OPERATING COMPANY PLANT TECHNICAL DECEMBER, 1967

2,4-D

Operation of the 2,4-D Unit for the month was much improved over the Eoverber results, largely because of changes made then, plus greater Operator familiarity with the Unit. The major operational problem in the Unit was the frequent loss of pumps, primarily due to seal problems. As reported last month, this problem is under study.

Production personnel have been working to reduce the reaction cycle time, with considerable success. New Operating Instructions were issued for the 2,4-D condensation reaction and filtration, incorporating changes made since start-up.

An evaluation of the dryer's performance is currently underway. A test run made late in December confirmed the belief that the unit is satisfactorily meeting specifications. In fact, during this run, the unit was being run at 1.7 times the design rate, with opporently only a slight increase in the residual water above the 0.65 specified. Operation at such a high rate, of course, is not desirable, so an attempt is being made to slow the drying rate. Additional tests are now underway, and the final report on the unit's performance about he issued shortly.

Work orders to correct the improper positioning of the doctor blade on the new figher were issued, but the work has not as yet been done. In addition, several other changes, including the installation of a new connection to facilitate starming of the acid line to the figher, and the relocation of water and air lines near the figher, will be made before putting it into operation.

Ventilation in this area continues to be a problem. Efforts vill be made to temporarily layaure the situation, pending installation of a parament fune control system as discussed in the section on the emporation appropriation.

2.4,5-I

Operation of the "T" Unit continued at the higher rates first achieved late in November. Following the approval of the settling tank appropriation (No. 6760), the vessel was placed on order. Delivery time is uncertain, since we require a plug-free vessel suitable for MA service to take the place of the vessel slated for use as an MCA chlorinator that was installed as the settling tank late in November. Layout work on the location of lines, pumps, etc., essociated with the settling tank, is in progress.

MCV/DCL/ECT

Agrin, little work was done in these areas. One development that come to our attention is that the Analytical Group at Research is working to develop procedures for the analysis of MMA. We sent them samples that we had checked, along with the procedure being used. Maybe the dual effort on this problem will result in a further improvement in these assay procedures.

STEWARD = 22 13 3/9/87 Gr

DS 00001156

A brief study was made of the time required to load an HCl truck, following a complaint by one of our customers. Results showed the time to be about one hour, which should be satisfactory. Since the pumping rate was somewhat lower than anticipated, the performance of the pumps will be examined again as time permits.

TOP

Operation of the TCP purification unit during December was not quite as consistent as experienced in Envenber. The average p-dioxin level was 2.8 ppm with some samples as high as 6 ppm end others at 1 ppm or below. The passage of the dioxin generally seems to occur during periods of higher solids passage through the bed --- to minimize this possibility, additional care is being taken to insure that the anisole distillation is complete. Delivery of the permanent carbon tower was delayed. It was received early in January and is awaiting installation.

PSPERS

Some while ago, we received a request from the Government for samples of Butyl-T ester that they might use for establishing specifications for "Grange" and its components. Because of uncertainty over how our material compares with competitive materials, we have made ester samples from Dow and Monsanto acids, as well as our own. These will be compared by standard analytical ... tests as well as on the chromatograph before acting on the sample request.

During December, we switched from 2-m alcohol to Amoco Iso-Octyl alcohol when producing Iso-Octyl-D ester for their account. This change was made without any particular problem in the Ester Unit.

DACAMINES

The major effort in this area was directed toward the preparation of a formilation which could be used to make a Decemine bar. The first samples were judged to be too hard, so diluents were added to soften the mix. Samples of the softer formulations have been sent to R. L. Urbanovski for evaluation regarding hardness and the suitability of the diluents used.

EXEASION (AFFROFRIATION NO. 6739)

Work on the appropriation was largely confined to administrative matters. The major work done was the identification of the individual assets so that unit life and depreciation could be set.

Little work was done on the items remaining to be finished. Now that the TCP carbon tower has been received, it can be installed. The decision on the inclusion of the fune scrubber for the flaker in the appropriation was delayed by the absence of several people from Central Engineering; however, we are proceeding to get additional quotations on such a unit.

MISCELLAREOUS

Additional Ethomsen samples were received from Armour, but none was satisfactory in the Singleshot formulation. Armour is progressing on their iden-

tification of the composition of Atlas' G-3760A, but they as yet have not sent us a sample of similar material. Additional work on Singleshot is now swaiting receipt of this sample.

Heither the Engineering vacency nor the openings for the two Lab Technicians have been filled. The shortage of personnel hurts, particularly when messured against the absences, which among the Technical Staff slone totalled four weeks during December. Personnel is continuing to refer Trainees who might fill the Engineering opening. Little progress is being made on the Lab Technician openings, since Personnel's advertising communication is not getting any significant response.

The following appropriations were closed in December:

No. 6737 - 2,4-D Resector - \$ 16,960 Expended No. 6739 - 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Expansion - \$1,605,231 " No. 6755 - Acidification Tank Replacement - \$ 4,978 "

No. 6739 includes about \$55,000 of accured items.

FGS/pc

1/10/83

DS00001158

<u>OFERICIO DEMA - 15020 DER, 1557</u>

2.4-<u>D</u>

Average ECP Conversion, \$\frac{1}{2} Average Cycle Time, Eours Average Cooking Time, Eours Average Cooking Temperature, *C Usage #/# Product, DCP/MCA Average Froduct Assay, \$\frac{1}{2}\$	94.9 8.4 2.4 108.8 .849/.601 99.2		÷ ·		
MOA/DOB	<u>MCA</u>		DCF		
Number of Estones Average Eston Size, Lbs. Average Reaction Time, Hours Average/Warinum Resction Temp.°C Average Exit Gas Temperature, °C Usage #/# Product, Chlorina Usage #/# Product, Acetic or Fhenol MCA - DCA - Acetic - Anhydride -	82 8,349 7.4 110/118 -20 .457 .617 93.6 4.6 2.0	2,4-DCI 2,6-DCI 0-C1-I 2,4,6-TCI	?- 7.9 }- 1.2	2 <u>-</u>	
<u>EC1</u>			•		
Average Fhenol Content, ppn Average Sulfate Content, ppn	· <u>119</u> 75	•		••	
2,4,5 <u>-n</u>			·		
Average TCP Conversion, S Average Cycle Time, Hours Average Cooking Time, Hours Average Cooking Temperature, °C Usage #/# TCP/MA Average Product Assay, S	74.2 7.3 3.9 101.0 .930/.573 Home Assay	yed			
TCF - Management					
Rumber of Batches Average Entch Size, Lbs. Average Reaction/Digestion Time, Hrs. Average/Knximum Autoclave Temp. °C Maximum Temp.in Anisole Still, °C Usage #/# Product, ThCB Methanol Caustic(Liq./Solid)	117 2,260 1.9/5.0 169/171 105 1.120 .513 .127/351	2,4,5-TCP -) None DCP -) Assayed Anisole(*) -) p-Dioxin(*) -) 2.8 ppm (*) and related impurities.			
<u> 28758</u>	BOLAT-D	PUTYL-T	2-EH-D	2- <u>53</u> -7	
Eumber Batches Average Batch Size, Lbs. Average Cycle Time, Hours DS Average Resction Temperatural DG 5 9 Average Free Acid, \$	50 7,713 24.7 145 0(ASTM)	40 6,808 25.9 145 0(ASTE:)	42 7,640 23.7 156 1.9	No Pro- duction	
FGS/nc 1/10/68		• •			