



Interoffice Communication

To Frank Willson
 From Owen Tubb
 Date July 10, 1975
 Subject Chemical Exposure Abatement Program

Listed below, in my opinion, are the ten most "high risk" chemicals used in this plant. They are as follows:

- (1) Vinyl Chloride
- (2) Lead
- (3) Phthalic Anhydride (*future uncertainty*)
- (4) Nitrobenzene
- (5) Trichloroethylene
- (6) Alphamethylstyrene
- (7) Antimony
- (8) Barium
- (9) Cadmium
- (10) Ammonia

Plans are to take the top four chemicals, excluding vinyl chloride, and run a "quick check" analysis on each of these chemicals. This program will be developed by July 15, 1975.

These four chemicals will be monitored twice a week for an eight hour TWA for a one month period to determine the highest concentrations within the plant. This should be completed by September 1, 1975. The following methods will be used to determine the concentrations:

- (1) Lead - Use of a Bendix pump and filter media for an eight hour TWA
- (2) Phthalic Anhydride - Use of a Bendix pump and filter media for an eight hour TWA.
- (3) Nitrobenzene - Use of a Sipin pump and charcoal tubes for an eight hour TWA.
- (4) Trichloroethylene- Use of a Sipin pump and charcoal tubes for an eight hour TWA.

The action levels ~~and~~ the TLV) of the above chemicals are as follows:

- (1) Lead - 0.2 mg/m³ *Vapor*
- (2) Phthalic Anhydride - 2 ppm *1.5 ppm proposed*
- (3) Nitrobenzene - 1.0 ppm
- (4) Trichloroethylene - 100 ppm

If any of the chemicals analyzed have a concentration greater than the action levels stated above, the safety department will decide what action to take.

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It may become necessary to develop a personnel dosimetry program so that persons exposed to the chemicals be monitored at least once a month. The possibility of using personal protective equipment and other methods of reducing employee exposure will be explored. This plan will be developed by October, 1975.

The "quick check" monitoring will continue for two months in an effort to get the plant below the action level. This will be completed by November 1, 1975. However, if the concentration of any of the chemicals remain above the action level, the personnel dosimetry program will be instituted. This will go into effect by November 1, 1975.

The personnel dosimetry program will be in effect for two months. If, at that time the concentrations are still greater than the action level, the engineering department will be asked to study the problems and develop a plan to reduce the concentrations. The request for engineering assistance will be turned in by January 1, 1976.

The personnel dosimetry program will continue on a monthly basis to assure that the plant remains below the action level. The results will be reported in the monthly progress report on a continuing basis.

Owen Tubb

Owen Tubb
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OT/tp

CC: RDG, FJS, GWP, Dept. Heads, DAK-Saddlebrook, LNV- Saddlebrook