

Attention: Mr. H. Ricardo

QUOTATION B: TO COVER CONVERSION OF EXISTING 42" SQUARE PRESSLOAD
OF POLYPROPYLENE PLATES AND FRAMES FROM THREE WAY VALVE OPEN AND
CLOSED DELIVERY SYSTEM TO OPEN DELIVERY BY USING LEVER HANDLE SPIGOT.

1 - NEW head plate, 1-3/16" thick, #1 button, complete with lever handle spigot -----	\$ 112.50
1 - NEW tail plate, 1-3/16" thick, #1 button, complete with lever handle spigot -----	112.50
26 - #1 button pressure plates - reworked. Operations required - reverse plate: A. Spin weld plug in existing port in existing three- way valve port. B. Drill new discharge port in bottom blank pad. C. Drill pilot holes for spigot and assemble spigot. Labor \$12.00 each -----	312.00
New lever handle spigot, \$5.50 each -----	143.00
27 - #3 button wash plates - reworked. Operations required - reverse plate: A. Spin weld plug in existing port in existing three- way valve port. B. Drill new discharge port in bottom blank pad. C. Drill pilot holes for spigot and assemble spigot. D. Spin weld plug in existing wash port and drill new wash port in opposite. Labor \$21.00 each -----	567.00
New lever handle spigot, \$5.50 each -----	148.50
54 - frames - no labor required -----	---

Replace existing 4" thick adapter currently being used
for three way system.

1 - new 42" square connection plate, 1" thick, drilled and counterbored for two 2" dia. pull thru liner pipes.	146.00
2 - new 2" x 12" long liner pipes complete with O-rings and locknuts, \$45 each -----	90.00

Total Sales Price ----- \$1631.50

Additional if installation of bolt-on handles is desired
on all of the above:

26 - #1 button plates	
27 - #3 button plates	
54 - #2 button frames	
107 pieces - labor \$12.00 each -----	\$1284.00

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
Newark, NJ

page 5
Feb. 9, 1977

Attention: Mr. H. Ricardo

214 molded polypropylene universal handles (2-bolt design
as furnished on 36" pressload) complete with stainless steel
lag screws and washers, \$3.75 each ----- 802.50

Total Sales Price ----- \$2086.50

Terms: net 30 days
f.o.b Whippany, NJ



Delivery: one week after receipt of goods from you.

