

BF Goodrich**INTER-ORGANIZATION CORRESPONDENCE**

TO	Chief Chemists, Chemical Group	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO.	DATE YOUR LETTER
FROM	P. M. Zakriski	Brecksville R & D Center, D/8506	DATE THIS LETTER
SUBJECT			March 22, 1979

APR 02 1979**The Analytical Cross Check Program for OSHA Work**

You all recall the vinyl chloride cross check program of 1977. For a number of reasons it was not continued in 1978. Beginning April 2, we will reestablish the program and expand it to include acrylonitrile, benzene, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. Please advise me if you cannot participate in this program.

John Born from the Corporate Environmental Service lab is the coordinator of this and all quality control work generated for environmental purposes. Please contact John regarding any part of this program. The standard reference material samples will be prepared and immediately distributed according to the enclosed schedule.

2nd Quarter 1979	AN & Benzene 4/2	CCl ₄ & CHCl ₃ 5/4	VC1 6/7
3rd Quarter 1979	AN & Benzene 6/25	CCl ₄ & CHCl ₃ 7/27	VC1 8/30
4th Quarter 1979	AN & Benzene 9/17	CCl ₄ & CHCl ₃ 10/19	VC1 11/29
1st Quarter 1980	AN & Benzene 1/7	CCl ₄ & CHCl ₃ 2/8	VC1 3/13

Vinyl Chloride samples will continue to be preloaded flasher tubes. All other samples will be preloaded SKC brand 150 mg carbon tubes. The distribution of samples will be in lots of 5 tubes for each pollutant and all loaded to approximate the anticipated load from a 6 hr. sampling at the permissible exposure concentration. Samples will be sent according to the following plan:

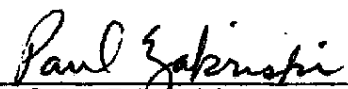
<u>Vinyl Chloride</u>	<u>Chloroform and Carbon Tetrachloride</u>	<u>Benzene</u>	<u>Acrylonitrile</u>
Avon Lake Gen. Chem. Avon Lake Technical Louisville Calvert City Pedricktown Henry Long Beach	Louisville	Orange Calvert City Henry	Akron Gen. Chemical Louisville Pedricktown Avon Lake Technical

Please notify John Born when you receive your samples.

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The intent of this program is to examine the precision and accuracy of the analyses. In the very near future we will propose the expanded use of the field validator apparatus to examine the combined sampling and analysis precision.

I will remind you that the environmental lab already participates in a national cross check program sponsored by the American Industrial Hygiene Association. Your participation in this BFG program is viewed by me as a link to that national program. As a result, we can establish a comparison between our plant labs and the other labs throughout the country.


Paul M. Zakriski
Corporate Environmental Service

jb

cc: R. W. Strassburg
E. B. Katzenmeyer, Jr.
~~H. W. H. H. H.~~
J. A. Klupar
J. M. Whitney
J. W. Born
R & D Files

O. S. Kurtz
R. E. Harris
C. E. Titus

DISTRIBUTION

A. J. Vielhaber - Akron
D. G. Desrosiers - Avon Lake General Chemical
L. B. Crider - Avon Lake Technical Center
E. E. Atkins - Calvert City
C. D. McCrosky - Henry
C. W. Ball - Long Beach
R. R. Taylor - Louisville
D. P. O'Keefe - Pedricktown
A. F. Whelan - Orange

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TO	See Distribution	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO.	DATE YOUR LETTER
FROM	T.S. Bialke	FIELD POINT OR DEPT. & BLDG. NO. Akron - D/0020, 5-H	DATE THIS LETTER 9-12-79
SUBJECT			

MINIMUM SAMPLE TIME FOR PERSONAL AIR MONITORING

SEP 13 1979

Review of some previous personal TWA exposure monitoring data has shown that a number of samples have been taken for less than 6 hours (360 minutes). All personal air monitoring for air contaminants for evaluation against an 8-hour TLV must, as a minimum, be conducted for 360 minutes. Any time less than 360 minutes cannot be used for calculation of average exposure or documentation of compliance with government standards and will not be accepted by the BFG medical surveillance system.

T.S. Bialke
T. S. Bialke
Sr. Industrial Hygienist

v

Distribution:

H.W. Dietz/E.B. Katzenmeyer, Jr.
H. Waltemate
J. Klupar
B. Holmes
J. Glickman
R. Hardesty
N. Meli
D. Anderson
G. Brewer
F. Whelan
C. Weidenfeld
T. Galiotto
K. Konter
D. Langlois

*PM
Sample Method*

Chief Chemists,
PVC & VCM Plants

20000 copy OCT 28 1981
Ser. - F.10.
X.2.
Chemical Group

FROM: P. M. Zakriski

Brecksville R&D Center, D/8506

Oct. 26, 1981

SUBJECT: Analysis of Personnel Monitor Samples for VCM

For the past six years the Bendix flasher has been an integral part of the analysis of personnel monitor samples for vinyl chloride monomer. Although many of the flashers required special plumbing before successful operation, they all successfully functioned over the last six years.

It is my impression that many of these Bendix flasher units may now be in need of replacement. I am writing to ask your view on the condition of these flasher units and issues relating to the flashers.

Is it true that your units are showing signs of age and need to be replaced? How much longer can we rely on them? What replacement thermal desorbers do you know of that are commercially available, and do you have any experience or information about them? Do you see a need to continue using thermal desorption in the analysis? Would you have any operational problems with the NIOSH method using CS₂ desorption? If a method using the P&E headspace analyzer was used, would there be any serious operational problems? Do you have any specialized detectors like electron capture, photoionization or alkali bead? Have you ever used or evaluated any of these detectors in your labs?

I am taking this occasion to question several things, not just the thermal desorption unit. It may be time we look into using a method that employs fresh carbon samplers rather than cleaned and reused carbon samplers. It may be time to consider improving the absolute sensitivity of the method by going to an advanced detection system, e.g., photoionization detection or electron capture with O₂ or N₂O doping at the detector. It may be time to increase the automation in our testing and reduce the large amount of operator attention that is required for the Bendix flasher method. Finally, it may be time to consider badges, and in so doing, reduce the labor needed to prepare a field sample.

This year I have been very impressed with performance data for the Reisner (REAL®) badge. (This is the silicone rubber-faced, metal badge that contains about 1½ grams of carbon.) It appears that this carbon badge samples and holds vinyl chloride well enough to give a .98 correlation coefficient with carbon tube samplings. And, there is only a slight bias. In a lengthy study funded by NIOSH, this badge performed so well that the experimenter, Dr. Jim Perkins, Utah Biomedical and Testing Laboratory, recommended to me that we give the REAL® badge serious consideration.

In the study by Dr. Perkins, the badge showed recoveries within the ±25% NIOSH criteria and capacities which would enable it to function for eight hours at concentration well above the permissible exposure level. I would be very interested in hearing what you may have heard of or experienced with the REAL® badge.

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