



1641 S. KINGSHIGHWAY -●- ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63110

WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION WORKERS' UNION

AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

May 18, 1967

FILE COPY

Mr. Elliot F. Porter Jr.
Executive Secretary
Missouri Air Conservation Commission
Post Office Box 1062
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Teamsters Local 688 has received many complaints from our members who are employed by the St. Joseph Lead Company in Herculaneum, Missouri; also we have received complaints from local citizens living in Herculaneum regarding the pollution of the air in the area.

We have discussed correcting this problem with the company on several occasions to no avail.

In our opinion this pollution problem is quite serious and we are suggesting an investigation be conducted by your office and all possible corrective measures be taken to improve this most serious condition of smoke, gas, fumes and dust which St. Joseph Lead Company is dumping onto the town of Herculaneum and surrounding areas.

Sincerely yours,

TEAMSTERS' LOCAL 688

Harold J. Gibbons
Secretary-Treasurer

EFS:cor

cc: President
St. Jos. Lead Co.

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1967
MISSOURI AIR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

01 E F Smith

000005

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

250 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE 212-966-7474

LAWRASON RIGGS III
PRESIDENT

June 1, 1967

FILE COPY
RECEIVED
JUN 5 1967
MISSOURI AIR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Mr. Harold J. Gibbons, Secretary-Treasurer
Warehouse & Distribution Workers' Union
Local No. 688
1641 S. Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63110

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Thank you for your note of May 18th, which I received on May 29th, informing us of your recent action in regard to what you believe to be an excessive fume condition at St. Joe's smelter at Herculanum, Missouri. I assure you that the problems of health and safety for employees and the inhabitants of the Herculanum area are of real concern to the St. Joe management and to me personally. Over the years we have prided ourselves on maintaining the best health and working conditions in our industry.

You are aware, I am sure, that St. Joe is just completing the enlargement of its lead smelting facilities at Herculanum, nearly doubling the capacity of the plant. This rather difficult construction project has been carried on concurrently with plant operations, and unquestionably there have been temporary periods when working conditions left much to be desired. The only part of the new facilities on which we have not yet been able to start construction is a new sulphuric acid plant which, when in operation, will remove practically all the sulphur dioxide fumes generated in the sintering process. Unfortunately the construction of this plant cannot go forward until the old sinter plant is removed. It is also necessary to have certain operating data from the new sinter plant which is now being broken in, in order to engineer some of the main features of the new acid plant.

The majority of our people in the plant and in the community have been cooperative and understanding, recognizing that the problems which have arisen in this expansion program are temporary and will be corrected.

I appreciate your concern and wish to assure you of my personal interest and sincere dedication to improving the problems of health and safety of our employees. I think and hope that you agree that early completion of the smelting facilities and the sulphuric acid plant are in the best interests of the Herculanum community.

Sincerely yours,

cc. Mr. Elliot F. Porter, Jr.

Lawrason Riggs III

000007

Dear Sir,

We have heard about your efforts to give the people of America Clean air to breath thus we are writing to you about a little part of America that does not have this privelege of breathing clean air. The town is Herculanium, Missouri and the cause of the smoke and lead filtering though the air is St. Joseph Lead Co. There is an remedey for the trouble and the people from our group talked with the company about it without much success.

The employees of St. Joseph Lead Co. get lead poisoning and receive no compensation from the company to help them overcome the sicknes while recovering. They continue to work in most all cases the yard while they should be home resting.

We wish for your concern in this matter and hope that you can give hope to us and the good people of Herculanium that one morning we may breath a rare product-----CLEAN AIR.

Respectfully yours,

Clyde O. Lewis
705 2 Chestnut
Berkeley, Mo Employee

Rose Stinger
James A. McKee
H. Dean Richards
Will Liker

Miss M. J. ...

Willie A. ...

F. H. Griffith

111 E. ...

Phyllis ...

F. Sanders

Note:
Return address on
envelope - Mr. Edward
S. Hart, Flat River.