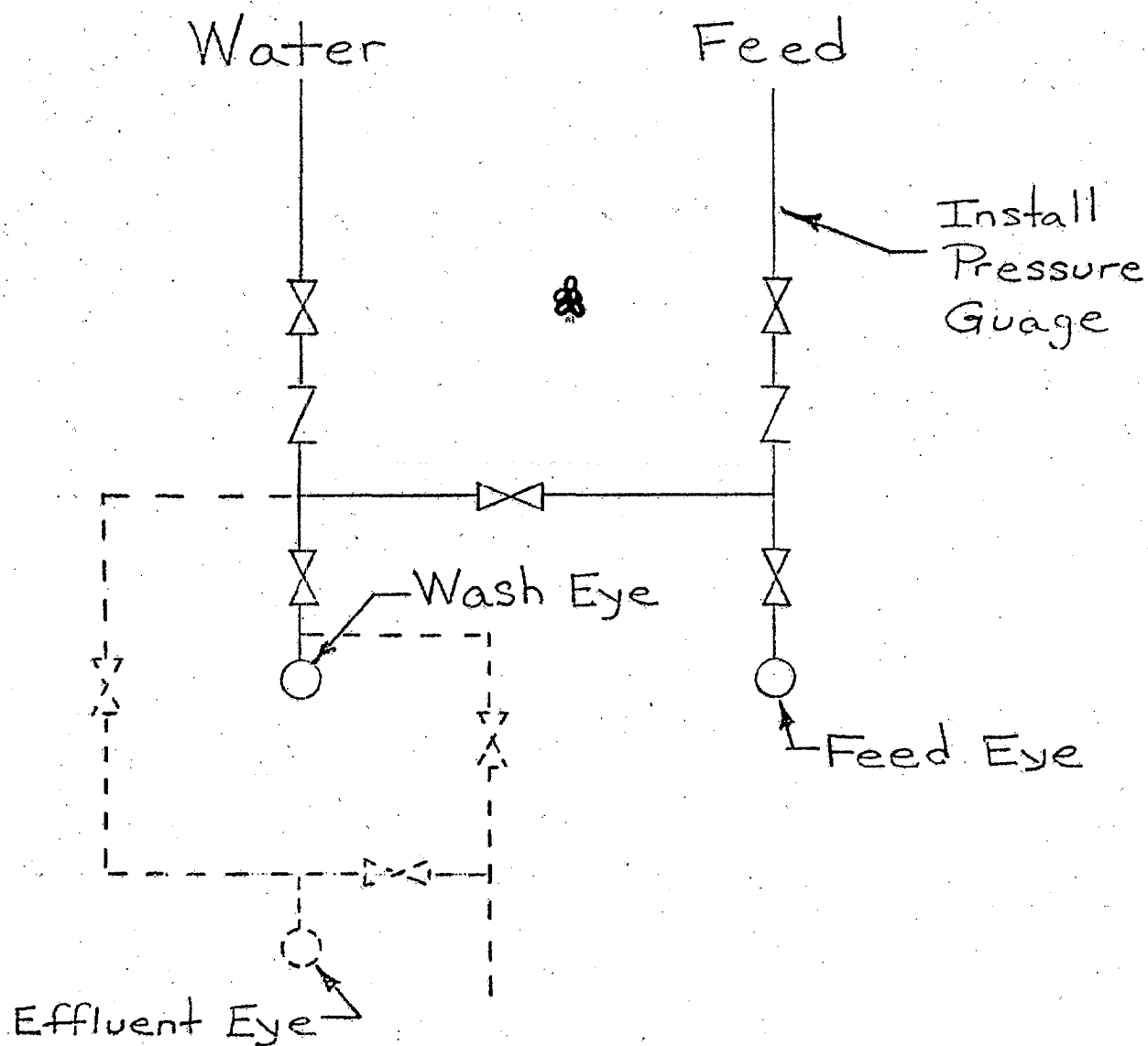
Very truly yours,

LENSER AMERICA INC.

Allan L. Whitlock

ALW:rsb

Press 25 - Fixed Head Piping



Solid : Existing Piping, to be retained.

Dotted : Existing Piping, to be removed.

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NEWPORT PLANT
PIGMENTS COLORS R & D
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF PROPOSED
PROCESSES FOR BB-CPC

FINAL REPORT

W. L. Monson & L. R. Valencourt
W. L. Monson & L. R. Valencourt

Work Done By:

Previous Related Reports: None

Project Code: 4650-800

Period Covered: 2/1/76 to 9/1/76

Notebook Nos.: N/A

ABSTRACT

High spot evaluation of non-polluting processes for N-8510 (BB) shows that the proposed process for crude manufacture with crude Luwa drying in CPC-II, and semi-finishing by acetone milling in CPC-I is competitive with twelve candidate experimental processes.

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I. Introduction

In an attempt to evaluate the feasibility of several experimental CPC production schemes, the essential material, operative and distributive portions of a standardized mill cost were calculated and compared. Whenever possible, current (1975 composite values) Newport operating expenses were used. Assumptions made regarding yield losses, solvent recovery efficiency, labor requirements and others were made based on Pigments or Orchem Department experience and empirical data.

II. Objectives

The objectives of this study were:

- to evaluate the economics of several potential CPC production routes versus a standard manufacturing technique on a common basis,
- to indicate the approximate new investment required for each scheme, and
- to provide enlightenment about which avenues of experimentation to pursue in greater detail (and conversely which experimental endeavors to abandon).

III. Summary/Conclusions

A high-spot costing of nine experimental routes to semi-finished Blue B was carried out. All costs were compared to the process (synthesis and semi-finishing by acetone milling) as practiced in Plant I.

- Luwa dried Blue B crude entirely produced in Plant II and semi-finished in Plant I is significantly lower in cost.
- An experimental process which involves synthesis in kerosene and subsequent sulfation in TCB is significantly high in cost primarily due to high cost of two solvent losses.
- One process, involving synthesis and sulfation in TCB could be significantly low in cost if two criteria are met; high concentration synthesis and high solvent recovery. Investment is also required.
- The cost differences between most of the experimental processes is less than the uncertainty in cost of individual cases, with the exceptions noted above.

IV. Discussion

As indicated in the charts found in the Appendix (based on W. L. Monson's talk presented at Newark, N.J.) the following bases and assumptions were used in these calculations:

- SF product - N8510.
- Production of 413 cwt/mo. is based on 1976-80 long range forecast.
- Essential material costs were the Newport average costs for 1975 (except for bulk TCB, ODCB and VM&P which were based on E & M estimates).
- Current (IIQ1976) wage rates.
- Newport supervisor, labor, etc. factors were used.
- Used blue book values and usage investments for estimating maintenance and depreciation.
- Assumed that all capacity was in use.
- All yield losses were entirely around filters and stills.

The thirteen cases considered were divided among two standard (Cases 1 and 2: old plant process and the new proposed production method using both Plant I and II respectively) and eleven experimentally proposed cases. The experimentally proposed cases involved breaching BBU processes, active solvent (both ODCB and TCB) sulfation, active solvent synthesis, acid swelling, aqueous milling and breaching (in different volumes and solvents; perclene/ODCB) of BBZ. These cases involved various combinations of both old and new plant equipment (plus some new investment in some cases) and are detailed in the Appendices.

Presented on the next page (and repeated in the Appendices along with the work sheets) are the resulting mill cost components for the 13 cases considered. R.M. (raw materials including the essential material, i.e., packaging) includes all the known ingredients in each process, and current Pigments or Orchem experience when solvent recovery was considered. Yield losses, considered to be centered around the filters and still, for computational purposes, were also included in the R.M. calculations. The results ranged from a low of \$124/cwt. (ODCB breaching of BBZ: processes 21B and 22B) to a high of \$209/cwt. which is Process 4. Process 4 (and 5) have such large R.M. costs because both involve synthesis in one solvent (kero) and sulfation in another (4:TCB; 5:ODCB) with solvent losses in both processes.

