

FEB 25 1974

FROM (NAME & LOCATION)

W. B. Papageorge - General Offices, B1ND

DATE

February 22, 1974

cc:

W. R. Corey - B2SL
K. W. Easley - 1920
J. F. Stapleton - B2SA

SUBJECT

PCB EFFLUENT STANDARDS

REFERENCE

TO

Messrs.

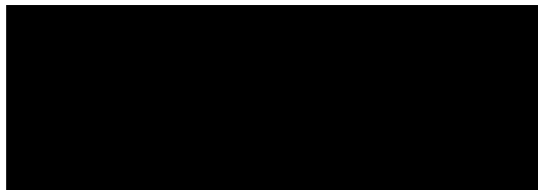
P. G. Benignus - B2SC
H. S. Bergen - B2SL
T. L. Gossage - B2SL
P. B. Hodges - E1SF
D. B. Hosmer - E1SF
P. S. Park - A3SA
C. Paton - B2SC
W. R. Richard - T3A
J. R. Savage - B2SL
E. S. Tucker - T2F
P. L. Wright - A2SC

Arrangements are being made for a discussion of the PCB effluent standards with representatives of General Electric, Westinghouse, Electrical Utilities Company, NEMA and possibly representatives from EIA and IEEE to be held on Thursday, February 28, in room N-118 at 9:00 a.m.

To prepare for this meeting I propose we meet on Tuesday, February 26, in room B-303 at 1:30 p.m. The purpose of this meeting is to prepare for our subsequent meeting with our customer representatives.

W B Papageorge
W. B. Papageorge

/bt



- 1) Economic effect of a ban on PCB's (or severe effluent regulation tantamount to a ban).

The value of Monsanto's annual PCB production is about \$8 million, while the value of the electrical devices made therefrom is an order of magnitude larger. If Monsanto were to cease production of PCB's, the jobs of 55 employees would be eliminated directly, while those of an additional 47 employees in a supporting facility would be in jeopardy. The total payroll involved is on the order of \$1.5 million.

The impact of a PCB ban on our customers can best be described by them. However, it is apparent that capacitors or transformers made without PCB's will be less fire-resistant than present products, thus leading to an undeterminable incidence of fires, higher insurance rates, and additional protection facilities. In the case of capacitors, the replacements are likely to be larger and less efficient, thus consuming more of the resources required in their manufacture.

- 2) Treatment Technology and Cost

Technology has not been developed to the point that facilities could be designed to meet a reasonable standard. However, analytical techniques suggest a conceptual design using adsorption, settling and filtration of aqueous waste, followed by incineration of the adsorbent, probably carbon. We estimate the capital cost of such a facility, sized to handle our plant waste at \$600,000, not including a dedicated incinerator. Annual operating cost would approximate \$150,000.