000019

ST. LOUIS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

COMPLAINT

Complainant Shirley J. Newenham
 No. & Street Box 54, Herculaneum, Missouri
 Zip Code _____ Phone No. _____
 Suspected Source St. Joseph Lead Company
 Location of Source Main Street
 Street & No. _____
 Remarks smoke is very bad --
cannot breathe -- not bad all
of the time -- very thick smoke
sometimes -- corner of Main
& Curve
 Received by Donna
 Name _____
 Via Phone (x) Letter () Personal call ()
 Assigned to Missouri Air Conservation Commission
 Inspector's Name _____

INVESTIGATION

Person contacted _____
 Title _____ Phone No. _____
 Source _____
 Name _____
 Address _____
 Street & No. _____
 Recommendations & Disposition _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	7	2	2	6	9	1	3	4	5
Month			Day			Year		Time	
11 12 13						14 15 16			

Agency Jefferson County Municipality _____
 Code _____ Code _____

Complainant's Grid No. 17 18 19 20 21 22

23	24	25	1 Smoke	2 Dust
1	9	0	3 Odor	4 Soot
7 Acid Mist			5 Fly ash	6 Fumes
			8 Noise	9 Other

26	27	28	1 Soiling	2 Eye irritat
4	8	0	3 Respiratory irritation	
4 Nausea			5 Plant damage	
6 Material damage			7 Reduced visibility	8 Ot

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Date & Time									
Month			Day			Year		Start	

39 ☐ Duration 40 ☐ Weather ☐

41	42	43	44	45
Wind direction & speed (actual)				

46 ☐ No. of people affected

47	48	49	50	51	52
Date Investigated					
Month		Day		Year	

Investigator 53 54 _____
 Code _____ Name _____

Class of Source(s) 55 56 57 58
 Code _____

Municipality 59 60 61 _____
 Code _____ Name _____

Grid No. 62 63 64 65 66 67
68 69 70

000026

Only the right half of the form is to be utilized for data to be key punched. Data appearing on the left side of the form to be filled in, but not key punched.

- 1-10 Time and date of receipt of complaint, to the exact minute, i.e., a complaint received at 9:21 a.m. on September 2, 1965, would read -- 09 02 65 0921.
- 11-13 Identification of agency receiving complaint.
- 14-16 Municipality of complainant in St. Louis County.
- 17-22 This grid system is the same as that utilized by the St. Louis Metropolitan Interstate Study.
- 23-25 Three columns are allocated to "pollutants". Entry of the most important to the least important should be placed in that order in these columns. In the event only one or two of the listed items are complained of, zeros should be entered in columns 24 and/or 25 as required.
- 26-28 Same as next above. Zeros to be placed in columns 27 and/or 28 as required.
- 29-38 Time and date of pollution incident complained of.
- 39 Duration of incident (code). Duration to be coded as follows: Code 1; 0-1/2 hr.: code 2; 1/2-1 hr.: code 3; 1-2 hrs.: code 4; 2-4 hrs.: code 5; 4-8 hrs.: code 6; 8-12 hrs.: code 7; 12-24 hrs.: code 8; 1 day to 1 week: code 9 more than 1 week.
- 40 Weather -- utilize one of the indicated numbers.
- 41-45 Actual wind direction and speed at time of incident as determined from in-house or weather bureau data for the hour in question. Direction to be in degrees of the circle, i.e., NNE = 028°. Speed to be in actual miles or knots per hour and entered in columns 44 and 45.
- 46 Number of people affected to be coded as follows; 1 person - code 1: 2 persons - code 2: 3 to 5 persons - code 3: 6 to 10 persons - code 4: 11 to 15 persons - code 5: 16 to 25 persons - code 6: 26 to 40 persons - code 7: 41 to 100 persons - code 8: over 100 persons - code 9.
- 47-52 Date investigation made or initiated.
- 53-54 Numerical code to identify inspectors.
- 55-58 This code is utilized to describe the type of activity in which the industrial or commercial pollutant source is engaged. The four digit system, published by the Bureau of the budget, is titled "Standard Industrial Classification Manual". A supplement thereto was published in 1963. Additional codes will be established to identify individual and/or householder types of pollutant activity.
- 59-61 Municipality of Source. (Same code as columns 14 through 16 above.)
- 62-67 Grid coordinates of Source. (Same system used in columns 17 through 22 above.)
- 68-70 Three spaces are allocated which will allow identification of a maximum of three (3) of the following six (6) types of collectors which may be in use at a pollution source: 1 - Settling chambers: 2 - Inertial separators: 3- Cyclones: 4 - Filters 5 - Electrical precipitators: 6 - Scrubbers.

Dear Sirs,

We the people of Herculanum, Missouri in order to breathe poison free air wish to call your attention to the lead filled air which we have been breathing for many years.

