

~~RP-7~~
~~ETW~~
~~JR12~~
~~AAA~~ *MMK*
WBB

cc: Team Members:

Mr. W. C. Baker
 Dr. A. J. Haefner
 Mr. C. J. Kimmitt
 Dr. C. P. Loechelt
 Mr. J. E. Mackie
 Dr. W. E. Rinehart
 Mr. H. G. Smith
 Mr. N. E. Sparks
 Mr. R. Wilkins

~~Mr. W. B. Birch~~
 Mr. R. H. Cope
 Dr. M. F. Gautreaux
 Mr. R. Herzog
 Mr. C. B. Hunt
 Mr. D. E. Park
 Mr. R. D. Sinner
 Mr. R. P. Slicker
 Mr. F. E. Stultz

VCL HYGIENE & PLASTICS DIVISION

TEAM MEETING NOTES

February 21, 1975

Attendance:

Mr. W. C. Baker	Mr. J. E. Mackie
Mr. R. H. Cope	Mr. D. M. Mohr
Mr. C. J. Kimmitt	Mr. R. Wilkins
Dr. C.P. Loechelt	

General

The OSHA regulations are to go into effect April 1, 1975, assuming no action results from an SPI appeal to the Supreme Court. The table below from the December, 1974 issued of "Plastics Technology" summarizes the requirements of the standards:

Table 1—EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS

	Exposure Level, ppm		
	≤0.5	>0.5≤1.0	>1.0
Monitoring Program	None	Quarterly	Monthly
Medical Surveillance	No	Yes	Yes
Medical Records	No	Yes	Yes
Regulated Areas	No	No	Yes
Roster of Authorized Persons Entering Regulated Areas	No	No	Yes
Respirators	No	No	Yes
Warning Labels on Storage Containers	Yes	Yes	Yes
Training	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Data supplied by Diamond Shamrock Chemical Corp.

GGC 000747

Plastics Division Fabrication Plants

In the case of the bottle and film plants, it appears that all plants will be below the 0.5 ppm exposure level, thus requiring only a training program and warning labels on scrap containers, assuming it will be reprocessed.

Columbia Pipe Plant

Data from recent Columbia sampling showed 0.48 ppm and 0.63 ppm exposure levels. Thus, in addition to the training program and labels, medical surveillance and records may be required for the blender operator. Additional sampling at Columbia is planned to determine the effects of repairs to the fan system and revisions to hopper car unloading procedure. It might be noted that resin during the sampling period contained 840-980 ppm VC1. Mr. Wilkins noted that most of this resin should be used by April 1st, thus reducing the exposure potential.

Tiptonville Compounding Plant

Personnel sampling, stationary sampling, and Century surveys were conducted during run no. 65T-2, producing 7042 wh 40 compound from SM-160 resin. The resin contained 1670-4400 ppm VC1 and finished compound contained 161 to 286 ppm VC1. The Century survey indicated numerous locations with 1-10 ppm VC1 in the atmosphere. Locations showing around 5 ppm VC1 where the operator was likely exposed were the additive hopper filling station and the boxing station.

The potential exposure at the additive hoppers was due to the resin scale vent. A vent hood is being designed for correction.

Based on the results of the Century survey, it is unlikely that the no action level can be met when processing non-steam stripped SM-160. Personnel were monitored during this period, but data are not yet available. Plans are to provide steam stripping capability for this resin at Baton Rouge. Commercial scale steam stripping tests on SM-160 are underway. Unofficial results from previous Tiptonville personnel monitoring on a SM-250 based compound showed less than 0.1 ppm exposure on all 24 samples.

Sandston Truck Unloading

Ethyl traffic has indicated to the Sandston, Virginia film plant manager that a "regulated" area is required at the truck dock unloading pelletized film compound. We don't believe this will be required and are gathering supporting data. Thus far, we have the following:

(1) None of the personnel samples obtained at Sandston have ever shown an exposure of greater than 0.1 ppm;

(2) A trailer truck half loaded with 7053 showed a maximum exposure potential of 2.0 ppm when initially opened after four days' storage. Subsequent samples taken one and two days later showed < 0.5 ppm exposure potential.

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(3) Film compound normally has less than 5 ppm VC1 residual; based on the trailer tests, we would expect a maximum exposure potential of less than the detectable quantity.

Results from two stationary carbon tube samples from the truck and from one personnel sample during unloading are not yet available.

