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Date 1 February 1974 *copy El Perry
2-13-74 2:20 pm
J.D. Pearson
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To J. D. Kramer Subject USE OF CENTURY VAPOR ANALYZER IN
From J. D. Pearson HAZARDOUS AREAS
☐ Take Action ☐ For Your Approval ☐ For Your Info ☐ Discuss With Me
☐ For Your Comments ☐ As Requested ☐ File ☐ Note & Return

*AKM
HCU
JCN*
Mr. Dave Blair of Orr Safety Equipment Company has been in contact with the Century Equipment Company regarding the use of their vapor analyzer (Type OVA) in hazardous areas. The following information was obtained:

1. The Type OVA Analyzer has been submitted to Factory Mutual for approval. These approvals take considerable time to obtain and, as yet, they have received nothing.
2. The Analyzer was designed to be intrinsically safe in order to meet FM standards. Some of the standards specifically mentioned were:
 - a) Brushless pump motors.
 - b) Current limiters on battery pack.
 - c) Approved flame arresters on inlet and outlet which dissipate heat very rapidly.
3. Century stated that many companies are now using their analyzers on a daily basis in areas classified as Class I Division I, Groups A, B, C & D.

B. F. Goodrich is one of these companies and they have tested the analyzer quite extensively. However, B. F. Goodrich requires the use of a Hot Work Permit before taking the analyzer into a hazardous area.

If you need any more information regarding these analyzers, please let me know.

J. D. Pearson
J. D. PEARSON *J.C.*

JDP/bc

cc: R. W. Wolfe - Pensacola
G. B. H. Speed
M. H. Stermon
R. W. McGinnis
C. C. West

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FEB 1 1974

J. D. KRAMER

AP00035656



Air Products and Chemicals

Copy in file
Date February 1, 1974

INTEROFFICE
MEMORANDUM

Subject Monomer Exposure, Your Memo
of 29 January

To D. V. Lowe

Salvert City

(Location, Organization, or Department)

From J. T. Barr

Valley Forge

(Location, Organization, or Department)

cc: T. L. Carey
J. Kramer
A. K. McMillan ✓
G. Speed

E. A. Ray
G. Primeau

I offer the following comments on the items in the referenced memo, using your numbering system.

General: In the long run, just getting the vapors out of the room and up into the air will not be an acceptable solution. Both EPA and NIOSH will probably object, and we should attempt to contain and/or recover as much as possible. However, the steps you outline are needed on an interim basis.

You have signatory authority on the monomer recovery project, which can go a long way to clear up many problems. You should take a new look at some of your plans in view of the present problem, and some suggestions are given below:

III. 1. Sweco Screens. Better stripping will reduce the free monomer here. Pace has had good success with an additional 15 minutes at 10°F higher temperature. Can these proposed fans be tied into the blond tank system?

2. b. Pace is sparging steam in the bottom rather than air to reduce the explosive possibility. You are installing a second valve on the bottom drop line, and this should be done so that when we put the solvent cleaning in the added expense will be minimized. Perhaps you could take advantage of this to get a steam hose connection put on.

c. Do you need both a central system and the good evacuation procedure? Double evacuation, especially if the jacket is kept warm and steam or air is admitted between pull-downs, should be much more efficient.

d. If you do use a central system, be sure that the flexible hose is easily removed and it does not hinder operations, if not, and is not of a type that will shatter glass if it is dropped in.

Very truly yours,
J. T. Barr

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it is at a vacuum where it is desirable to disconnect it from the stripper for the long recovery period, but before it is free of vapors. This Nash would also be useful for some other uses discussed below.

3. It would be useful to put a Bacharach detector head in this vent to assist in finding leaks.

4, 14, 18, 21 Why not vent this monomer into the recovery system rather than into the air? Most pumps, filters, etc., have drain valves that could be connected via hoses to the Nash suction.

5, 6 Studies done on the 500 MM lb. plant showed that Nash seal water and acetate recovery tank drainings could constitute a major pollution source. It was proposed there to put in a simple steam stripper to operate at a few pounds gauge positive pressure and vent the monomer to the recovery system.

Every effort should be made to keep the Nash seal system closed and purge as little water as possible.

7. I think you mean the Century instrument here. Remember that this should only be used with a hot work permit after the area is checked with the Sento first, until it gets an official UL approval. It is a very effective leak detector.

8. We can't do too much mixing of monomers, but stripping of this stream will be especially valuable toward reducing pollution.

9, 20. Instructions were issued three years ago that VCL should not be used to purge water from vessels. This is a must, because of static explosion hazard, as well as all other reasons.

11. The best solution is not to make bad batches. We should work on a high priority to automate and control by instrument and/or computer as many parts of the process as possible to eliminate operator error, and anticipate conditions that could lead to a runaway or set-up. This point will receive considerable attention in the near future.

15. Individual tail pipes are generally better than common headers, because of better accessibility for inspection and maintenance.

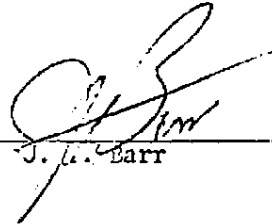
16. The higher energy heaters are the better choice, if they do not exceed the code rating on the pots.

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All of the suggestions are excellent. Emphasis should be placed on preventing uncontrolled release in the first place, and not depend on blowing it away later. Good evacuation and stripping procedures, more stringent maintenance policies, and above all, realization of and cooperation with the problem by the workers will yield the best results.

JTB:rm



J. A. Barr

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