PROC	RM	\$ / CWT			OPER LABOR	\$M BOOK VALUE INVEST	NO. MILLS REQ'D		\$M NEW INV (BB+BBF)
		OPER	DISTR	MILL COST			PRE	SOLV	
1	135	178	67	380	40	1453	0.4	3.13	0
2	129	139	64	331	29	1668	0.4	3.13	0
3	139	127	69	335	26	1939	0	0	636
4	209	130	76	415	23	2324	0	0	1136
5	201	129	76	406	23	2326	0	0	1136
6	163	108	62	333	19	1860	0	0	500
7	156	108	62	326	19	1860	0	0	500
8	140	126	68	335	25	1949	.4	0	735
9	133	136	66	335	29	1657	0.84	1.04	0
21A	131	130	68	328	27	1898	0.78	0	636
21B	124	130	68	322	27	1898	0.78	0	636
22A	131	135	75	340	27	2303	0.78	0	905
22B	124	135	75	334	27	2303	0.78	0	905

IV. Discussion (Cont.)

The operative portion of mill cost was considered to be composed of:

- Utilities (used current Newport rates).
- Repair material and labor.
- Operating labor and supervision.
- Waste neutralization.
- Product Services, Environmental Control, Works Lab Quality Control and all other operative expenses not contained above.

Current Newport labor and utility rates were used in all cases. Newport figures were used in cases involving ratios of various costs (i.e., repair material as a ratio of repair cost to total investment). Some processes were high in operating expenses because of large utility requirements (steam for tray drying: Process 1; large electricity usage for a large number of mills: Processes 1, 2 and 9; or labor intensive operations: again Process 1).

Distributive costs involved depreciation, general overhead and non-technical expenses explicitly. All other implicitly contained distributive costs were lumped together as other. Depreciation was assumed to be 10%/year and was based on book value and fractional usage of the equipment involved.

These three components then make up the mill cost. While every attempt has been made to insure accuracy and to avoid errors, the assumptions used to derive these figures can, at best, be no better than +5%. Probably, +20% is a more realistic error range, but for the purposes of this study +5% illustrates the point vividly enough. The mill cost ranged from \$322/cwt. (Process 21B) to \$415/cwt. (Process 4) while the Newport standard costs for N-8510 is listed as \$407/cwt. It should be noted that none of the processes studied here, either standard or experimentally proposed, are currently in use at Newport.

To finish the summarization of the chart on the previous page, operating labor, book value investment, mill usage and estimated required new investment (out of pocket costs) for each of these processes are shown. New investment ranges from none to a high of \$1136M for Processes 4 and 5 (both require similar equipment, even though different solvents are involved).

The graph presented on the following page represents the results of this study. Mill cost +5% is presented for each of the cases studied. As noted earlier, slight modifications in the assumption for solvent recovery or yield will perturb any one case beyond the extent of any of the other cases; in other words, the limits on any one case extend wider than the limits on all the cases together as shown.

IV. Discussion (Cont.)

As illustrated in the Appendix for the "typical" case (Process 6) the effect of solvent/product volume and solvent losses are calculated. The case used in these calculations was 9% loss with a volume of 3500 gallons; this resulted in a mill cost of \$333/cwt. If, as Orchem experience indicates, one can produce quality product with 1/4th the solvent volume, then at the same solvent loss (9%) there is a net savings of approximately \$45/cwt. This is illustrated in the left hand cost bar on the preceding graph for Process 6. However, if we go to the other extreme, of large solvent volume (3500 gals.) and large solvent losses (24%), there is about a \$100/cwt. cost penalty. This extreme is illustrated by the right-hand cost bar for Process 6 on the preceding graph. Thus by merely varying the solvent volume (3500 to 875 gals.) and the solvent losses (9% to 24%; nb: both are limits of Orchem experience for TCB recovery) we have extended the limits on Process 6 from \$333/cwt. $\pm 5\%$, to \$290/cwt. to \$430/cwt. $\pm 5\%$. \$290/cwt., not including the possibility of the -5% error, is lower than the lowest mill cost for all the other Processes: \$322/cwt. The upper limit, \$430/cwt., is also larger than the largest of the remaining process mill costs, \$415/cwt. Thus, the conclusion is drawn that within each process there is room for improvement on the mill cost estimate that is greater than the range between the mill costs of all the cases (i.e., Process 6: \$290 to 430/cwt. vs. low \$322 to high \$415/cwt.).

Thus, before any additional time should be invested in analyzing the effect of various experimental procedures on plant mill cost, better definition of the process variables is necessary. In addition, it appears that the lowest mill cost, with minimum investment, is obtained by the proposed Method 2: Synthesis through Luwa drying in Plant II, followed by milling through press/mixing/and packout in the old plant. New investment required is zero, and the mill cost is near the lower limits of this study (within the error limits established, all these processes are economically the same) \$331/cwt.

In an attempt to gain additional insight into these cost studies a "sort of" sensitivity study of a few variables was run. As illustrated in the Appendix, the effect of solvent type, solvent volume and percent solvent loss on mill cost is graphed. Both ODCB and Perclene were considered as breaching solvents and losses ranged from 0-40%. For example, at 84 gals. solvent/batch, and a 9% loss the difference in mill cost between ODCB and Perclene is about \$3.50/cwt. of product.

Finally, a "mini" decision tree analysis of processes 21 and 22 was constructed and is analyzed here. As illustrated in the Appendix, the mill cost for each proposed process at each indicated solvent loss level was calculated (\$/cwt. on right hand side of chart). The probability that these levels of solvent recovery could be achieved were estimated from previous experience. Using standard decision tree logic, the system was manipulated until the expected mill cost for processes 21 and 22 was obtained.