Financing

The indicated final cost for the Part I appropriation is \$74,000, as shown in the attached cost report. This does not include revisions and improvements to the systems as discussed below.

Equipment Operability

A list of operating problems and potential solutions was previously distributed to team members for comments. Inputs from plant personnel were discussed and the general scope of revisions defined. The immediate proposed scope is outlined in the attached Appendix A.

Action Items

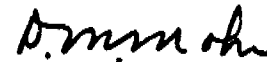
1. Mr. W. C. Baker will prepare a letter to Corporate Medical detailing Plastic Division's desires for personnel monitoring beyond that required by regulations.

2. Dr. C. P. Loechelt will compile a training manual (based on the Baton Rouge plant manual) for use in the Plastics Division plants.

3. Process Design will prepare process specifications detailing equipment revisions to be made at each plant.

Next Meeting

March 21, 1975
17th floor Ethyl Tower, Conference Room
9:30 a.m.


D. M. Mohr

DMM:mf1

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED SCOPE FOR ADDITIONAL AND REVISIONS

TO HYGIENE IMPROVEMENTS

PLASTICS DIVISION

Columbia

- (1) Flex-Kleen type automatic filter for the mixer;
- (2) Century instrument;
- (3) Bendix tube apparatus;
- (4) Rotameters to permit purging of instrument leads and permanent instrument lead tubing;
- / (5) A ventilation fan for the resin silo skirt;
- (6) Central vacuum cleaning system;
- (7) Hose and coupling to permit suction on the resin silo fill line with the transport blower;
- (8) Shaft seal for the ventilation fan.

Tiptonville

- (1) Flex-Kleen type automatic filter for Line 1 mixer;
- / (2) Bendix tube apparatus;
- (3) Rotameters to permit purging of instrument leads and panel board location of gauges with permanent instrument lead tubing;
- (4) Replacement of five Flex-Kleen filters from the Line 1 additive hoppers;
- (5) Speed increase on the Line 1 Welex mixer;
- (6) A portable fan to permit silo, hopper, and hopper car purging;
- (7) A rotary wash nozzle to facilitate hopper car washing;
- (8) Replacement bags for Line 2 Flex-Kleen filters.

Still under consideration for Tiptonville are the following:

- isolation valve for the Line 1 resin/BTA scale system
- bypass around mixer filter to improve purging of vessels before cleardown
- Flex-Kleen filter for Line 1 cooler
- ventilation under the three resin silo skirts
- hood and exhaust system for Line 2 resin scale vent

Terre Haute

- (1) Flex-Kleen type automatic filter for the mixer;
- (2) Century instrument;
- (3) Bendix tube apparatus;
- (4) Rotameters to permit purging of instrument leads and permanent instrument lead tubing;
- (5) A ventilation fan for the resin silo skirt;
- (6) Central vacuum cleaning system;
- (7) Hose and coupling to permit suction on the resin silo fill line with the transport blower;
- (8) Shaft seal for the ventilation fan;
- (9) Floor level damper handles;
- (10) Rotate cooler filter housing to provide better access for cleaning;
- (11) Provide charge pot for liquid addition;
- (12) Extend resin unloading system and scale fill system blower exhaust lines.

ETHYL CORPORATION

INTER-OFFICE

To Mr. C. J. Kimmitt ✓ ADDRESS
FROM C. A. Tureau ADDRESS
SUBJECT Job 1789 - Vinyl Chloride Monomer DATE February 14, 1975
Reduction, Columbia, Terre Haute, and
Tiptonville. Cost Report No. 2

The expenditures and commitments for this job as of January 31, 1975 are as follows:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>SPENT & COMMITTED</u>	<u>INDICATED FINAL COST</u>	<u>OVER OR (UNDER)</u>
17891 Columbia	25,000	11,100	12,000	(13,000)
17892 Tiptonville	50,000	42,100	45,000	(5,000)
17893 Terre Haute	<u>25,000</u>	<u>3,200</u>	<u>17,000</u>	<u>(8,000)</u>
TOTALS	\$100,000*	\$56,400	\$74,000	(\$26,000)

* Part 1 appropriation (order-of-magnitude estimate).

C.A. Tureau
C. A. Tureau
Cost Engineer

CAT:bjw

cc: Messrs. J. R. McClellan
C. H. Polito
L. H. Stephens
Consolidation