P. B. Hodges - General Offices

April 28, 1969

Messrs.
D. B. Hosmer - DHOSM
W. A. Kuhn - WKUHN
W. R. Richard - WRICH
E. S. Tucker - S. 2ND ST.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Messrs.
W. F. Taffee - ANNISTON
C. F. Buckley - KRUMMRICH

As follow-up on our telephone conversations regarding clean-up of aroclors from our sewage streams, I have written down some thoughts which you might find useful. These are my present general ideas on how fast and how far we should go in the clean-up. We must realize that when we receive your programs on May 9 (verbally or written) and transmit them to the Business Group for comments, we may be requested to alter the plans considerably. Also, subsequent events may necessitate changes.

1. Analyses of Wastes for Aroclors Content

Development of analytical methods for aroclors in water and in sediment is several months ahead of the original schedule. Dr. Tucker advises that information will be available on this schedule:

a. Results of W. G. Krummrich sampling program - by May 2, 1969.

b. Analytical techniques for water and sediment samples written up and transmitted to plants - by May 16, 1969.

c. With both W. G. Krummrich and Anniston having electron capture equipment, both laboratories have capability of using Dr. Tucker's method. He advises that chemists familiar with electron capture could be running the analyses at the plants by 1-1/2 - 2 weeks after they receive the written techniques - by June 2, 1969.

d. It's obvious that the plants should arrange for sample splitting and test comparisons between the Organic Research and plant laboratories. This should be done in late May or early June.

2. Determination of Aroclor Levels in Receiving Streams

As soon as analytical techniques have been worked out in the plants, we should again check receiving streams (Mississippi River and Snow plus Choccolocco Creeks). As soon as we know pretty well what levels are present in water and sediment below our outfalls, we should report the data. The various experts and consultants involved in the aroclor studies can then advise as to whether our

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not a problem exists and we can plan next moves, e.g. go further downstream, sample above our outfall, go into fish testing, etc. In view of the urgency of the problem, the repeat sampling and testing should be done in early June so that we know extent of the problem by late June.

3. In-Plant Reduction of Arcolors

The general philosophy expressed in the memorandum of January 23, 1969, "Arcolors in Plant Effluent," by me still holds except that timing is now tightened following the San Francisco Chronicle blast and recommendations of R. L. Metcalf (our University of Illinois consultant).

Work to obtain factual information on losses and their sources should receive a high priority with a complete listing of sources and measured amounts published by no later than July 1. Along with the listing of sources should be a list of possible abatement projects and roughly estimated costs in order of descending priority (pounds of arcolors not sewered per dollar spent).

If you uncover any loss sources which can easily be corrected at little cost, go ahead promptly with the project. Of course, keep an account of any abatement work and the results obtained.

SUMMARY

The above does not constitute an attempt by me to do your planning to cope with our arcolors crisis. We want your thinking and your plans and timetables. These must be in my hands by May 9, 1969, so that I can advise the Business Group on May 12 after return from Europe of the delegation now over there studying the problem.

Please advise if you have any questions on this.

Paul

Paul B. Hodges

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