It effects our pets, our children and our lives in general. This could be corrected if St. Joseph Lead Company would spend the money. Please help us to correct this air pollution problem so we can live and raise healthier families.

SIGNED:

THE PEOPLE OF HERCULANEUM, MISSOURI

Dear Sir we would like to know why something has not been done at St Joe Lead about the air Pollution.

We have sent letters to George W. Fleckenhorst and every time he sends a man the plant is down. and there is no smoke and gas. We would like your help in this matter.

000050

Edward L. Hart

Terry Burns

G.J. Chase

Bill Sikes

Robert Spreull

Don Simpson

Cecil Barron

Harold Lashley

T.C. Whaley

Oliver R. Becktame

David Harmon

R.D. Ketchum

Clifford Rittenberry

Hubert Marler

H.L. Center

Robert Burger

Larry D. Wald

George Whaley

John Joyce

W. Dehner

Wm. A. Naucke

Michael Lewis

Bill Compton

J. Combs

Benny Robinson

R.L. Shular

O.O. Boyer

E.R. Tucker

M.A. Barlow

J.L. Wilson

Oscar Richardson

T.J. White, Sr.

Marvin L. Johnson

B. Dixon

Z.A. Boyer

B.A. Walker

Tony Pagano

J.C. Ming

B.W. Huskey

Homer L. Mund

N.L. Wells

R. Bobbett

D.L. Williams

Clyde O. Serini

R.L. Bulloch

Carl Given

D. Archambo

David L. Dorce

T. Cadwallader

R.E. Charboeau

Gary Belleville

D.C. Cash

Joe Horn

Henry A.

Charles Hearst

Everette Potter

Fayne Horridge

J.C. Smith

J.H. Griffin

A.L. Horn

Wayne J. Meddley

Carmon Moss

Thomas C. Ramsey

James W. Montgomery

Ual Rasnic

Ronnie Jarrell

Harry Rasnic

000051

March 23, 1970 2:00 PM
Attn: Gen'l. Sec'y. I. office
read by JW Sherman

NOTES FOR PRESENTATION BEFORE THE MISSOURI AIR CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The St. Joseph Lead Company has been operating in Missouri for 106 years. During much of this period we have been the leading lead producer in the nation.

Smelting and refining operations began in Herculaneum in 1891 and have continued in the same location for almost 80 years.

During all of its time in existence, the management of the Herculaneum Smelter has been keenly aware of its' responsibilities to the people working for the Company and to the people living in the area surrounding its operation.

As a part of this responsibility, the Company has recognized that the careless emissions of gas, smoke or industrially contaminated water should be avoided.

Consequently, our efforts to prevent smoke loss and dissipate emissions began with the construction of the Herculaneum plant in 1891 and have continued without interruption ever since.

The first bag filtering device to recover smoke from smelter gases was built at the Herculaneum plant in 1910. This was one of the first so-called baghouses built anywhere in the world. At the same time, a brick smoke stack, 350 feet high, was attached to the baghouse to allow dissipation of any smoke escaping the bag filters. At the time, this stack was one of the tallest in the country.

Our efforts to control pollution, therefore, anticipated by many years the current enthusiasm and need for creating a cleaner environment.

We have made consistent progress over the years and have spent many dollars doing it.

We realize that one reaction to this preamble might be, "So what? What have you done lately?" Therefore, it is in order to review some of the things we have done within the past 8 years, what we are working on at the present, and what we are thinking about for the near future.

In 1962, we increased our capacity to filter smelter gases by erecting a 350,000 cubic feet per minute baghouse of the most modern type available. It is operating at an efficiency approaching 99 1/2%. The cost was approximately \$900,000. It is worthwhile noting, at this time, that a formal order was placed for this baghouse on July 28, 1960, but it did not begin operating until April 23, 1962. This represents a construction time table of 21 months.

In 1962, we installed a new slag granulation system at our blast furnaces to reduce the smoke resulting from slag handling. This project cost \$90,000.

000068

In 1963, we completed development of a new style blast furnace incorporating a thimble top to lessen smoke escape while charging the furnace. Development costs were \$125,000.

In 1963, we revised our silver cupel so that smoke issuing from it would be filtered through a baghouse instead of escaping into the air. The cost was \$7,000.

In 1964, a small baghouse was added to the research building to filter smoke and fume issuing from pilot plant operations. The cost, \$3,000.

