.3	27.9
0.58	2	0.5	28.5

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	CUM
0.59	1	0.3	28.8
0.64	3	0.8	29.6
0.65	2	0.5	30.1
0.67	1	0.3	30.4
0.69	1	0.3	30.7
0.71	3	0.8	31.5
0.78	1	0.3	31.8
0.83	1	0.3	32.1
0.84	1	0.3	32.3
0.86	1	0.3	32.6
0.87	1	0.3	32.9
0.88	1	0.3	33.2
0.91	2	0.5	33.7
0.92	1	0.3	34.0
0.93	1	0.3	34.2
0.97	1	0.3	34.5
1	1	0.3	34.8
1.04	1	0.3	35.1
1.06	1	0.3	35.3
1.1	1	0.3	35.6
1.11	1	0.3	35.9

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS	CUM
1.15	2	0.5	36.4
1.18	1	0.3	36.7
1.2	1	0.3	37.0
1.22	1	0.3	37.3
1.29	3	0.8	38.1
1.31	1	0.3	38.4
1.35	1	0.3	38.6
1.37	1	0.3	38.9
1.38	2	0.5	39.5
1.4	1	0.3	39.7
1.41	1	0.3	40.0
1.43	1	0.3	40.3
1.46	2	0.5	40.8
1.49	1	0.3	41.1
1.5	1	0.3	41.4
1.52	1	0.3	41.6
1.58	1	0.3	41.9
1.63	1	0.3	42.2
1.66	1	0.3	42.5
1.69	1	0.3	42.7
1.73	1	0.3	43.0

UCC
051458

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE CONC

FREQUENCY TABLE (CONT.)

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
1.75	1	0.3 43.3
1.76	1	0.3 43.6
1.77	1	0.3 43.8
1.79	1	0.3 44.1
1.81	1	0.3 44.4
1.86	1	0.3 44.7
1.89	1	0.3 44.9
1.91	1	0.3 45.2
1.92	1	0.3 45.5
1.93	2	0.5 46.0
1.95	1	0.3 46.3
1.99	1	0.3 46.6
2.02	1	0.3 46.8
2.03	2	0.5 47.4
2.04	1	0.3 47.7
2.07	1	0.3 47.9
2.11	1	0.3 48.2
2.12	1	0.3 48.5
2.16	2	0.5 49.0
2.19	1	0.3 49.3
2.2	1	0.3 49.6
2.21	1	0.3 49.9
2.27	1	0.3 50.1
2.28	1	0.3 50.4
2.32	1	0.3 50.7
2.33	1	0.3 51.0
2.36	1	0.3 51.2
2.37	1	0.3 51.5
2.4	1	0.3 51.8
2.41	1	0.3 52.1
2.43	1	0.3 52.3
2.45	1	0.3 52.6
2.51	1	0.3 52.9
2.52	1	0.3 53.2
2.54	1	0.3 53.4
2.68	1	0.3 53.7
2.7	1	0.3 54.0
2.71	1	0.3 54.2
2.74	1	0.3 54.5
2.8	1	0.3 54.8
2.85	1	0.3 55.1
2.86	1	0.3 55.3
2.87	1	0.3 55.6
2.89	1	0.3 55.9
2.93	1	0.3 56.2
2.96	1	0.3 56.4
2.99	1	0.3 56.7
3	1	0.3 57.0
3.02	1	0.3 57.3
3.12	1	0.3 57.5

