

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
STREAM CONTROL COMMISSION  
P. O. DRAWER FC  
UNIVERSITY STATION  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

January 5, 1968

Chevron Oil Company  
The California Company Division  
1111 Tulane Avenue  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

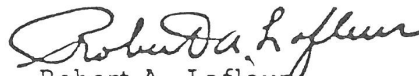
Attention: Mr. H. E. Denzler, Jr.

Gentlemen:

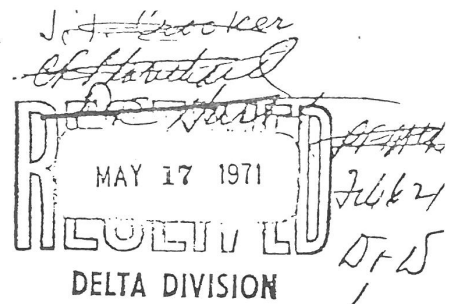
Re: Application for disposal of salt water produced in Stella  
Field in Plaquemines Parish

This will officially confirm approval by the Louisiana Stream Control Commission at its meeting December 5, 1967, of your above reference proposal. However, any change in either the quality or quantity of this discharge will require submission of a new proposal.

Very truly yours,

  
Robert A. Lafleur  
Executive Secretary

RAL/fbr



May 17, 1971

Oil Field Brine Discharge  
Stella Field

Mr. R. A. Lafleur, Executive Secretary  
Louisiana Stream Control Commission  
P. O. Drawer FC, University Station  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Mr. Lafleur:

As a prerequisite to securing a U. S. Corps of Engineers discharge permit, we are herewith applying for State Certification of the discharge of approximately 9,090 barrels per day of oil field brine into Louisiana coastal waters from our Stella Field. This discharge flows through primary and secondary retention pits into privately dug drainage ditches and then into a larger drainage ditch which is pumped into the Intracoastal Canal in Plaquemines Parish.

An analysis conducted by Analysis Laboratories, Inc., on May 13, 1971, is attached which indicates that the chloride content at the point of discharge is 87,941 mgs/l. The chloride content of the canal water 100' upstream from the discharge is 52 mgs/l, and 100' downstream from the same point it is 52 mgs/l while the chloride content of the Intracoastal Canal itself is 52 mgs/l. The temperature of the discharge from the retention tank is 109° F. Temperature of the receiving waters 100' in each direction is 77° F and the temperature of the water in the Intracoastal Canal is 77° F. The average oil content of the discharge is 12.8 mgs/l, and we are not aware of any free or floating oils present in sufficient quantities to interfere with the designated uses of the receiving waters.

A copy of the official approval of the Louisiana Stream Control Commission dated January 5, 1968, is attached. To our knowledge, there has been no change in either the quality or quantity in the discharge since this permit was issued.

Your favorable consideration of this application for State certification will be appreciated.

We will be happy to supply any other information you may desire or answer any questions you may have.

Yours truly,

H. E. Denzler, Jr.

HED:mc  
Attachments

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
STREAM CONTROL COMMISSION  
P. O. DRAWER FC  
UNIVERSITY STATION  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

June 15, 1971

Chevron Oil Company  
The California Company Division  
1111 Tulane Avenue  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

Attention: Mr. H. E. Denzler, Jr.

Gentlemen:

Subject: Lake Long Field, Lake Long Production Facilities  
Marrero Field, Marrero Field Tank Battery  
Stella Field, Stella Field Combined Facilities

Reference is made to your letters dated May 14 and May 17, 1971, requesting State Certification from this agency for the above subject operations.

Under the Provisions of:

Order issued by the Louisiana Stream Control Commission  
July 1968

Amendment to Statewide Order No. 29-B, Louisiana Department  
of Conservation dated October 19, 1967

and, Regulation promulgated by the Louisiana Stream Control  
Commission January 1953,

it is the opinion of the Stream Control Commission that these discharges will be conducted without violating water quality standards of the State of Louisiana, provided the chemical characteristics of the discharges are as described in your letters of application. Therefore, in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Title 56, Section 1439(5)— this is your Certification from the Commission that these installations

Page 2

Chevron Oil Company  
The California Company Division  
June 15, 1971

comply with Section 21(b) of the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

Attached hereto is copy of a public notice to be run by you one (1) time in the official State Journal, THE BATON ROUGE STATE TIMES, at your expense.

