



VC ORC
Epidemiology
UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

P.O. BOX 8004, SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA. 25303

SOUTH CHARLESTON PLANT

March 28, 1977

Mr. W. E. Nichols
Organization Resources Counselors, Inc.
1625 I Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Subject: Probability of Vinyl Chloride Monomer Emissions for
Various Types of Resins During Fabricating

Dear Mr. Nichols:

The probability of vinyl chloride monomer emissions for various types of resins during fabrication operation varies with the resin type and with the mode of fabrication. The various types of PVC resins in U. S. Commerce and the relative content of residual monomer is as follows:

<u>Resin Process</u>	<u>Resin Type</u>	<u>Relative VCM Content</u>
Suspension	Copolymer	2,000
	Homopolymer	1,000
Bulk (PSG)	Homopolymer	1,000
Nonsolvent (UCC)	Homopolymer	10
Dispersion (Paste)	Homopolymer	2
Solvent (UCC)	Copolymer	1

Please realize that we are discussing the resins of ten years ago, not material produced today.

Suspension, bulk (PSG) and nonsolvent resins are all calendered, extruded and molded. Calendering operations are most likely to yield high emissions particularly in the raw material area.

Manufacture of coatings, cloth coatings and foams from dispersion, nonsolvent and solvent resins yield very little exposure.

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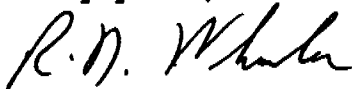
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Record pressing (molding) has in the past been quite high.

Finishing and packaging operations are likely to yield no exposure for any resins or fabricating operations.

This is short but should be quite adequate for your purposes.

Very truly yours,



R. N. Wheeler, Jr.

RNWJr./pm

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