1964 - 1966, we engaged in a multi-million dollar plant expansion program, a portion of which included a new sintering process designed so that sulfur dioxide generated in roasting lead sulfide could be converted to sulfuric acid, thus removing the equivalent SO_2 from the atmospheric emissions. The cost of the sintering machine was \$1,800,000.

1966 - Installed improved ventilation system at the blast furnaces to capture smoke created by tapping slag. Prior to this, such smoke escaped, by a short stack, into the air. The cost of this change was \$4,000 per furnace, or a total of \$12,000.

1966 - Further improved the slag handling system which entirely eliminated all smoke issuing from the granulation process. Cost of this system was \$220,000.

1967 - Installed a 200,000 cubic foot fan to improve draft and smoke conditions at the blast furnaces. Cost was \$60,000.

1967 - Installed a system of water sprays for gas cooling at the blast furnaces and dross furnaces to improve drafts and lessen smoke losses. Cost was \$1,000.

1967 - Constructed a water cooled hood at the top of each blast furnace to prevent the frequent burn-outs which permit smoke escape. Cost \$14,000 each, or \$42,000 for three furnaces.

1968 - Installed a trial set of cast iron doors to cover the charge openings at the top of the blast furnaces in order to prevent smoke escape. The first set of doors cost \$5,000. This proved fairly successful under certain conditions, so another set of doors were installed on the second and third furnaces. Total cost was \$13,000.

1969 - Completed construction of an acid plant which converts sulfur dioxide to sulfuric acid. This has lowered our SO_2 emissions from in excess of 3,000 PPM to about 1,000 PPM and sometimes even less. Cost of the acid plant and auxiliaries was \$4,500,000.

1969 - Initiated a program for study of our entire gas handling system which involves temperatures, pressures and volumes.

This brings us up to the present.

000069

1970 - On February 25th, as a result of the above investigations, we placed an order for an experimental gas cooling tower on our dress furnace. Estimated cost of the experimental equipment will be about \$30,000. The performance of this tower will be evaluated and, if successful, a much larger, similar structure will be applied on our blast furnaces.

All of these expenditures total \$7,803,000.

1970 - Initiated inquiries to 7 companies, currently active in the air pollution field, for assistance in planning further control of smoke emissions.

It would seem in retrospect, and considering the time and money our Company has expended on the general topic of air pollution, that all of our problems would have been solved. Indeed, we have made substantial progress, but as we move ahead we establish for ourselves new goals of efficiency and higher performance standards.

We are not satisfied with the smoke conditions as they presently are. There are occasions when our control systems go out of order or some piece of equipment breaks down. When this happens we have smoke escape for the period of time it takes us to re-adjust our operations.

Our present thinking is that, in the near future, we will require still more baghouse filtering equipment, probably a 200,000 or 250,000 cubic feet per minute unit with such additional auxiliary equipment as fans, flues, controls. In addition, a gas cooling device of some type will be required.

Since this could require expenditures in excess of 1.5 million dollars, we intend to be reasonably certain of success before committing ourselves.

J. W. Sherman

000070

ST. LOUIS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

Complainant

Mrs. Ketchum

Name

No. & Street

Jefferson & Oak

Zip Code

Phone No.

479-4503

Suspected

Source

St. Joe Lead Company

Location

of Source

Main Street

Street & No.

Remarks

odor, burns your
throat, very bad
has killed plants
in the garden,
harmful

Received by

St. Louis County

Air Pollution Control

Name

Via Phone () Letter () Personal call ()

Assigned to

Jefferson City

Inspector's Name

INVESTIGATION

Person contacted

Title

Phone No.

Source

Name

Address

Street & No.

Recommendations
& Disposition

Date

0827701415

Month

Day

Year

Agency

Code

Municipality

Code

Herculanum, Mo

Complainant's
Grid No.

17 18 19 20 21 22

Specific
Pollutants23 24 25
3 9 0
7 Acid Mist1 Smoke
3 Odor
5 Fly ash
8 Noise2 Dust
4 Soot
6 Fumes
9 Other

Effects

26 27 28
5 4 01 Soiling 2 Eye irritat
3 Respiratory irritat
4 Nausea 5 Plant
6 Material damage 7 Reduced visibility 8Date &
Time29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
Month Day Year Start39
Duration

Code

40
Weather 11 Clear
3 Fog
5 Snow2 Cloudy
4 RainWind direction
& speed (actual)

41 42 43 44 45

No. of people
affected46
Code

Number

Date Investigated

47 48 49 50 51 52
Month Day Year

Investigator

53 54
Code

Name

Class of
Source(s)55 56 57 58
Code

Municipality

59 60 61
Code

Name

Grid No.

