INTER-OFFICE MEMO **TENNECO CHEMICALS, INC.**

TO J. T. Sweeney AT Flemington DATE May 26, 1976

FROM R. A. Donovan AT Flemington COPY TO R. F. Fanter
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SUBJECT Split Recovery System Trials -
Effect on Residual VCM in Slurry

As was established from previous plant trials (3/17/76 to 3/19/76), implementation of the proposed split recovery system operation will result in better utilization of the present recovery system capacity and increased plant capacity (reference: memo to J. T. Sweeney from R. A. Donovan - Split Recovery System Trials, March 26, 1976). It was noticed at the time, that residual VCM levels in the stripped slurries rose above the 400 ppm limit. This problem was thought to be caused by misoperation of the steam valve on the stripper. In an attempt to verify that this, in fact, was the problem, another series of plant trials using the split recovery technique, with proper adjustment to the steam valve, were conducted.

Of primary concern during these trials, was whether or not the stripped slurry would contain a maximum VCM level of 400 ppm. Slurry samples, stripped using the split recovery technique, were taken and analyzed by the Analytical Services Group for VCM levels. These results are summarized in the attached table.

From this data, it can be seen that the stripping operation using the split recovery system results in slurry VCM levels of less than 400 ppm (average VCM level of 325 ppm), which will allow compliance to the EPA regulation. Based on this data, it is again recommended that the split recovery system be implemented as it will increase productivity and enable compliance to EPA regulation on VCM levels in stripped slurry.

R. A. Donovan

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TABLE I

Slurry VCM Levels Using Split Recovery Technique

Batch No.	Residual VCM, ppm
2045	254
2046	291
2047	338
2048	520
2056	360
2057	273
2059	312
2062	499
2063	221
2065	235

Average VCM Level = 325 ppm