MILL COST COMPARISON:

- 2 PROD'N PROCESSES
 - 7 RESEARCH PRECESSES
- BASIS:

- 413 CWT/MO. N8510 (FOST)
- CAPACITY OPERATION-1976

PROCESS

4. KERO SYNTH TCB SULFATION

5. KERO SYNTH ODCB SULFATION

1. OLD PLANT PROCESS

3. BREACHING BBU

9. AQUEOUS MILLING

2. PROPOSED PLANT PROC

6. TCB SYNTHESIS

8. ACID SWELL / SOLV. DEV.

7. ODCB SYNTHESIS

NPT 1976
STD. COSTS
FOR N8510
\$407

0 100 200 300 400 500
N8510 MILL COST \$/CWT

IV. Discussion (Cont.)

In this case the most probable mill cost for Process 21 is \$328/cwt. and for Process 22 is \$341/cwt. These estimates are, of course, sensitive to the probabilities attached to the possible attainment of the solvent loss levels indicated. Additional work could alter these results significantly (as illustrated earlier).

In conclusion, while all these costs are to be considered equivalent and that additional laboratory work is necessary to further define some of the process limits, the components that make up a mill cost estimate should be recalled.

The mill cost is directly dependent on:

- What you make (we made N-8510)
- How you make it (standard formula/receipts)
- How much you make (413 cwt/mo.)
- What equipment you make it in
- When you make it
- How many people make it
- What other processes use the same equipment
- How do you distribute in direct costs.

/lvs

APPENDICES

APPENDIX ILETTERS

C. W. Anderson to E. E. Jaffe	2/3/76
J. Jackson to E. E. Jaffe	2/3/76
J. Jackson to C. F. Rolle	1/22/76



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWPORT, DELAWARE 19804

CC: N. J. Kane - Newport
A. P. Smith - "

PIGMENTS DEPARTMENT

1. What about BBF?

February 3, 1976

E. E. JAFFE
NEWPORT

There are five process schemes which could potentially be used to finish BB products in CPC III. It would be very useful in guiding our research efforts to have these routes evaluated against the process for BT-284-D. The evaluation should include equipment availability and cost. The alternates are outlined below:

1. BT-284-D Process (N-8510 precursor)

- Synthesis of BB crude
SOP-1-Q (4-CPA)
SOP-2-W (BB crude)
- Premill 1100 lbs. - 6 hr.
SOP-21-C
- Acetone mill 552 lbs. - 20 hr.
SOP-4-Q
- Distill acetone, filter, wash, dry
SOP-5-O

2. BT-449-D Process

A. To make N-8500

- Synthesis of BB crude
SOP-1-Q (4-CPA)
SOP-2-W (BB crude)
- Premill 1200 lbs. - 15 hr.
SOP-34-A
- Breach 1400 lbs. in Perclene
SOP-49-B

B. Experimental (XOP-241-B)

- Synthesis of BB crude - As above, except particle size and phase is controlled in sulfation and hydrolysis to give product equal to BBZ
- Breach 1400 lbs. in ODCB
Replace Perclene with ODCB in SOP-49-B

*? same ratio
on larger
batch?*

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DUP050109014

3. Isolation of Crude BB

- Synthesis of BB crude
SOP-1-Q (4-CPA)
SOP-2-W (BB crude to step 23)
- Filter off kerosene from slurry and dry free of kero
5 (?) hrs. filter
31 hrs. drying *too little?*
- Add 106 gal. ODCB or TCB to full CPC dried charge.
(Before or after sulfuric acid addition - not yet determined)
- Sulfation as per CPC-BB normal without decanting (SOP-2-W, #23-2)
- Hydrolysis (SOP-2-W, #27-32)
- Caustic addn. and ext. (SOP-2-W, #33-38)
- Steam distill to remove ODCB - 7 hrs.
- Filter and wash with water as normal (step #40 and 41, SOP-2-W, BB crude syn.) but to alkaline free
- Follow steps #22 to 34 SOP-5-0 for finishing N-8510 to make N-8510 slurry

4. TCB or ODCB Process

A. TCB

- Synthesis of BB crude
SOP-1-Q (4-CPA)
SOP-2-W (BB crude to step 40)
Run as usual except substitute TCB for kerosene
Water hydrolysis, clarify
- Steam distill to remove TCB *Decant?*
- Filter, wash and dry
SOP-2-W (steps 40-58)
SOP-5-0

B. ODCB

- As above except replace TCB with ODCB

5. Aqueous Milling (Per J. Jackson)

- Synthesis of BB crude
SOP-1-Q (4-CPA)
SOP-2-W (BB crude)
- Premill 1200 lbs. - 15 hr.
SOP-34-A

5. (Continued)

- Aqueous ball mill the 15 hr. BBZ assuming a 20X scale-up of the Newark semi-works charge:

	<u>Lbs. BBZ</u>	<u>Gal. H₂O</u>	<u>Gal. VMP Naphtha</u>	<u>Lbs. As Surfactant</u>
Arquad 16/50 type	736	443	27.6	73.6
Aerosol OT/75 type	736	443	27.6	49

- Filter, wash and dry the ball mill discharge

6. Acid Swelling

Who is doing?

BT-481-P only?

- Synthesis of BB crude
SOP-1-Q (4-CPA)
SOP-2-W (BB crude).

HM

- Premill 1100 lbs. - 6 hr.
SOP-21-C

2100

- Acid swell as per BRA process
SOP-28-F

** Perclene development.*

C. W. Anderson
C. W. ANDERSON
RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

/tmj

CC: W. S. Struve, Pigm., Newark
C. W. Anderson (3), Pigm., Newport
A. P. Smith, (3), Pigm., Newport

Newark, New Jersey
February 3, 1976

E. E. Jaffe
Pigments
Newport

STATUS 'AQUEOUS' MILLED BLUE B STUDIES

As per your request, I am outlining below the state of my studies in this area.