62 63 64 65 66 67
68 69 70

000080

Type(s) of Collectors

TELEPHONE: 288-2022

HAROLD J. GIBBONS
Secretary-Treasurer



TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION No. 688

300 SOUTH GRAND

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

November 19, 1970

Senator Stewart Symington
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

REC'D NOV 23 1970

Dear Senator Symington:

I would first like to start off by congratulating you on your recent re-election.

I am a Business Agent for the Teamsters Union, Local No. 688 in St. Louis, Missouri.

The topic of your speech at our City-Wide Shop Conference was very impressive and I am certain that you made a lot of friends from Local No. 688.

I represent a factory located in Herculaneum, Missouri, St. Joseph Minerals Corporation. This Company is engaged in the smelting and refining of lead and by-products such as sulphuric acid.

I am sure you have probably heard of this Company because it is one of the largest lead producing concerns in the United States.

The plant employs approximately 475 to 500 people and is located on the Mississippi River, right in the middle of the small town of Herculaneum.

I have certain feelings that they are making various attempts to control the amount of pollution that gets into the air. However, with people living in the area trying to raise their families in a normal healthy manner it becomes rather discouraging. This is especially true in the summertime, when you like to spend time with your children and family outside and you have emission from lead furnaces hanging as thick as any fog.

000087



TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION No. 688

300 SOUTH GRAND

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Senator Stewart Symington

November 19, 1970

Page 2

There is a public thoroughfare passing by the plant itself that on certain days, even with your head lights on, you cannot drive through.

There are schools in very close proximity to this plant, as well as a small business district and even a doctor's office.

I know that to say to a Company of this nature to either clean it up or shut it down means the loss of many jobs and livelihood for many people. However, if you and the power of your office could exert some sort of pressure on a Company like this, I am sure that steps could be taken to improve the lives and neighborhoods of the poor people who have to live in this area.

I know that a big portion of your platform was based on the theory of correcting and improving where ever possible, air, water and soil pollution.

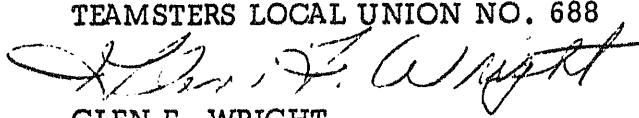
Again I ask you not only as a representative of the employees at the plant, but also as a citizen of the Community to please use whatever influence that you may be able to exert to try and investigate the problem.

The men in the plant put a lot of faith in you and the wonderful record in regard to Labor.

Again thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION NO. 688


GLEN F. WRIGHT

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

GFW/lk

000088

FILE COPY

January 11, 1971

Honorable Stuart Symington
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Symington:

In response to your recent letter concerning questions raised by Mr. Glen F. Wright in a letter to you on November 9, 1970 (a copy is enclosed for your reference), I would like to report to you the status of air pollution control at the St. Joseph Minerals Corporation's Herculaneum, Missouri plant.

I am sure you will be interested to learn that this company has been one of the leaders in the air pollution control of lead smelters in the nation. It was one of the first companies to build a baghouse control system (a vacuum cleaner type operation using twelve foot long cloth sacks). This was installed in 1910 and was the first used in lead smelting. At the same time the company built a 350 foot stack "to dissipate the smoke and gases in order to reduce ground level concentrations".

Since 1962 the company has reported spending \$7,800,000 for air pollution control. Part of this expenditure included (1) a new baghouse with a capacity to filter 350,000 cubic feet per minute dust laden air with a collection efficiency of 99.5%, and (2) an acid plant which converts sulfur dioxide from the sintering process to sulfuric acid. The reduction in sulfur dioxide was 67,600 tons per year leaving an exit concentration of 1,000 parts per million, as opposed to over 3,000 parts per million originally. (The Commission has air quality samplers in the Herculaneum area in order to ascertain the ground level concentrations with which the people must live, and also to obtain objective records of the improvement or decline of air quality.)

