The final stage of MIC production took place at the MIC Refining Still (MRS), where MIC was distilled into the storage tanks. A clear path between the MRS and the atmospheric vent (dotted lines) ensured the production of 99% pure MIC. Any restriction in this part of the system could raise pressure in the MRS above 2 PSIG, producing "off-spec" (> 0.5% chloroform) MIC. "Off-spec" MIC in the storage tanks could be (1) transferred into E-619 for blending with "on-spec" MIC, (2) returned to the MIC Unit for reprocessing, or (3) routed to the VGS accumulator section for destruction. MIC was continuously passed through a refrigeration system to reduce vapor pressure and thus unnecessary and avoidable product losses by evaporation. A steady flow of nitrogen entered the tanks and exited the atmospheric vent to (1) carry residual MIC vapor into the VGS, (2) prevent igniting flammable MIC, and (3) inhibit carbon steel corrosion (all lines shown in red). The Vent Gas Scrubber (VGS) removed toxic components from process vapor prior to atmospheric discharge. The Flare Tower's purpose was to burn off any excess harmful vent gas remaining after VGS treatment. The Flare Tower's purpose was to burn off any excess harmful vent gas remaining after VGS treatment.