

OFFICE MEMO



INCA INDEXED

TO Dr. A. E. Ardis

AT Assonet

DATE January 12, 1970

FROM V. M. Luettgens

AT New Haven

COPY TO D. Goodman

SUBJECT POLYVINYL CHLORIDE - CURRENT AWARENESS
 NHTIS 70-8 Supplement 82 to NHTIS 69-15
 Project 8025-001

M. Lapkin

C. W. MacMullen

R. E. Maizell

A. E. Polson

D. Ryker

TRC (4) ✓

Polyvinyl - Chloride Current Awareness
PVC Current Awareness

Attached are abstracts on the above subject from the following sources:

1. PLASTICS INDUSTRY NOTES 3, nos. 47 & 28, December 29 and January 5, 1970.
2. F&S INDEX OF CORPORATIONS AND INDUSTRIES 10, nos. 50 and 51, December 23 & 30, 1969.

Also attached are the following news items:

1. CHEMICAL WEEK January 7, 1970. U.S. Bureau of Standards expected to bring pressure on more cities to switch performance standards in building codes.
2. CHEMICAL WEEK January 7, 1970. Crown Zellerbach's plastic paper.
3. OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER January 5, 1970. PVC Bottle Compounds.
4. PLASTICS & RUBBER WEEKLY November 28, 1969. Burning PVC not a major hazard.
5. WESTERN PLASTICS November 1969. Plasticized PVC sheeting used for lake lining.
6. WESTERN PLASTICS November 1969. Abstracts on plastic pipe.

We are attaching the following pages from PLASTICS IN CONSTRUCTION, Predicasts Plastic Trends Number 16, issued December 1969. (2-4; 12-24; 30, 36, 42, 48, 54-62)

Please advise if you wish copies of any of the abstracted articles.

Prepared by

V. M. Luettgens

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KEY PUNCHED, NEW HAVEN

Accepted by

R. E. Maizell

OLI 7566

Burning pvc not a major hazard

The report also takes into account that pvc will only form a small percentage of collected waste which is incinerated, and allows for the increasing use of pvc into the 1980s.

The report is, of course, prepared on the usage of pvc in Sweden which ran at about 60,000 ton (metric) during 1968, and forecast to rise in 1m-300,000 ton in 1980.

The Royal Academy estimated that during 1968 6,000 ton of pvc went to waste, of which 1,020 ton was burnt. Forecast for 1980 suggests that 30,000 ton will come up as waste, of which 12,000 ton of this pvc will be burnt.

From these tonnages, it is deduced that 600 ton of hydrochloric acid was produced in the atmosphere in 1968, a figure which will rise to 7,000 in 1980.

The final conclusion is that the amount of pollution due to burning pvc will only represent 0.5 per cent of the total from other sources in 1980 and that in 1968 the figure was 0.05 per cent.

By BRIAN WILLIAMSON

THE incineration of pvc among other waste products will present no major health hazard into the 1980's — this is the main conclusion of what will be the most controversial paper delivered at the Scanplant 69 conference which ran concurrently with the exhibition in Gothenburg, Sweden, this week.

However, the findings will carry great weight as it is the work of a completely independent body.

It is the work of IVA, the Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences.

The academy celebrated its 50th anniversary during October this year.

The findings do not ignore the fact that incineration of pvc causes pollution of the atmosphere, but does suggest that the amount of hydrochloric acid formed is insignificant when compared with the amount of sulphuric acid which is formed due to burning oil — for central heating installations, for example.

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