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Honorable Stuart Symington

-2-

January 11, 1971

The emissions to which Mr. Wright was most likely referring were from the blast furnace processes. The emissions from the blast furnace operation are ducted to the company's present baghouse. However, when certain temperature conditions exist, cooling air is vented into the system to prevent the bags from igniting, leaving a reduced draft on the blast furnace emissions and allowing them to escape uncontrolled into the atmosphere. The fugitive emissions occur sporadically, at times once a month, and at other times as much as three times a week, with a duration of up to thirty minutes per occurrence. The company was officially cited by the Commission on March 9, 1970 to cease and desist these emissions. A conference was held on March 23, 1970 to determine whether the company would willingly abate these emissions, or if the Commission would be required to take legal steps to see that these emissions are abated.

The company pledged themselves to willfully abate any emissions determined to be in violation of the state's regulations and immediately hired a consulting firm to draw up plans and specifications necessary to control these emissions. The "ball-park" company estimate was a new baghouse to cost two and one-half million dollars. The consultant's estimate was a baghouse to cost four million dollars. Because, of the large sum of money involved to control a sporadic emission, the company requested time to investigate other alternatives. On December 31, 1970, St. Joe requested a variance from the Commission for the time necessary to install the four million dollar baghouse. The Commission will discuss this variance application at its monthly meeting on January 27, 1971.

I trust I have not been too verbose in reporting the status of this company's air pollution control endeavors. The company is not perfect, but has done much to correct its problems. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

James H. Bogle
Chairman

JHB:MTM:lh

000100

June 9, 1970

Dear Senator Cagleton,

I am concerned about the St. Joseph Lead Company of Herculaneum, Missouri. They are polluting the Mississippi River and the air I am breathing.

There is a case in court concerning the water pollution but nothing is being done about the air.

St. Joseph Lead processes Sulphuric Acid. The fumes are so potent, school children in Herculaneum are not allowed on the playground.

000110

on certain days.

I realize this company creates jobs but it is destroying something much more valuable. I feel this company is violating the rights of every person who wants to breathe clean air.

My purpose of writing is to ask, "what can I do as an individual to stop this polluting?"

Sincerely

Cathiea Herbert

July 13, 1971

Jefferson

FILE COPY

Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton:

In response to your recent letter concerning questions raised by Patricia Herbert in a letter to you on June 9, 1971 (a copy is enclosed for your reference), I would like to report to you the status of air pollution control at the St. Joe Minerals Corporation's Herculaneum, Missouri plant.

I am sure you will be interested to learn that this company has been one of the leaders in the air pollution control of lead smelters in the nation. It was one of the first companies to build a bag-house control system (a vacuum cleaner type operation using twelve foot long cloth sacks). This was installed in 1910 and was the first used in lead smelting. At the same time, the company built a 350 foot stack "to dissipate the smoke and gases in order to reduce ground level concentrations".

Since 1962, the company has reported spending \$7,800,000 for air pollution control. Part of this expenditure included (1) a new baghouse with a capacity to filter 350,000 cubic feet per minute dust laden air with a collection efficiency of 99.5%, and (2) an acid plant which converts sulfur dioxide from the sintering process to sulfuric acid. The reduction in sulfur dioxide was 67,600 tons per year leaving an exit concentration of 1,000 parts per million, as opposed to over 3,000 parts per million originally. (The Commission has air quality samplers in the Herculaneum area in order to ascertain the ground level concentrations with which the people must live, and also to obtain objective records of the improvement or decline of air quality.)

000113

Honorable Thomas P. Eagleton

-2-

July 13, 1971

At the present, the main problem is the emissions escaping from blast furnaces. These emissions are ducted to the company's present baghouse. However, when certain temperature conditions exist, cooling air is vented into the system to prevent the bags from igniting, leaving a reduced draft on the blast furnace emissions and allowing them to escape uncontrolled into the atmosphere. The fugitive emissions occur sporadically, at times once a month, and at other times as much as three times a week, with a duration of up to thirty minutes per occurrence. The company was officially cited by the Commission on March 9, 1970 to cease and desist these emissions. A conference was held on March 23, 1970 to determine whether the company would willingly abate these emissions or if the Commission would be required to take legal steps to see that these emissions are abated.

The company pledged themselves to willfully abate any emissions determined to be in violation of the state's regulations and immediately hired a consulting firm to draw up plans and specifications necessary to control these emissions. The ball-park company estimate was a new baghouse to cost two and one-half million dollars. The consultant's estimate was a baghouse to cost four million dollars. Because of the large sum of money involved to control a sporadic emission, the company requested time to investigate other alternatives. On December 31, 1970, St. Joe Lead requested and received a variance from the Commission for the time necessary to install the four million dollar baghouse. Every four months St. Joe Lead will furnish the Commission with progress reports describing construction and projected start-up date. This variance shall be in effect until January 27, 1972 at which time the St. Joe Minerals Corporation may apply for an extension of said variance.