Essentially the basic process is the same as that outlined for LCZ aqueous milling, with the exception of the change in crude.

The largest millings to date have been made as follows: Mill size .41 gals.

95 grs BBZ - 15 hrs (shorter cycle should be tested)
460 gs Water
30 cc (22.6 grs) VMP/Naphtha*
6.4 gr Aerosol OT/75%
Mill 24 hrs/4000 gr 1/8" shot/220 RPM

We would expect that XOP 441 conditions would be applicable with the decrease in water usage to the above ratio. Work up would be via distillation and acid extraction as per XOP 441.

The basic plant milling charge would be 736 lbs BBZ (15 hr) 443 gals H₂O - 27.6 gals VMP/Naphtha/49 lbs Aerosol OT with an expected milling cycle of $\pm 7 \frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

By means of these procedures, we have prepared toner pigments from several lots of BBZ (15 hrs) which are darker in masstone - stronger and greener and more intense than BT-284-D - 80920 (N8540/N8600 - no extender) see E6124-99; 104; E6147-40A.

We have also converted this type pigment to a BT-425-D counterpart.

We have tested these materials in paint as follows:

E6124-104B (BT-425-D Type) vs BT-425-D 96582

Ball mill - Ford Thermosetting acrylic
Metallic - Red intense better twotone-strg-red tint
Viscosity - Higher

* Reduction or elimination under study

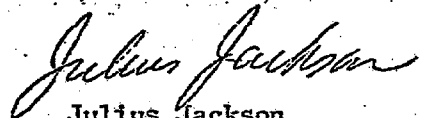
E6147-40A Ball Milled 927 Lacquer vs BT-284-D (80920 - Toner Type)

Metallic - Red, intense, better twotone
Strong - red tints
Viscosity - vv slightly higher

An attempt to duplicate BT-481-P has been made (E6147-49A) utilizing the above process except that the mill contains:

96 gr BBZ - 15 hrs
480 cc H₂O
No solvent
.2 gr Carbopol 941
7.2 grs Siponic L25

This product compares quite well with BT-481-P lot 1153 in an "All Aqueous" type textile ink test (Sherwin Williams). A small amount of the sample has been submitted to Phil Krape at Chestnut Run for evaluation in universal colorants.



Julius Jackson
R and D Division

JJ/cjg

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY
Pigments Department

CC: W. S. Struve, Pigm., Newark
E. E. Jaffe, Pigm., Newport
C. W. Anderson, Pigm., Newport
A. P. Smith, Pigm., Newport
A. F. Lewis, Pigm., Newport

Newark, New Jersey
January 22, 1976

C. F. ROLLE

PIGMENTS
WILMINGTON

AQUEOUS MILLED β PHASE CPC - COSTING

Ref: 1) XOP-441
2) C.F.Rolle-A.F.Lewis 10/7/75
3) A.F.Lewis-C.F.Rolle 10/23/75

As you are aware, we are actively working with Inmont in an attempt to develop a "semi-finished β phase CPC" for sale to supplement their viscous salt milling capacity (see JJ-WSS 10/13/75).

Such sales might replace future sales of products such as BT-487-P. However, Inmont has stated that they have approached our competitor's with the same request, with the objective of lowering their β phase CPC costs. It is also distinctly possible that this approach might lead to considerably larger sales to Inmont since their total CPC use is much larger than our sales to them.

We have submitted an aluminum sulfate mill powder N8700 which was unsatisfactory in their processing. Additional N codes containing other surfactants will be submitted, but it is the writer's opinion they will be rejected because of the high electrolyte content.

Because of the above failure, we have submitted two forms of aqueous ball mill slurry taken directly from the ball mill without any further distillation or extraction, etc.

After considerable work, both forms (SW75-00734 - 18 hr LCZ/H₂O/VMP-Naphtha/Arquad 16-50 and SW75-00745 - 18 hrs LCZ/H₂O/VMP-Naphtha/Aerosol OT) have been successfully converted to inks at Inmont. Tinctorial properties remain to be ascertained.

Assuming satisfactory technical results at Inmont the question of economics will immediately arise. It seems that our costs of such a product should be realistically determined. The basic process outline is similar to XOP 441:

- a) Synthesis of LC crude
 b) Premill 1200 lbs - Maximum of 18 hrs - shorter time cycles are under study.
 c) Aqueous ball mill the 18 hr LCZ assuming a 20X scale up of the 58 gallon Newark semi-works charge:

	<u>lbs LCZ</u>	<u>Gals H₂O</u>	<u>Gals VMP/Naphtha</u>	<u>Lbs As is Surfactant</u>
Arquad 16/50 type*	736	443	27.6	73.6
Aerosol OT/75 Type	736	443	27.6	49

for a cycle of 6-9 hrs with a probable cycle of 7 1/2 hrs.

The ball mill discharge would be pumped into a suitable container for direct shipment to Inmont. No wash out of the mill is contemplated.

This process would completely eliminate any sewer effluent problems or distillation or extraction, etc. problems, and should make possible the sale of higher quantities of CPC. Profitability should be determined assuming several price levels.

*Arquad 16/29 water type under study.