Very truly yours,

*Robert A. Lafleur*  
Robert A. Lafleur, Executive Secretary  
Louisiana Stream Control Commission

bm m.  
Enclosure

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1967/12

	<u>I N D E X</u>	<u>Page</u>
1		
2		
3	Call to Order	3
4	Introduction of Commission Members	3
5	Approval of Minutes	3
6	Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co. Lake Hermitage Plant Plaquemines Parish, La.	
7	Proposal for discharge of bleedwater from mining operation	APPROVED 3
8		
9	United States Rubber Co. Geismar, La. - <del>Stella Field</del>	
10	Proposal for discharge of waste	APPROVED 10
11	Chevron Oil Co. New Orleans, La. - Stella Field	
12	Application for disposal of salt water produced in Stella Field in Plaquemines Parish	APPROVED 14
13		
14	Freeport Sulphur Co. New Orleans, La. - Caminada Mine	
15	Application for disposal of waste into Gulf of Mexico	APPROVED 24
16	United States Plywood Corp Albany, La.	
17	Proposal to comply with regulations promulgated by the Commission to discharge industrial waste effluent from plywood operations at Holden, La.	APPROVED 27
18		
19		
20		
21	Stauffer Chemical Co. St. Gabriel, La.	
22	Application to discharge effluents to the Mississippi River	APPROVED 30
23	Laurens Glass Corp. Iberville Parish, La.	
24	Application to discharge effluents	APPROVED 34
25		

1	Geigy Chemical Corp		
	Iberville Parish, La.		
2	Application to discharge effluents		
		APPROVED	37
3			
	Sun Oil Co.		
4	St. Mary Parish, La.		
	Application for permit for the operation		
5	of natural gas processing plant	APPROVED	44
6			
	Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.		
7	Geismar, La.		
	Application for waste disposal	APPROVED	46
8			
	Sohio Oil Co.		
9	Sunshine Field		
	Iberville Parish, La.		
	Application for brine discharge to		
10	the Mississippi River	RESCINDED	53
11			
	First Nitrogen Corp.		
12	Donaldsonville, La.		
	Application to treat and discard		
	200 GPM of process condensate into		
13	Mississippi River	APPROVED	78
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
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21			
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Proceedings of Meeting  
of the  
LOUISIANA STREAM CONTROL COMMISSION  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
December 5, 1967

.....Meeting of the Louisiana Stream Control Commission at 9:30 A.M., Tuesday, December 5, 1967, in the International Room of the Student's Union Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Dr. Leslie Glasgow, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

- DR. LESLIE GLASGOW, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, Chairman
  - ARNOLD CHAUVIERE, Department of Conservation
  - JOHN E. TRYGG, State Department of Health
  - CHARLES SMITH, Department of Commerce and Industry
  - DAN CRESAP, Department of Public Works
  - ROBERT A. LA FLEUR, Executive Secretary
- 
- Anthony J. Bonfanti, Representing State Attorney General's Office
  - Stephen J. Broussard, Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company - Lake Hermitage Plant - Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana
  - Ed Anderson, Brown & Root, Inc., Engineers
  - Charles Jones, Project Manager, United

