Monsanto

FROM (LOCATION) Anniston, Alabama

DATE : January 5, 1967

SUBJECT : MERCURY IN PLANT EFFLUENT TO SNOW CREEK

REFERENCE

TO : L. C. Fuhrmeister

cc. W. B. Papageorge
L. L. Faulkner
G. W. Miller

In a meeting held January 5, 1967, on methods of reducing the mercury content in the waste stream leaving the plant, several objectives were set and work has begun immediately to put into effect a plan to investigate mercury concentrations in Snow Creek at its confluence with Choccolocco Creek, a long range method for reducing the mercury levels and an immediate means of reducing mercury levels. Those in attendance were Gerald Miller, L. L. Faulkner and B. G. Coley.

Listed below are the steps that are to be taken:

1. The total plant effluent sample will be analyzed for mercury over a 2 week period. At the same time a sample will be taken from Snow Creek at its confluence with Choccolocco Creek and analyzed for mercury. This will determine if the mercury concentrations are reduced by dilution.

2. Sample will be taken from the cell end boxes (this stream contains 20 ppm mercury and was the highest concentration found in any stream). The lab will conduct studies to determine if the mercury can be precipitated by chemical additions. If this can be done, further investigation will be made as to how this can be done at the Chlorine plant.

3. Have the Chlorine department cut back as much as possible on the flow from the cell end boxes. In analysis of samples taken earlier it was found that mercury concentration did not vary with flow, therefore, a lower flow will cause a reduction in total pounds of mercury leaving the plant.

4. Dispose of, by burial, the sludge collected from the backwash of the caustic filter. This filter is backwashed bi-weekly and the material stopped by the filter is very high in mercury. This would be one way, although small, of reducing the total mercury loss.

Gene Coley

BGC:kd

DSW 107013

IN-10 REV. 8-64

EXHIBIT P-2 3-13-01

WATER_PCB-SD0000017561