

Monsanto

NAME & LOCATION

J. T. Bell - Anniston, Alabama

~~B/4 2/8/71~~

January 26, 1971

cc:

J. L. Brown
J. L. Corder
P. O. DeGarmo - So. 2nd St.
G. L. Jessee
R. E. Keller - So. 2nd St.
J. C. Landwehr
W. B. Papageorge - G.O.
W. R. Richard - G.O.
J. R. Savage - G.O.
L. R. Stark - G.O.
E. S. Tucker - So. 2nd St.
E. G. Wright

D. R. Pogue
General Office

Case
E. Tucker
I'll see to case
2/11/71

In response to your correspondence with Joe Landwehr, Anniston PR&D has the necessary equipment to under-take a program to investigate removal of Pydraul F9A in trace quantities from waste water. A small rental unit consisting of columns and accessories for the study of activated carbon adsorption is in the plant and is available. The effort for which this unit was originally rented has now been completed and the equipment awaits shipment back to the supplier. The PR&D group has now at its disposal a pilot scale reactor-clarifier with which flocculation, less expensive adsorbants, etc. may be tested. It is anticipated that the reactor-clarifier work originally planned for this unit will be initiated during the week of 1/25 and the system will be available until 7/1. Some rearrangement of manpower and project priorities will be required, but no major program revisions nor major additional expense at Anniston would be expected as this project would run concurrent with other planned studies of this type. The dilute Pydraul F9A water mix for study would be prepared in the laboratory by blending.

The inclusion of this work into our Research plan would be subject to the approval of the Manufacturing Manager and the R&D Manager. Additionally, if this project is to be initiated within the time that the necessary project equipment is available, assistance from the Applied Sciences Department in the form of analytical support will be required. It is our understanding that this group is now completing analytical method development work for chlorinated terphenyls (Aroclor 5432) to be available by 3/29, but no specific analytical method exists for trace quantities of phosphate esters (cresyl biphenyl phosphate). The form of assistance from the Applied Sciences Department would not only be in method development, but in routine analysis of samples generated by Anniston as this plant is not now equipped for these analyses. It is probable that this would require significant priority re-alignment within that group to provide the prompt support necessary for research of this type.

J. T. Bell
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