1 States Rubber Company - Geismar, La.  
2 Ed. Denzler - Chevron Oil Company, New Orleans,  
Louisiana, Stella Field  
3 Roy T. Sessums, Vice President, Freeport  
4 Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La.,  
Caminada Mine  
5 Frederick G. Deiler, Senior Biologist,  
6 Freeport Sulphur Company, New Orleans,  
La., Caminada Mine  
7 Merle A. Dodd, Chief Engineer, U. S. Plywood-  
8 Corporation, Albany, La.  
9 M. J. Guillory, Plant Manager, Stauffer  
Chemical Company, St. Gabriel, La.  
10 George Morgan, Stauffer Chemical Company,  
11 St. Gabriel, La.  
12 Bruce Lester, Stauffer Chemical Company, St.  
Gabriel, La.  
13 John H. Sweitzer, P.E., Black, Crow & Eidsness,  
14 Inc., Consulting Engineers, Laurens  
Glass Inc., Ruston, La.  
15 John Ferguson, Geigy Chemical Corporation,  
16 Iberville Parish, La.  
17 Bernard Beyt, Attorney, Sun Oil Company, St.  
Mary Parish, La.  
18 W. S. Oxford, Sun Oil Company, St. Mary  
19 Parish, La.  
20 Lynn Stallings, Sun Oil Company, St. Mary  
21 Parish, La.  
22 P. E. Armstrong, Wyandotte Chemicals Corpora-  
tion, Geismar, La.  
23 Preston G. Rennie, Sohio Oil Company, Sunshine  
24 Field, Iberville Parish, La.  
25 Bob Brookshire, Mid-Continental Oil & Gas  
Association.

- - -  
**ASSOCIATED REPORTERS**  
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTERS  
822 PERDIDO STREET  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112



1 DR. GLASGOW: The meeting will now come to  
2 order.

3 I'll ask Mr. La Fleur to introduce the  
4 members that are present.

5 MR. LA FLEUR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On  
6 the far end of the table on my right is Mr. Bonfanti,  
7 from the Attorney General's office, sitting next to  
8 him, Dan Cresap, from the Department of Public Works,  
9 Dr. Glasgow, representing Louisiana Wildlife and  
10 Fisheries, next to him Mr. John Trygg, Department of  
11 Public Health, next to him, Mr. Charles Smith, from  
12 the Department of Commerce and Industry, and on the  
13 end of the table Mr. Arnold Chauviere from the Depart-  
14 ment of Conservation.

15 DR. GLASGOW: Thank you, Bob. The first  
16 item on the agenda today is the adoption of the minutes  
17 of the October meeting.

18 MR. TRYGG: I move for the adoption of the  
19 minutes.

20 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

21 MR. SMITH: I'll second it.

22 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made and  
23 seconded to adopt the minutes of the meeting of October  
24 4th, 1967.

25 All those in favor say, aye.

1 All opposed say, no.

2 The motion is carried.

3 Mr. La Fleur, will you introduce the first  
4 item of business this morning.

5 MR. LA FLEUR: Mr. Chairman, from the  
6 Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company comes a proposal for the  
7 discharge of bleedwater from their mining operation,  
8 sulphur mining operation located in Plaquemine Parish,  
9 Louisiana, display will be known as the Lake Hermitage  
10 Plant. It is proposed that the water which will be  
11 used or pumped into the dome will be drawn from the  
12 Mississippi River at the rate of two thousand and eighty  
13 gallons a minute and withdrawn there from at the rate  
14 of about fourteen hundred and fifty-six gallons a  
15 minute, and the bleedwater to contain chemicals as  
16 listed on page 2 of the proposal including such things  
17 as Chlorides, at the rate of, in concentrations of  
18 forty-two thousand eight hundred parts per million,  
19 total hardness thirty-seven hundred, sulfate four  
20 thousand, a total alkalinity of calcium carbonate  
21 twenty, suspended solids is ninety, with a PH of 6.8  
22 and sulfides in the amount of five hundred parts per  
23 million.

24 The bleedwater from this operation will be  
25 received in a reservoir of approximately a hundred and

1 sixty acres, some fourteen inches deep, which will  
2 provide for a retention time of thirty days. The  
3 intention or the purpose for which this reservoir will  
4 serve will be that of removing the sulfides contained  
5 therein and then the bleedwater after retention and  
6 dissipation of the sulfides will be drained to Wilkin-  
7 son Bayou and finally to Barataria Bay.

