Uploaded to VFC Website
~ October 2012 ~

This Document has been provided to you courtesy of Veterans-For-Change!

Feel free to pass to any veteran who might be able to use this information!

For thousands more files like this and hundreds of links to useful information, and hundreds of "Frequently Asked Questions, please go to:

Veterans-For-Change

Veterans-For-Change is a 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Corporation
Tax ID #27-3820181

If Veteran's don't help Veteran's, who will?

We appreciate all donations to continue to provide information and services to Veterans and their families.

https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=_s-xclick&hosted_button_id=WGT2M5UTB9A78

Note: VFC is not liable for source information in this document, it is merely provided as a courtesy to our members.

Item ID Number	01146
Author	Whitmore, F. C.
Corporate Author	
Report/Article Title	Abstract: A Study of Pesticide Disposal in a Sewage Sludge Incinerator. National Technical Information Service. PB-253.485. 1975. 193 p.
Journal/Book Title	Pesticide Abstracts
Year	1977
Month/Day	
Color	☐
Number of Images	1
Description Notes	Alvin L. Young filed this item under the category "Human Exposure to Phenoxy Herbicides and TCDD"

the sources and characteristics of manufacturing wastes containing HCB, to document methods used for treatment and disposal of HCB wastes, and to evaluate the environmental adequacy of the treatment and disposal methods. (Author abstract by permission)

77-1677. Leedy, D. L. (Urban Wildl. Res. Ctr. Inc., Ellicott City, MD). **Highway-wildlife relationships. Volume 1. A state-of-the-art report.** *Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv.* PB-253-421, 1975, 193 p.

The study assesses, primarily through an extensive literature review, what is known about highway-wildlife relationships and suggests research and management approaches to protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and environmental quality. The 20 million or more acres in highway rights-of-way have been largely neglected as wildlife habitat. Opportunities exist for creating valuable fish and wildlife impoundments during construction, yet the minimal effort needed to locate and design such impoundments has generally not been made. The Nation's four million miles of streets and highway often create 'edges' conducive to wildlife. Many millions of wild vertebrates are killed annually, but apparently most wildlife populations are not seriously affected by such losses. Highway construction through limited ranges of endangered species can be a serious problem, as can erosion, wetland drainage, stream alteration, structures which block the passage of anadromous fish, and pollutants resulting from highway maintenance and use. Better measures for mitigating habitat losses, predicting effects of highways on fish and wildlife, reducing animal-vehicle accidents, and enhancing highway environment for fish, wildlife, and people are sorely needed. (Author abstract by permission)

77-1678. Whitmore, F. C. (Versar Inc., Springfield, VA). **A study of pesticide disposal in a sewage sludge incinerator.** *Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv.* PB-253,485, 1975, 193 p.

The objective of this contract was to demonstrate that a modern sewage sludge incinerator with the appropriate pollution control equipment could be used to safely destroy typical organic pesticides. Accordingly, DDT and 2,4,5-T were mixed with sewage sludge and burned first in a pilot scale multiple hearth furnace and then in a full scale municipal sewage sludge incinerator. Destruction efficiencies were 99.97 percent or higher for DDT and 99.99 percent or higher for 2,4,5-T. The major conclusion is that DDT and 2,4,5-T can be safely destroyed by coincineration with sewage sludge in a multiple hearth furnace. (Author abstract by permission)

77-1679. Off. Water Planning Stds. (Environ. Protect. Ag., Washington, DC). **Criteria document for toxaphene.** *Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv.* PB-253,677, 1976, 3 p.

The document summarizes the physical/chemical properties, toxicological information and environmental fate and effects of toxaphene, with emphasis on aquatic behavior. From these data a criterion for the protection of aquatic life and human health is developed. (Author abstract by permission)

77-1680. Wastler, T. A.; Offutt, C. K.; Fitzsimmons, C. K.; Des Rosiers, P. E., (Maritime Admin., Washington, DC). **Maritime administration chemical waste incinerator ship project. Volume 2. Disposal of organochlorine wastes by incineration at sea.** *Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv.* PB-253,979, 1975, 224 p.

The first officially sanctioned incident of ocean incineration in the United States occurred aboard the M/T Vulcanus in the Gulf of Mexico from October 1974 through January 1975 under an ocean dumping permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the authority of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended to the Shell Chemical Company in Deer Park, Texas, for ocean incineration of organochlorine wastes. The report describes the monitoring activities undertaken to evaluate ocean incineration as a disposal method. A total of 16,800 metric tons of waste were incinerated at a maximum rate of 25 metric tons per hour with a 1200OC minimum and a 1350OC average flame temperature. Stack gas emissions were mentioned for plume dispersion characteristics and to determine combustion efficiency. The findings indicate that more than 99.9 percent of the wastes were oxidized. Marine monitoring surveys indicate that there were no measurable increases in concentrations of trace metals and organochlorides in the water and marine life. (Author abstract by permission)

77-1681. Mannel, K. L.; Bender, E. S.; Pearson, J. G. (Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD). **Results of aquatic surveys at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, September 1973- October 1974** *Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv.* AD-A024,382, 1976, 55 p.

Biological surveys of the streams of Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA) were conducted from July 1973 through October 1974. Each stream was sampled monthly at two stations, one above the bluff line and one below the bluff line. Species diversity in the streams was adversely affected by runoff and scouring at the sampling stations in the upper stream. An analysis of macroinvertebrate collections and water chemistry data gathered during the water-quality monitoring program conducted at PBA permitted an evaluation of the quality of the water in each drainage area. (Author abstract by permission)

77-1682. Schlatter, J. (Schweiz. Toxicol. Inform. Cent., Zurich, Switzerland). **Vergiftungen mit dem Unkrautvertilgungsmittel Paraquat. [Paraquat poisoning.]** *Schweiz. Rundsch. Med.* 65(27): 837-842; 1976. (19 references) (German)

Paraquat has been widely applied within the past ten years; when safely applied it presents little risk to

Pestic. Abstr. 10(8): 433, 1977