

Inter-Organization Correspondence		BFGoodrich
TO	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO.	DATE YOUR LETTER
J. W. Robben	Louisville	25-1602
FROM	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO.	DATE THIS LETTER
P. M. Zakriski	Brecksville R & D Center, D/8506	August 19, 1976
SUBJECT		

Air Contaminant in the Hycar-Polyacrylate Area

Many materials were collected in your recent Tenax tube sampling of the Hycar polyacrylate area. Enclosed is a table from Bob Lattimer's report* describing the mass spectroscopic analysis of the Tenax tubes.

It is clear that the Tenax sampling has shown us what to expect in this work room air. Now we should conduct carbon tube sampling to measure the concentration of hazardous materials in the area.

I recommend that you prepare carbon tube samplings in the following manner;

1. Sample areas, not men; 6 samples will be sufficient.
2. Use the small MSA or SKC carbon tubes
3. Sample at 50 cc/min and pump approximately 5 liters through the tubes.
4. Record the necessary data to determine the actual volume of air sampled.
5. Cap and ship the tubes to Sue Kurtz at the Environmental Lab.
6. Include with the field samples a blank.
7. Prepare the blank by breaking the glass seals on a tube and then immediately capping the tube. Store this tube with the field samplings after the samplings are complete.

In addition to sampling with the carbon tube, please make several OVA measurements and record them. These OVA measurements will be helpful during the analysis.

If you have any questions about these findings or the proposed testing please call me.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. 
Paul M. Zakriski

jb

SEP 10 1976

cc: O. S. Kurtz
E. B. Katzenmeyer, Jr.
R & D Files

RECEIVED

* BFG Technical Report, "Louisville Tenax Tubes", R. P. Lattimer, 8/2/76.

TABLE 1

Components Found in Louisville Tenax GC Tubes

Compound	Tube ^a					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
MW44 (probably acetaldehyde)				X		
Benzene	X	X	X			
MW98 (probably heptene)		X				
Ethyl acrylate				X		X
Ethyl propionate				X	X	X
Toluene	X	X	X		X	X
Tetrachloroethylene				X	X	X
Octene	X	X	X	X	X	X
4-Vinylcyclohexene		X	X	X	X	X
MW106 (xylene or ethylbenzene)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Styrene		X	X		X	X
Isopropylbenzene ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X
Methylethylbenzene ^b			X			X
α-Methylstyrene		X	X	X	X	X
Menthane	X	X		X	?	X
Dichlorobenzene	X	X			X	X
C ₄ -Benzene ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X
Decane		X				X
Undecane		X			X	X
Di-isopropylbenzene		X			X	X
Naphthalene					X	X
Dimethylphenol						X
Dodecane			X	?		X
Tridecane		X		?		X
t-butylphenol						X
Tetradecane		X	?	?	X	?
Biphenyl ^d		X	X	X	X	X
Dephenylether ^d		X	X	X	X	X
CAO-1 (2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol)					X	X

^a An "X" indicates the component was found in the tube; "?" indicates a questionable identification.

^b Spectra for these compounds are virtually identical.

^c As many as six C₄-benzene isomers (MW134) were observed. The most abundant isomer is probably diethyl.

^d May be due to Tenax GC decomposition.

BFG20504

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