8           Each of you have a copy of a letter that was  
9 requested from Dr. T. B. Ford of the Division of  
10 oysters, water bottoms, indicating what he felt his  
11 position would be with regard to the effect of this  
12 brine on the shrimp and nursery grounds and oyster  
13 growing areas that might in the area, and with us this  
14 morning is Mr. Stephen Broussard.

15           Steve, would you have any added comments,  
16 please?

17           MR. BROUSSARD: No, other than, Mr. La  
18 Fleur, that we have looked over the area as far as  
19 oysters are concerned, we have looked over the area  
20 with oyster growers of the area and we feel like this  
21 effluent will not be detrimental to the leases since  
22 there are no leases in the immediate area and we're  
23 depending on quite a bit of dilution before this water  
24 reached the oysters, which is shown on this little  
25 plaque incidently.

1 MR. LA FLEUR: Would you have any comment,  
2 Steve, with respect to the increase of concentration  
3 of the inorganic salts in Wilkinson Bayou from the  
4 discharge at the reservoir site?

5 MR. BROUSSARD: I would like to call on  
6 our consultant, Brown & Root, who is represented here  
7 by Ed Anderson, if he would have any comments on that.

8 MR. ANDERSON: We have tried on Page 5 and  
9 6 to estimate the approximate increase in solids with  
10 respect to salinity in the Wilkinson area and out into  
11 the Bay. We have based this strictly on what we found  
12 in the area to be predicted flows in the Bayou and the  
13 best we can do at this time was to make some educated  
14 guesses as to what our prediction would be as to the  
15 increase.

16 We say on Page 6 the Bayou would experience  
17 a predicted 500 to 800 parts per million increase in  
18 salinity in its fresh condition and in the event that  
19 the tide was relatively higher when the salt water  
20 was in there we shouldn't find any change at all.

21 I might add that our salinity and inorganic  
22 salt content of the bleedwater is strictly a guess and  
23 we don't expect it to be this high, however, we feel  
24 that this might be our maximum condition and we should  
25 get a permit at this time, so we have no idea what will

1 be produced out of that. It's possible that we might  
2 find a little more hardness than the predicted thirty-  
3 seven hundred parts but as far as chlorides we think  
4 certainly this is the maximum.

5 This is based on looking at many of the other  
6 sulphur producing companies and in Jefferson Lake's own  
7 experience with bleedwater products into their reser-  
8 voirs.

9 MR. LA FLEUR: I should like, Mr. Chairman,  
10 to read into the record a portion of Dr. Ford's letter  
11 in commenting on this proposal.

12 "In previous discussions with Mr. Broussard,  
13 I pointed out to him that this general area of the  
14 marsh was considered an important shrimp nursery and,  
15 accordingly, we would be concerned about the influence  
16 which their effluent had on the biota of this area.  
17 Furthermore, I advised Mr. Broussard that I was not in  
18 a position to anticipate all of the possible effects  
19 which might result from this mining operation. Never-  
20 theless, if any undesirable biological effects do  
21 arise, then I would expect that this firm take whatever  
22 action is necessary to correct it. Therefore, I  
23 recommend that the Stream Control Commission include  
24 this above stated condition in the permit if this body  
25 acts favorably upon this request."

1 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any comments from  
2 the members:

3 I think Doc Ford's request is one that the  
4 Commission would expect whether he made it or not so --

5 MR. TRYGG: That's the only comment I had  
6 to make is whether a motion to approve this thing  
7 required inclusion of this or not inasmuch as we have  
8 that authority anyway.

9 DR. GLASGOW: Well, I think if detrimental  
10 effects showed up later we would review your applica-  
11 tion, require corrective action.

12 MR. ANDERSON: I think Jefferson Lake is  
13 aware of the fact that you can not predict all that's  
14 going to happen in the area and if it comes to the  
15 point where the salinity might be detrimental, we might  
16 have to go to injection in the deep aquifer or heavy  
17 dilution or some method of aeration in toxicity due to  
18 sulfides comes up but they are prepared to go the next  
19 step if the problem arises.

