

The chemical separation of the chloroform extracts of the carbon filter followed by various identification procedures revealed the presence of specific contaminants as follows: DDT was found in the Missouri, Mississippi, Columbia and in an earlier survey in the Detroit River. Aldrin was found in the Snake River. Concentrations of these insecticides ranged from 1 to 20 ppb. Orthonitrochlorobenzene was found in the Mississippi River from below St. Louis to New Orleans in concentrations of 1 to 37 ppb. Phenyl ether has been found in several waters. General types of chemicals found include nitriles, various substituted benzenes, phenols, synthetic detergents, acids, ketones, aldehydes, alcohols and amines.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 208 Profitable Pickle Liquor Regeneration. A. E. Dembitz.
Ind. Wastes 5, 50-52 (June 1960).

A process is described for profitable pickle liquor reclamation. Spent pickle acid is concentrated, ferrous sulfate monohydrate is crystallized out in a multiple effect evaporator. The ferrous sulfate is roasted in a multiple hearth furnace to produce iron oxide. The sulfur dioxide gases from roasting are then converted into 98% sulfuric acid in a contact acid plant.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 209 Treatment of Wastes from Coffee Processing in Costa Rica. H. R. Pahren and R. F. Saenz
U. S. Public Health Service, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Tech. Report W60-2, 17 pp. (1960).

Although little is known in the United States about the industrial wastes resulting from the processing of coffee cherries, it is an important problem in the coffee producing countries of Central and South America. Water is a scarce commodity in many of these areas and streams are being subjected to a damage from which they cannot recover. Wastes are sometimes discharged into dry channels where decomposition occurs, and an odor nuisance develops, affecting those living in the vicinity. Since there was a desire to determine the feasibility of the treatment of these wastes in stabilization ponds in the country of Costa Rica, a preliminary study was made to learn more about the characteristics of the coffee wastes. Tentative calculations were then made concerning the size of stabilization ponds necessary for these wastes. A brief outline of the information collected is summarized.

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