W. A. KUHN - ST. LOUIS

DECEMBER 15, 1969

P. B. HODGES
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AROCLOR - PLANTS' EFFLUENT

H. S. BERGEN

We are taking the following actions to meet an arbitrary, self-imposed target of 10 ppb of PCB's in the total effluent from each Plant. In these attempts, we face two problems: the removal of undissolved PCB's (solubility is about 300 ppb) and the further reduction and/or dilution to 10 ppb.

ANNISTON

Currently, all Aroclor sewers discharge through a large HCl neutralization limestone pit which also acts as a trap for undissolved material. Effluent is visually free of Aroclors. Projects to sump and save are being considered as a more certain long range system.

The Anniston plant is charged with the development of a process, suitable for all plants, to remove dissolved Aroclors to the target level. A test unit is near completion, but the immediate effort will be handicapped by the lack of on-site analytical instrumentation necessary to determine these very low levels of contamination. Although a project to acquire this instrumentation is being prepared, delivery and set-up cannot be achieved before May 1, 1970. In the meantime, we will utilize the analytical service of S. Tucker to the extent that they are available.

Each Anniston sewer has been tested and the Aroclor losses quantified. Total losses are in the range of 25-50#/day.

Fish samples collected from Choccolocco Creek by Dr's. Gunning and Suttkers, Tulane University consultants, are in St. Louis awaiting analysis.

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KRUMMRICH

Spent Aroclor from using departments and tank car cleaning is no longer being sewered except accidentally. These materials are being sent to the land fill, which is a temporarily acceptable practice. Sewer losses from the producing department are estimated to be in the range of 100-150 #/day. A project is being prepared (about $10,000 capital) to collect about half of this loss. Collection of the remaining undissolved losses will cost $40,000 to $70,000. Although samples of department sewers, total plant effluent, and the Mississippi river are being taken on a regular basis, little analysis has been achieved. Current plans are to assess our position and take appropriate action after completion of the above mentioned project.

NEWPORT

We are just starting to assess the problems at Newport. We will continue to supply all domestic information developed on how to control Aroclor effluent with no more than a 2-3 week lag.

GENERAL

CED is charged with the problem of learning how to destroy recovered Aroclor (from both producing plants and customers) which cannot be recycled.

The recycle of recovered Aroclor will be studied on a case basis as source and contamination information becomes available.

The possibility of producing only biodegradable Aroclors is being studied jointly by Research and Manufacturing.

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