20 MR. LA FLEUR: I would ask one question.  
21 How does the possibilities present themselves in using  
22 essentially a closed system, in other words, introduc-  
23 ing your heated water in there producing your molten  
24 sulphur, bringing it out and then sending that same  
25 water down there.

1 MR. BROUSSARD: There's no economical way  
2 of doing it now to our knowledge, it's being looked  
3 into, not for use in areas like this particularly but  
4 for use in areas where there's no water available but  
5 it's not practical right now to do it. We treat this  
6 bleedwater so to speak.

7 MR. ANDERSON: Our preliminary studies did  
8 involve looking at the brackish water and use it rather  
9 than pump from the Mississippi and this process as the  
10 flow sheet shows is a direct contact with fire on one  
11 end of the tube, this water on the other, we can't  
12 find people in the industry with enough confidence in  
13 the scaling properties with high salines even though  
14 in all the text you can find that the solubilities  
15 greatly exceed these they still won't, they won't make  
16 any statements with respect to this and for this  
17 reason we turned down treating brackish water and the  
18 brackish water we looked at was approximately the same  
19 water because we have looked at the maximum condition,  
20 we was really looking at sea water.

21 DR. GLASGOW: Do you have a motion?

22 MR. TRYGG: I move that we grant the permit  
23 keeping in consideration Mr. Ford's letter.

24 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

25 MR. SMITH: I'll second it.

1 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made and  
2 seconded to approve the permit.

3 All those in favor signify by saying aye.

4 Opposition same.

5 Motion carried.

6 MR. TRYGG: Mr. Chairman, I made that motion  
7 but I'm not sure that their domestic waste is being  
8 taken care of down there; had nothing to indicate that  
9 it's not, but I don't have anything to indicate it is.

10 MR. BROUSSARD: This is not part of our  
11 permit. In other words, the domestic waste is coming  
12 to you from another channel, so to speak, from the  
13 Houston office, a proposal for domestic treatment.

14 MR. TRYGG: Our acceptance of your proposal  
15 will also be conditioned on this approval we have given  
16 here today, is that right?

17 DR. GLASGOW: Well, that is subject to  
18 approval of your other waste disposal.

19 Mr. Chairman, will you introduce the next  
20 item, please.

21 MR. LA FLEUR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
22 Mr. Chairman, from United States Rubber Company or  
23 what's commonly known as UNIROYAL, Geismar, Louisiana,  
24 comes the proposal for the discharge of waste from the  
25 CELOGEN, FLEXZONE, HYDRAZINE and ROYALENE unit of the



1 Geismar Plant. This involves an expansion or an  
2 additional chemical plant that this facility which  
3 will use an additional twelve gallons per minute of  
4 clarified water.

5 Contained on Page 2 of the proposal are the  
6 present chemical characteristics of the waste dis-  
7 charge both what is presently approved by past sub-  
8 mission to the Commission along with the new additions  
9 what was represented by this expansion and the combined  
10 effluents.

11 At the bottom of the page you will find the  
12 result in increase in concentrations of the Mississippi  
13 River of the various materials based on a hundred  
14 thousand second feet of flow in the Mississippi River.

15 And with us this morning is Mr. Charles  
16 Jones, Project Manager from Uniroyal.

17 Mr. Jones, would you have any comments,  
18 please?

19 MR. JONES: We have nothing to add to this,  
20 Mr. La Fleur, at this time. Our application pretty  
21 well covers what we plan to do. We have no further  
22 comments to add to it at this time.

23 MR. LA FLEUR: Does any of your waste that  
24 you are proposed to discharge, either what you present-  
25 ly are proposing in this proposal and in the previously

1 approved materials approved for discharge in the  
2 Mississippi River, are they amenable to any treatment  
3 that you are not now giving it?

4 MR. JONES: We are currently investigating  
5 this, Mr. La Fleur. We have retained the consulting  
6 engineering firm and they're doing both laboratory  
7 and tests on the waste to see if there is any further  
8 treatment.

9 MR. LA FLEUR: Does this have any particular  
10 reference to the organic materials that are contained  
11 in your effluence or not?