Julius Jackson
 Julius Jackson
 R and D Division

JJ/cjs

APPENDIX II

REDUCED WALL CHARTS

W. L. MONSON'S PRESENTATION AT NEWARK

NOTE TO APPENDICES AND SUBSEQUENT CALCULATIONS:

The mill costs calculated earlier and presented in the Table summarizing mill cost, et.al., includes the increased distributive and operating expenses necessitated by the required new investment (Column 10). However, the raw data sheets, the graphical presentation of mill costs, and the sensitivity/decision tree calculations do not include these increases. The necessary conversion is a simple mathematic manipulation, summarized here.

Each Δ \$M of investment is equivalent to a Δ of \$16.5422/cwt. of N-8510 product (ca \$.04/lb.). However, due to product distribution only 52% of this new investment is carried over into our calculations.

42% of this carryover goes into increased operating expenses, and 58% goes into increased distributive expenses.

i.e. X_i = New investment for process i \$M

$.52X_i$ = New investment added to process i \$M

$.52X_i (16.5422/413).42$ = increment to \$/lb.
add to process i's operating expense

$.52X_i (16.5422/413).58$ = increment to \$/lb.
add to process i's distributive expense

BASES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- SF PRODUCT - N8510

- PRODUCTION

- + FROM 1976-80 LONG RANGE FORECAST
NEWPORT DEMAND IS 413 CWT/MO

- 65 % OF TOTAL BB

- 52 % " " BB + BBF

- 18 % " " BLUE

- 11 % " " CPC

- + N8510 USED IN:

- 12 BLUE CODES

- 7 GREEN CODES

- + TOTAL BB + BBF CRUDE DEMAND

- IS ~ 850 CWT CRUDE/MO

- ESSENTIAL MAT'L PRICES AVE FOR YR. 1975
(EXCEPT FOR BULK TCB, OOCB, AND VM&P.)

- CURRENT WAGE RATES

- NPT FACTORS FOR SUPV/LABOR, ETC

- BOOK VALUE AND USAGE INVEST. (FOR MAINT, DEPREC)

- ALL CAPACITY IN USE

- YIELD LOSSES ENTIRELY AROUND FILTERS & STILLS

N8510 PROCESSES PLT. I PLT. II

OLD
PLT.

1. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-PRESS-TRAY DRY
PREMILL-SOLV MILL-DISTIL-EXTR-PRESS-MIX-PACK

PROPOSED
PLT.

2. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-SOLV MILL-DISTIL-EXTR-PRESS-MIX-PACK

BREACH
BBU

3. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
ODCB BREACH-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

ACTIVE
SOLV
SULF.

- { 4. SYNTH-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
5. TCB/ODCB SULF-EXTR-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

ACTIVE
SOLV
SYNTH.

- { 6. TCB/ODCB SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-DISTIL-FILTER-MIX-PACK
7.

ACID
SWELL-
DEVEL.

8. SYNTH-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-ACID SWELL-PERCL.DEVEL-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

AQ.
MILL

9. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-AQ.MILL-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

N 8510 VIA

BREACHING BBZ

PLT I

PLT II

PERCENE 21A. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-BREACH-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

ODCB 21B. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-BREACH-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

PERCENE 22A. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-BREACH-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

ODCB 22B. SYNTH-SULF-EXTR-FILTER-LUWA DRY
PREMILL-BREACH-DISTIL-PRESS-MIX-PACK

<u>\$/CWT</u>						<u>\$M</u>	<u>NO.</u>		<u>\$M</u>
<u>PROC</u>	<u>RM</u>	<u>OPER</u>	<u>DISTR</u>	<u>MILL</u>	<u>OPER</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>MILLS</u>		<u>NEW</u>
							<u>REQ'D</u>	<u>PRE</u>	
				<u>COST</u>	<u>LABOR</u>	<u>VALUE</u>		<u>SOLV</u>	<u>INV</u>
						<u>INVEST</u>			<u>(BB+BBF)</u>
1	135	178	67	380	40	1453	0.4	3.13	0
2	129	139	64	331	29	1668	0.4	3.13	0
3	139	127	69	335	26	1939	0	0	636
4	209	130	76	415	23	2324	0	0	1136
5	201	129	76	406	23	2326	0	0	1136
6	163	108	62	333	19	1860	0	0	500
7	156	108	62	326	19	1860	0	0	500
8	140	126	68	335	25	1949	.4	0	735
9	133	136	66	335	29	1657	0.84	1.04	0
21A	131	130	68	328	27	1898	0.78	0	636
21B	124	130	68	322	27	1898	0.78	0	636
22A	131	135	75	340	27	2303	0.78	0	905
22B	124	135	75	334	27	2303	0.78	0	905

MILL COST COMPARISON:

- 2 PROD'N PROCESSES
- 7 RESEARCH PRECESSES

BASIS:

- 413 CWT/MO. N 8510 (FCST)
- CAPACITY OPERATION-1976

PROCESS

4. KERO SYNTH TCB SULFATION

5. KERO SYNTH ODCB SULFATION

1. OLD PLANT PROCESS

3. BREACHING BBU

9. AQUEOUS MILLING

2. PROPOSED PLANT PROC

6. TCB SYNTHESIS

8. ACID SWELL / SOLV. DEV.

7. ODCB SYNTHESIS

NPT 1976

STD. COSTS

FOR N8510

\$407

0 100 200 300 400 500

N 8510 MILL COST \$ / CWT

EFFECT OF SOLVENT ASSUMPTIONS ON PROCESS 6 - TCB SYNTHESIS

\$/CWT COST OF TCB LOSSES

GAL TCB USED IN SYNTHESIS:
3500 875

% SOLVENT LOSS	9	58.18	14.55
	24	155.15	38.79

SOLVENT
COST

MILL
COST

NO NEW INV. (INCLUDING NEW INT)

