santo

2B

D. L. Gendron

January 13, 1975

Minutes of PVC Task Force Meeting #2

cc R. L. Bourget
R. E. Cummings
P. E. Bureau
G. W. Fletcher
D. R. Collette
C. J. Heffner
K. W. Howes
M. A. Kulig

D. E. Philpott
P. Dugan

The PVC Task Force met on 1/10/75. D. R. Collette and C. J. Heffner attended in addition to the regular members. The following minutes are reported in order of discussion.

1. The Whitecap respirator system was tested in full operation to determine levels of VCM in the breathing air supply. Sipin tube charcoal samples were taken from insde the helmets. Results were very encouraging, as shown below.

Date	Sample Point Location	Sample Size	Average VCM Content, ppm
1/2/75	Kettle Floor	18000 cc's (6 hrs.)	0.40
1/2/75	Dryer Room	25000 cc's (8 hrs. +)	0.20
1/3/75	Lower Kettle Floor	8000 cc's (3 hrs.)	0.40

Manufacturing will take more samples to confirm these and also to test other air supply points in the system.

2. The air dryer for the outdoor breathing air supply points is ready for testing, but a few outdoor air lines still need bushings to attach the respirator hose couplings. These are expected in early w/e 1/19/75, and the test will be done ASAP after that. D. E. Philpott noted the possibility of a bleed valve on the air dryer sticking open after the completion of a column regeneration cycle. It was decided that if this occurred, the system air pressure would drop and the pressure alarm would sound. D. L. Gendron agreed to include this possibility in a system trouble-shooting guide to be published as part of the SDP.

3. Prefabrication of the new, larger air compressor city water supply lines will begin w/e 1/19/75. It is hoped that these lines will eliminate the need for the 88 Bldg. high-pressure water pumps, which are high-maintenance items.

4. A high water level shutoff for the air compressor separator tank will be installed w/e 1/19/75 to protect the respirator system against filling with water if the tank dump valve fails. The low air pressure alarm in 84 Bldg. is complete and will be tested the next time the system is run.

5. The permanent breathing air line labels are due in w/e 1/19/75.

6. Breathing air outlets at the kettle condenser domes, Pangborn and pulsaires were installed as requested by Maintenance and the number and location were approved by R. F. Sackett.

7. C. J. Heffner agreed to recommend a list of respirator spare parts to Manufacturing. The parts will be of a no-tools-required nature to minimize the maintenance impact of suddenly putting all 70 devices into use.

8. C. J. Heffner expressed concern over possible contamination of the breathing air inlets by a spill or other incident in 92 Bldg. D. L. Gendron will work with 92 Bldg. Supervision to determine the extent of the threat and possible remedies. If the threat is significant, the minimum action suggested is a plan for 92 Bldg. personnel to notify 84 Bldg. when such an incident occurs.

9. The design of the new kettle floor forced draft ventilation system was reviewed and approved from a basic safety standpoint. Some of the system details are:

   a) will supply 20000 cfm. The present exhaust system is capable of handling this load, so over-pressurization will not occur.

   b) the air inlet will be on the roof of 84 Bldg. in the southwest corner, facing south. This should minimize VCM pickup in the inlet.

   c) the air will be directed down from above each kettle manhole cover by individual ducts. The velocity will be about 100 feet/minute at shoulder height, a detectable breeze. The air will be tempered.

   The unit is still due in around mid-February. In the meantime, utilities have been brought to the site and ductwork is being prefabricated.

10. Until the new forced draft ventilator is available, the old system west of number 2 kettle panel has been reactivated with a new temperature control system and steam coil. It is working satisfactorily. Although not ideally directed, this unit is supplying 12-15000 cfm of tempered air to the kettle floor. A check of the inlet air quality to this unit using a six-hour carbon tube sample showed an average of only 0.35 ppm VCM. The inlet to this unit faces west, but is close to the kettle floor roof area.

11. After a period of inaccuracy caused by a contaminated column, the gas chromatograph was returned to normal service on 1/6/75. Readings since then indicate a substantial improvement in kettle floor VCM levels since the forced draft fan was re-activated. Manufacturing will extract and average the readings for comparison with a similar period prior to the activation of the ventilator.

12. The gas chromatograph now indicates the major sources of VCM in the building to be the seed strainer and the east lower kettle floor trench. Both are used regularly in the transfer of seed batches and in flushing kettles between batches. P. Dugan and D. L. Gendron will meet during w/e 1/19/75 to determine what quick methods of reducing these emissions are available and to proceed with the best of these.

13. D. L. Gendron reported that implementation of the OSHA VCM standard has been delayed pending outcome of an industry action in a New York federal court. In the meantime, the court has extended indefinitely the provisions of the emergency temporary VCM standard.

14. Other preparations for the new VCM standard, such as signs, rope barriers, stanchions, etc. are complete and are being held ready to install should the standard be implemented. In general, it was felt that we could be operating in compliance with the standard within one day of implementation.

D. L. Gendron

/m