12 MR. JONES: Beg your pardon?

13 MR. LA FLEUR: Does this have any particular  
14 reference to the organic materials that are contained  
15 in your effluence?

16 MR. JONES: Yes, sir.

17 MR. TRYGG: Are any of these taste and  
18 odor producers?

19 MR. JONES: No, sir.

20 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any other questions  
21 from the members?

22 If not, do I have a motion?

23 MR. CHAUVIERE: I move acceptance.

24 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

25 MR. CRESAPE: I'll second it.

1 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made and  
2 seconded to approve the permit.

3 Is there any further discussion.

4 If not, all those in favor say aye.

5 Opposition same.

6 Motion carried.

7 I think it's time that we sort of add up the  
8 total chemicals that we're dumping into the Mississippi  
9 River and begin to figure out the total load that  
10 we're putting in that river, so I'm going to make a  
11 request that you try to determine this for us, Bob,  
12 if you can.

13 MR. LA FLEUR: I have quite a bit of that  
14 homework done, Dr. Glasgow. The only ones that I have  
15 not added up or put on the list are those that have  
16 come in since about April or May of this year but I  
17 have a whole laundry list put together now.

18 DR. GLASGOW: Well, I think it's time that  
19 this Commission begin to study this seriously because  
20 I don't think we can go on approving permits to dump  
21 in the river forever, and we're going to reach a point  
22 where we'll have nothing but a sewer out here.

23 MR. LA FLEUR: I might add, Dr. Glasgow,  
24 this will be necessary information to have, so it's  
25 not a matter of if I want to or comply with your

1 request, it will be necessary information to have when  
2 we began and hopefully shortly after the first of the  
3 year to review all of the permits that have been  
4 granted by this Commission, and this a commitment that  
5 was made by the Stream Control Commission in complying  
6 with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution  
7 Control Act of 1965.

8 DR. GLASGOW: I would like to make a  
9 further request and this one may be more difficult to  
10 probably seek from the Federal people the amount of  
11 pollution that's dumped in above us. I would like to  
12 have a short report on that if you could, Bob.

13 MR. LA FLEUR: You have particular reference  
14 to the Mississippi River in this case, I assume, Dr.  
15 Glasgow?

16 DR. GLASGOW: Right, I think the Federal  
17 people might have it.

18 MR. LA FLEUR: Okay.

19 DR. GLASGOW: Thank you.

20 Mr. Secretary, will you introduce the next  
21 item.

22 MR. LA FLEUR: Has this one been approved?

23 DR. GLASGOW: Yes, it was.

24 MR. LA FLEUR: The next proposal involves  
25 a matter of the actions or practices of Chevron Oil

1 Company, subsidiary of the California Company in the  
2 Stella Field in Plaquemines Parish in which there is  
3 and has been for quite some time a discharge of some  
4 six thousand barrels of brine through a system of  
5 ditches. This brine flows through these ditches and  
6 finally is pumped to the Intracoastal Canal.

7 This, Mr. Chairman, is the situation where  
8 we are what might be best described I suppose as a  
9 transition zone. I will bring this transition zone  
10 situation out in further detail for the reason that  
11 the Department of Conservation recently issued an  
12 order banning on a statewide basis the discharge of  
13 oil field brines to fresh water streams, and it went  
14 on to add, however, that the discharge of this brine  
15 would be condoned in those areas not being used for  
16 agricultural irrigation or for municipal water supplies.

17 This discharge of brine of the Intracoastal  
18 Canal is either in or comes awfully close to being in  
19 this transitional zone which is neither fish nor fowl,  
20 it's certainly not extremely salty as the Gulf water  
21 might be and by no means is it fresh and the informa-  
22 tion supplied to us by the company and the President,  
23 Mr. Ed Denzler, who is with us this morning indicates  
24 that the chloride concentrations in the Intracoastal  
25 Canal at the site which this brine is pumped out of

1 the drainage ditches into the Intracoastal runs about  
2 two thousand parts per million. The brine discharge  
3 I repeat is in the amount of six thousand barrels per  
4 day going to the Intracoastal.