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
3.13	1	0.3 57.8
3.23	1	0.3 58.1
3.25	1	0.3 58.4
3.26	1	0.3 58.6
3.28	1	0.3 58.9
3.31	1	0.3 59.2
3.34	1	0.3 59.5
3.36	1	0.3 59.7
3.48	1	0.3 60.0
3.49	1	0.3 60.3
3.51	1	0.3 60.5
3.52	2	0.5 61.1
3.57	2	0.5 61.6
3.75	1	0.3 61.9
3.89	1	0.3 62.2
4.06	1	0.3 62.5
4.07	1	0.3 62.7
4.09	1	0.3 63.0
4.19	1	0.3 63.3
4.2	1	0.3 63.6
4.3	1	0.3 63.8
4.33	1	0.3 64.1
4.36	1	0.3 64.4
4.37	1	0.3 64.7
4.46	1	0.3 64.9
4.49	2	0.5 65.5
4.6	1	0.3 65.8
4.8	1	0.3 66.0
4.9	1	0.3 66.3
4.99	1	0.3 66.6
5.02	1	0.3 66.8
5.17	1	0.3 67.1
5.35	1	0.3 67.4
5.44	1	0.3 67.7
5.51	1	0.3 67.9
5.57	1	0.3 68.2
5.58	1	0.3 68.5
5.68	1	0.3 68.8
5.74	1	0.3 69.0
5.79	1	0.3 69.3
5.88	1	0.3 69.6
5.97	2	0.5 70.1
6.12	1	0.3 70.4
6.33	1	0.3 70.7
6.42	1	0.3 71.0
6.44	2	0.5 71.5
6.49	1	0.3 71.8
6.64	1	0.3 72.1
6.75	1	0.3 72.3
6.76	1	0.3 72.6

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
6.77	1	0.3 72.9
6.82	1	0.3 73.2
6.85	1	0.3 73.4
6.89	1	0.3 73.7
6.9	1	0.3 74.0
6.91	1	0.3 74.2
7.15	2	0.5 74.8
7.17	1	0.3 75.1
7.31	1	0.3 75.3
7.45	1	0.3 75.6
7.61	1	0.3 75.9
7.66	1	0.3 76.2
7.87	1	0.3 76.4
7.93	1	0.3 76.7
8.01	1	0.3 77.0
8.36	1	0.3 77.3
8.48	1	0.3 77.5
8.5	1	0.3 77.8
8.57	1	0.3 78.1
8.58	1	0.3 78.4
8.73	1	0.3 78.6
8.79	1	0.3 78.9
8.9	1	0.3 79.2
9.02	1	0.3 79.5
9.13	1	0.3 79.7
9.42	1	0.3 80.0
9.47	1	0.3 80.3
9.5	1	0.3 80.5
9.59	2	0.5 81.1
9.73	1	0.3 81.4
9.91	1	0.3 81.6
10.21	1	0.3 81.9
10.28	1	0.3 82.2
10.76	1	0.3 82.5
11.02	1	0.3 82.7
11.6	2	0.5 83.3
11.67	1	0.3 83.6
11.68	1	0.3 83.8
12.47	1	0.3 84.1
12.7	1	0.3 84.4
13.28	1	0.3 84.7
13.47	1	0.3 84.9
14.35	1	0.3 85.2
14.4	1	0.3 85.5
15.71	1	0.3 85.8
16.72	1	0.3 86.0
17.14	1	0.3 86.3
17.15	1	0.3 86.6
17.52	1	0.3 86.8
17.58	1	0.3 87.1

VALUE	COUNT	PERCENTS CELL CUM
17.97	1	0.3 87.4
18.06	1	0.3 87.7
18.14	1	0.3 87.9
18.98	1	0.3 88.2
18.66	1	0.3 88.5
18.8	1	0.3 88.8
19.3	1	0.3 89.0
20.54	1	0.3 89.3
20.76	1	0.3 89.6
22.4	1	0.3 89.9
23.56	1	0.3 90.1
23.7	1	0.3 90.4
24.71	1	0.3 90.7
25.41	1	0.3 91.0
26.06	1	0.3 91.2
27.33	1	0.3 91.5
30.33	1	0.3 91.8
30.87	1	0.3 92.1
31.61	1	0.3 92.3
31.71	1	0.3 92.6
32.52	1	0.3 92.9
34.6	1	0.3 93.2
37.36	1	0.3 93.4
37.86	1	0.3 93.7
40.56	1	0.3 94.0
41.84	1	0.3 94.2
43.73	1	0.3 94.5
49.26	1	0.3 94.8
52.84	1	0.3 95.1
54.93	1	0.3 95.3
58.61	1	0.3 95.6
60.82	1	0.3 95.9
73.9	1	0.3 96.2
114.73	1	0.3 96.4
118.33	1	0.3 96.7
134.67	1	0.3 97.0
147.27	1	0.3 97.3
167.13	1	0.3 97.5
168.35	1	0.3 97.8
173.59	1	0.3 98.1
178.05	1	0.3 98.4
178.76	1	0.3 98.6
181.66	1	0.3 98.9
208.45	1	0.3 99.2
368.2	1	0.3 99.5
596.67	1	0.3 99.7
611.95	1	0.3 100.0