I trust I have not been too verbose in reporting the status of this company's air pollution control endeavors. The company is not perfect, but has done much to correct its problems. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

H. D. Shell, P. E.
Acting Executive Secretary

HDS:JRC:lh

Enclosure

000114

COMPLAINT RECORD

FILE COPY

Number

Date Received

Source:

☐ general

County (area)

Jefferson

Company name

St Joe Lead

Company location

Percubonum, Mo.

Company representative (title)

Phone

Mailing address

Same

Pollutant:

☒

smoke

☒

odor

☐

general

☐

dust

☐

noise

☐

other

Type of operation:

☐

agriculture

☐

chemical

☐

open burning

☐

asphalt

☐

glass

☐

wood products

☐

incinerator

☐

refractory

☐

cement and lime

☒

metallurgical

☐

power plants

☐

other

Complaint:

Received by:

RLC

☒

phone

☐

verbally

☐

referred

☐

letter

☐

other

Received from:

☒

individual

☐

petition

☐

anonymous

☐

other

Name

SM Goodwin

Address

Percy, Mo. 1077 Oak Trail

Phone

318/479-5379

Comments

Sulfur and odor choking them to death

Investigation:

☐

Not investigated (comment)

Date investigated

Investigator

☐

Violation of Regulation

Findings and comments

Refer to inspection reports

Recommendations

CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

DATE: September 10, 1976

TIME: 1:00 p.m.

NAME OF COMPLAINANT: Vicki Puronen

ADDRESS: 1002 North Mill Street; Festus, Missouri

TELEPHONE NO.: 314/937-5672

NAME OF SOURCE: St. Joe Minerals Corporation

ADDRESS OF SOURCE: Herculaneum, Missouri

DISPOSITION: Ms. Puronen said the sulfur dioxide fumes had been
unbearable recently and she wanted to know if anything was being done.
Lately she has had headaches because of the emissions and the direction
of the wind. Mr. Puronen said emissions from the plant had gotten much
worse since the old plant manager had left.

I explained that the Missouri Department of Natural Resources had
the primary enforcement responsibility and recommended that she call Mr.
Michael Marshall.

Gale A. Wright

000268



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
1735 BALTIMORE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64108

September 13, 1976

RECEIVED

SEP 15 1976

MISSOURI AIR
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Mr. Kenneth M. Karch, Director
Division of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 1368
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Attention: Mr. Michael T. Marshall

Dear Mr. Karch:

I have attached a copy of the telephone conversation record concerning a citizen's complaint about St. Joe Minerals.

If you have any questions, please call me at 816/374-2576.

Sincerely yours,

Gale A. Wright
Gale A. Wright, P.E.
Enforcement Division
Legal Branch

FILE COPY 5 1976

DL. 746 H-11 CC-SLR0
SP-20 JH
BIC

000439

CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

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the primary enforcement responsibility and recommended that she call Mr.

Michael Marshall.

Gale A. Wright

Sent to St Louis Regional
FILE
County Jefferson

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

☒ Complaint Record
No. _____

☐ Inspection Report
Point Source ☐
Complaint ☒
Routine ☐
Suspected violation ☐

Complaint:

Received by: R L E ☒ phone ☐ verbally ☐ referred
☐ letter ☐ other _____

Date Received: 9-10-76

Date of Incident: 9-10-76 AM Time of Incident: for 2 mos

Received from:

Name Mrs Vicky Puronen

Address 1002 W Mill St Festus Mo. Phone 939-5672

Comments SO₂ from stack for about 2 months. She says that man who has been environmental engineer has refused.

Source name: St Joe Mineral

Source location: Herculaneum Mo.

Source Representative & Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____ Phone _____

Type of Operation: _____

Pollutant: ☐ smoke ☐ odor ☐ dust ☐ noise
☐ other _____

FILE COPY

Gifferson

FILE

October 4, 1976

Ms. Vicki Furonen
1002 North Mill Street
Pestus, Missouri

Dear Ms. Furonen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your complaint dated September 10, 1976 referred to us by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Department of Natural Resources has recently decentralized, and we will be forwarding all complaints to our regional offices. We have, therefore, mailed your complaint to:

Mr. Earl Holtgraewe, P.E.
St. Louis Regional Office
2460 Watson Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63119

Mr. Holtgraewe should be in contact with you in the near future to discuss your specific problem.

