

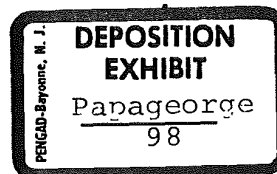
July 16, 1971
SUBJECT PCB WASTE INCINERATION
REFERENCE Memo S.U. to W.B.P. dated 6-17-71
TO : S. Uneno - 5260

cc D. Danna - B2NA
J. R. Durland - 5260
H. Kada - Yokkaichi
M. Mori - Yokkaichi

The scrap liquid incinerator was placed into operation in May with the following operating conditions.

Incinerator Temperature	— 2400 - 2600°F.
Waste Rate	— 2 gpm (1200 #/hr.)
Auxillary Gas	— 1.5 M BTU/hr.
Incinerator Pressure	— 80 inches H ₂ O
O ₂ in Exit Gas	— 4%
Weir Water	— 30 gpm
Quench Spray Water	— 110 gpm
Quench Pot Temperature	— 205°F.
Venturi Water Flow	— 25 gpm
Scrubber Water	— 75 gpm
<u>To Sewer:</u>	0.4% HCl 20 ppb PCB
<u>To Atmosphere:</u>	0.015 grains particulate/ft.3 0.6 # HCl/hr. 45 ppm C/2 0.0004 # PCB/hr.

The solid waste incinerator referred to in the April 21, 1971 PCB Management Plan was intended to dispose of capacitors as well as transformer parts, floor sweepings, treatment clay, treatment carbon, rags, etc. The test which was conducted in December indicated that the technology required to properly incinerate was available. Cost estimates for



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the disposal of 10 million pounds per year indicated an equipment cost of approximately 1 million dollars and operating costs approaching 10 cents per pound of scrap. The decision was made to postpone the installation of an incinerator until the need was great enough to justify the cost. In the meantime, we are recommending the use of approved landfills.

I have enclosed copies of correspondence relating to the test run and copies of literature on shredding equipment. It appears from the Wall Street Journal article that Eidal International has representatives in Japan.

W. B Papageorge

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Enclosures

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