UCC
051457

log_e(Concentration)

UNIVARIATE

VARIABLE LNCONC

MOMENTS				QUANTILES				EXTREMES			
N	364	SUM WGTs	364	100% MAX	6.41665	99%	5.25164	LOWEST	10	HIGHEST	10
MEAN	0.752128	SUM	273.775	75% Q3	1.9699	95%	3.95322	-3.50656	25	5.20214	25
STD DEV	1.92948	VARIANCE	3.7229	50% MED	0.61976	90%	3.13935	-3.50656	5	5.33971	26
SKEWNESS	0.214412	KURTOSIS	-0.237927	25% Q1	-0.776529	10%	-2.12626	-2.52573	24	5.90863	29
SS	1557.33	CSS	1351.41	0% MIN	-3.50656	5%	-2.30258	-2.30258	29	6.39136	4
CV	256.536	STD MEAN	0.101132	RANGE	9.92321	1%	-2.38292	-2.30258	26	6.41665	4
T:MEAN=0	7.43707	PROB>IT	0.0001	Q3-Q1	2.74643						
D:NORMAL	0.930435	PROB>D	0.354066	MODE	-2.30258						

*Implies logitimes are normally distributed.**Data approx normal*

STEM LEAF

```

6 44
5 9
5 01122223
4 789
4 00113
3 5555667789
3 000122223344
2 5555566778889999999
2 0000000111111122222233333344
1 555555566666777777888889999999999
1 0000001111111112222222333333444444
0 555556666666777777778888888999999
0 11111222333333333344444
0 44444443332222111111000
0 9998888888877777666555
-1 433333333322211111000000
-1 9987776655555
-2 33333333333333333333333333332110000
-2 5
-3
-3 55
-4

```

MISSING VALUE
COUNT
% COUNT/NOBS

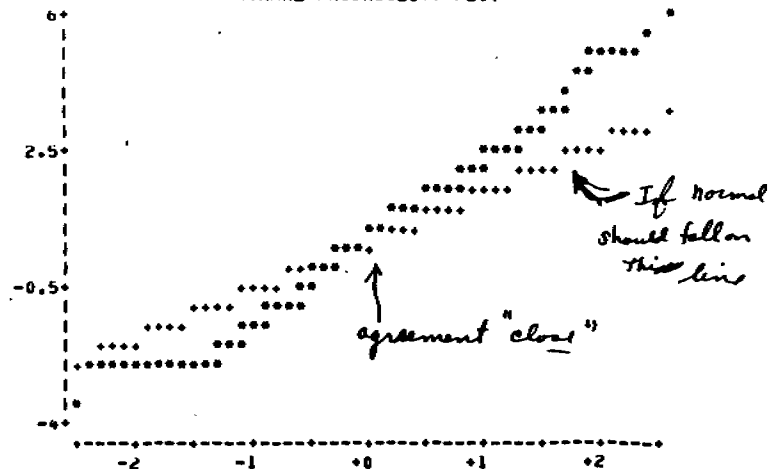
NOXPLOT

```

*
2
1
0
0
0
5
10
12
22
31
39
37
43
24
23
23
26
13
39
1
2

```

NORMAL PROBABILITY PLOT

*Geometric mean = 2.1**" St. dev. = 6.88**95% til pt. = 51 ppm*

UCC
051458