If you have any questions concerning this, please feel free to contact Mr. Holtgraewe at 314-849-1313.

Very truly yours,

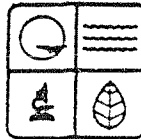
Robert J. Schreiber, Jr.
Air Pollution Control Specialist
Air Quality Program

RJS:dl

cc: St. Louis Regional Office

bcc: Billy Keeling
Bob Craig
John Haasis

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR



VARIANCE
FILE COPY
JAMES L. WILSON
DIRECTOR

missouri department of natural resources

2010 Missouri Blvd.
P.O. Box 1368 Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 314-751-3241

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jefferson County File
FROM: Billy F. Keeling
SUBJECT: St. Joe Minerals Corporation File Critique
DATE: October 15, 1976

April 15, 1968	St. Joe Minerals Corporation announced installation of sulfuric acid plant to control SO ₂ emissions.
October, 1969	Received numerous complaints on emissions from St. Joe Minerals.
March 9, 1970	Violation notice was issued to St. Joe Minerals on visible emissions from blast furnace.
December 30, 1970	Variance request for installation of additional baghouse equipment to reduce blast furnace emissions.
January 27, 1971	Variance granted to St. Joe Minerals Corporation for baghouse.
March 5, 1973	Section 114, letter from EPA to St. Joe requesting emission information.
May 1, 1973	Application for variance to alter and improve sulfuric acid plant operations.
July 2, 1973	EPA issued a violation notice to St. Joe Minerals on SO ₂ emissions.
August 6, 1973	EPA to test St. Joe Minerals for compliance.
October 30, 1973	Test reports indicating that St. Joe Minerals was in compliance with SO ₂ and particulate emissions.

St. Joe Minerals Corporation

-2-

October 15, 1976

September 13, 1975

Variance application from St. Joe Minerals to allow alterations to acid plant and installation of a supplemental control system to control ground level concentrations of SO₂.

October 21, 1975

Memo from Fay L. Shaw indicating that numerous SO₂ violations were observed at our Herculanum monitor in the first nine months of 1975.

May 29, 1976

Received complaints from Teamsters Union on air pollution from the St. Joe Minerals Herculanum plant.

This variance request is consistent with what has been agreed to and implemented with the other two lead smelters in Missouri. Therefore, I would recommend that the Department Director recommend this variance request to the Missouri Air Conservation Commission and that no further action be taken until the SO₂ regulation questions are settled.

Billy F. Keeling PE
Chief of Enforcement
Air Quality Program

BEK:cr

000445

DEQ-1
7-75

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Environmental Quality

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO JHL FROM FLS

SUBJECT Herculaneum DATE Oct 19, 1978

When Rodney and I visited our Hi-VO/
Site at Herculaneum on the 19th the emissions
from the lead Plant was as bad as I
have ever seen. The stack gas opacity was
about 80% and there was considerable smoke
coming out of the plant at low level. The
SO₂ in the low level emission was at least
.30 PPM (my threshold).

000485

ST. JOE
MINERALS CORPORATION
LEAD SMELTING DIVISION
HERCULANEUM, MO. 63048
TELEPHONE 314-479-5311

R E PEPPERS
DIVISION MANAGER

March 22, 1978

FILE COPY
dhr
all reply
if rec'y.
RECEIVED
1978
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
PROGRAM

Governor Joseph P. Teasdale
State Capitol
Executive Office
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Governor Teasdale:

I would like to express my appreciation for your efforts on behalf of the lead mining and smelting industry concerning the Ambient Air Standard for Lead that is being proposed by EPA.

We have operated a smelter in this area since 1892, and presently employ over 700 people. Some of our younger men are third-generation St. Joe employees.

St. Joe has been concerned about the environment and has accepted its responsibility to their employees and to the community. It is my intention to continue this philosophy and practice.

The proposed maximum standard of 1.5 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air will be extremely difficult and expensive to achieve, and its benefits are questionable.

Thank you for expressing your concern about this standard to our Senators and Representatives.

Very truly yours,

R E Peppers
R. E. Peppers

REP/cds

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1978

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

000476