14.55

279 (290)

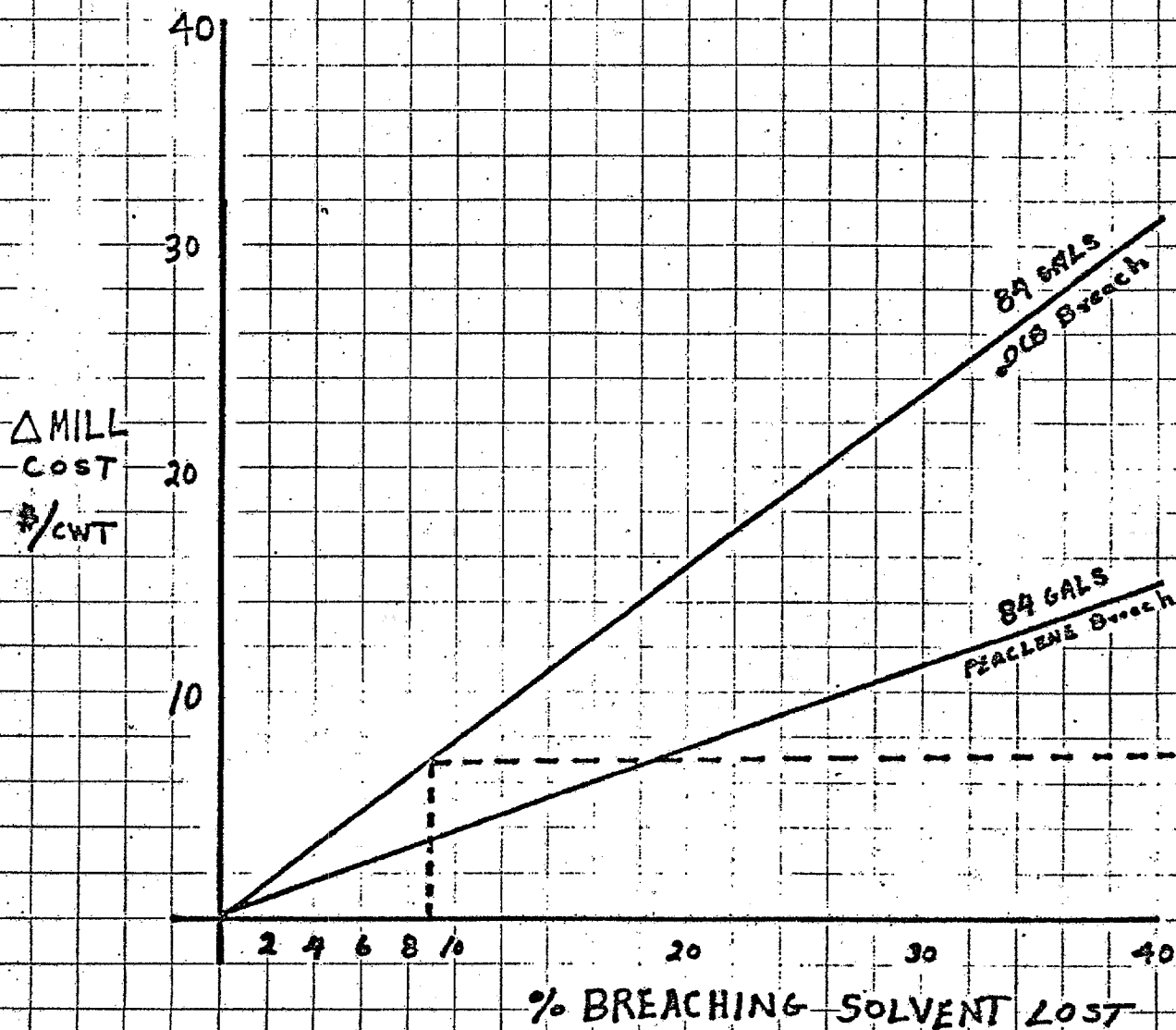
58.18

322 (333) \$/CWT N8510

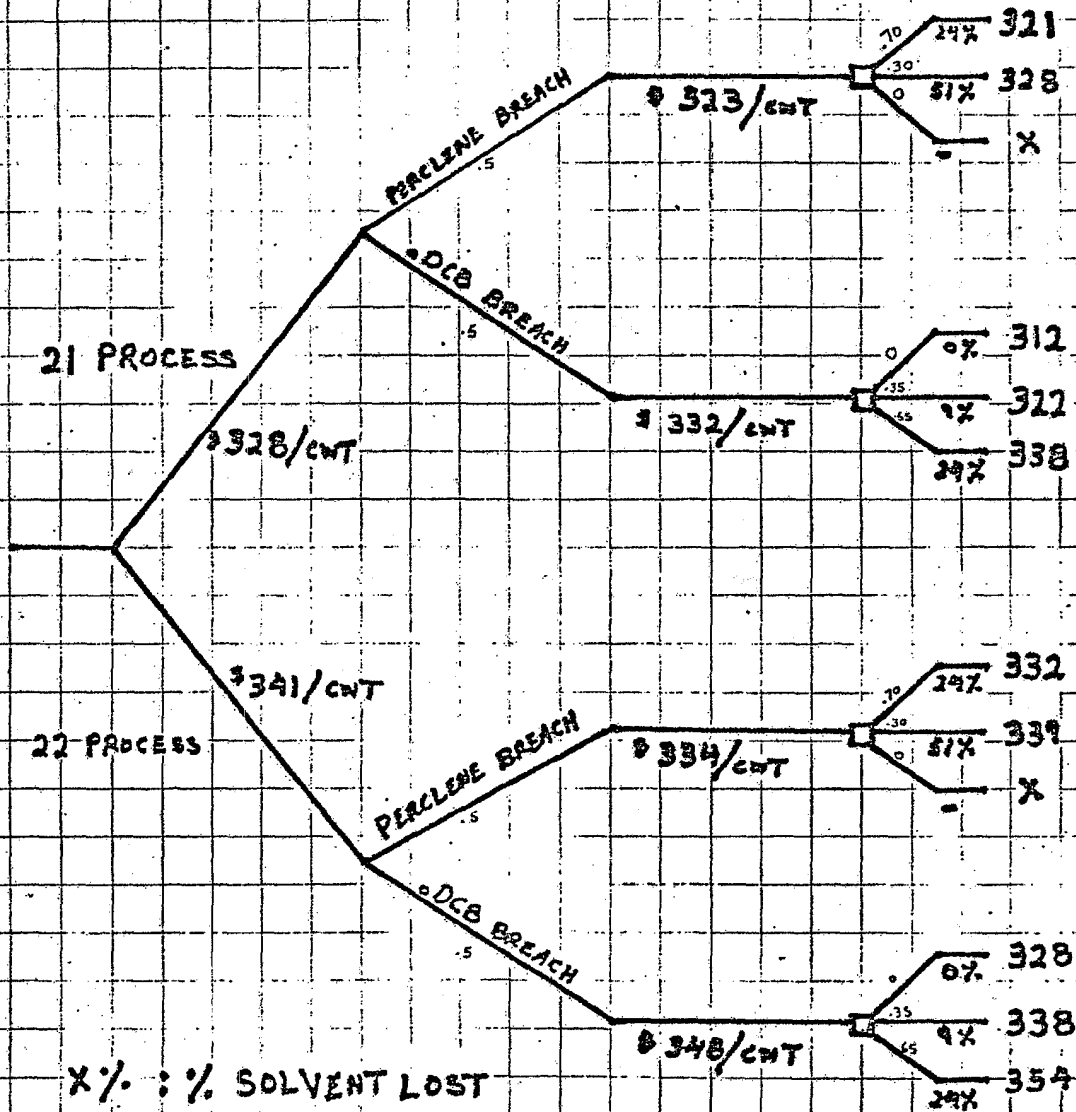
155.15

419 (430)

EFFECT OF SOLVENT ASSUMPTIONS
ON PROCESSES 21/22 : A/B



DECISION TREE



X% : % SOLVENT LOST

XXX : #/CNT N8510

.XX : PROBABILITY

MILL COST DEPENDS ON:

- WHAT YOU MAKE
- HOW YOU MAKE IT (FORMULA)
- HOW MUCH YOU MAKE
- WHAT EQPT. YOU MAKE IT IN
- WHEN YOU MAKE IT
- HOW MANY PEOPLE MAKE IT
- WHAT ELSE USES SAME EQPT.
- HOW YOU DISTRIBUTE INDIRECT COSTS
- ETC.

APPENDIX IIIRAW DATA WORK SHEETS

DUP050109033

DUP050109042

* ASSUMES COMBINED
NTR. STM-DISTILLATION
+ FILTRATION IS LIMITING
CYCLE AT 17.88 MRS.

FLOWSHEET BASIS

H 5512		PROCESS 6		916 TUB RECOVERY	
REQ NO.					
OFFICED BY					
APPROVED BY					
TITLE		REVISONS		NOT FOR POST DATE	
WORKS	DRAWING CONFIDENTIAL PROJECTS DEPARTMENT	DATE	FOLD SHEET NO.		

[illegible]

LINE NO.		PROCESS MATERIAL		PROCESS		PROCESS 6		91% RECOVERY	
1									
2									
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49									
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51									

PROJ NO. 118510 PROCESS 6 91% RECOVERY

DRAWN BY _____

CHECKED BY _____

APPROVED BY _____

TITLE _____

WORKS _____

REVISIONS _____

DATE _____

FLWSHEET NO. _____

DUP050109047

PROJECT NO.		PROJECT NAME		PROJECT LOCATION		PROJECT DATE		PROJECT STATUS		PROJECT TYPE		PROJECT CLASS		PROJECT CODE		PROJECT NO.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
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DUP050109050

DUP050109051

LINE NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
PROCESS MATERIAL																																								
1. FUEL OIL	100																																							
2. WATER		100																																						
3. AIR			100																																					
4. FUEL OIL				100																																				
5. WATER					100																																			
6. AIR						100																																		
7. FUEL OIL							100																																	
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FLWSHEET BASIS

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 CHECKED BY
 APPROVED BY
 TITLE
 WORKS

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 14. C. E. Rick/C. E. Stevenson
 15. P. H. Griswold/W. E. Miller/R. D. Nelson
 16. R. J. Guschl/D. J. Gilliland/D. C. Dakin
 17. G. M. Loughran
 18. Numerical File 223.4
 19. Newark Library for Central Report Index
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