5 With us this morning as I indicated earlier  
6 is Mr. Ed Denzler. Ed, would you have any further  
7 comments, please?

8 MR. DENZLER: I brought an aerial picture  
9 which shows this a little better if you gentlemen  
10 would like to see it. This letter writing doesn't  
11 quite convey the whole picture truthfully. The field  
12 is right here, the water comes down here, back here  
13 across here and down here into -- they call this  
14 Bayou Barriere but actually it's only a ditch to drain  
15 the airfield and it goes over here to the pumping  
16 station. We sampled here and here on the side and  
17 got about two thousand parts per million. We sampled  
18 here and here and somewhere, I don't know precisely  
19 where, and got about three thousand. It starts out  
20 here about a hundred, so we got a drop out of the  
21 salt content back in here somewhere. Now, this is all  
22 wood as you can see. The only access is around back  
23 here and it doesn't go very far, all this property  
24 except for a little piece right in here belongs to  
25 the Hero interests.

1           Now, the elder Mr. Hero, years ago, told me  
2 that he was glad to have that in there because it  
3 kept the weeds from growing in the ditches and he  
4 didn't have to have them cleaned out.

5           We think that we are in compliance with your  
6 Paragraph 7, and also with the Department of Conserva-  
7 tion orders, but we'd like to be sure, so the fact  
8 that we come to you people would clear ourselves and  
9 be sure that we are in accord with your regulations.  
10 The water originally went back here somewhere into  
11 Bayou Barataria. So when this was dug, of course,  
12 they leveled it off, and Mr. Hero, of course, dug this  
13 canal and leveled this off so that, of course, the  
14 blue is all the area where it has to be pumped out.

15           MR. CHAUVIERE: Mr. Denzler, the ditches and  
16 canals which were dug and in which the brine for the  
17 well emptied into does not eventually reach any fresh  
18 water bayou or any other --

19           MR. DENZLER: No, sir, not to my knowledge.  
20 It all goes to the pumping station.

21           MR. CHAUVIERE: We have a report that was  
22 filed by one of Mr. La Fleur's men and also one of  
23 the Department of Conservation men, and he had a  
24 sample, I'm not exactly sure where it's taken, but as  
25 I recall it's on the bayou side of the pumping station

1 which I assume he means Bayou Barataria, Bayou  
2 Barriere, excuse me, and their sample showed eighty  
3 parts per million.

4 MR. DENZLER: It sounds pretty good.

5 MR. CHAUVIERE: Well, I don't where it  
6 could be.

7 MR. DENZLER: It could be possibly in this  
8 portion of the ditch. Now, this is also Bayou  
9 Barriere, it goes over to Bayou Barriere Country Club  
10 over here.

11 MR. CHAUVIERE: Where does it eventually  
12 tie into?

13 MR. DENZLER: It comes down through here.

14 MR. CHAUVIERE: It's pumped into the  
15 Intracoastal?

16 MR. DENZLER: Yes.

17 DR. GLASGOW: Does this water have a  
18 chance to get back into the wooded area at all?

19 MR. DENZLER: No, sir, this is all pretty  
20 low, in fact, zero elevation. There is one point on  
21 this runway and one on this that is slightly above  
22 sea level but most of it is zero, and down in here  
23 it's, oh, five and six feet below so it's all pretty  
24 low, and as you can see from the picture by the area  
25 there --



1 DR. GLASGOW: Should salt water escape, it  
2 might be twenty years, even though you did something  
3 else it might be twenty years before we got it out  
4 of the soil or something like that, you see, I don't  
5 want to take a chance on getting salt water out over  
6 land that we might want to use.

7 MR. DENZLER: No, sir, the flow is pretty  
8 good through there and it's pumped out pretty good.  
9 You see, this has been going on for twenty some odd  
10 years and all this before this airfield was built,  
11 all of this belonged to the Hero interests.

12 DR. GLASGOW: Has the amount of salt water  
13 going in there increased in that time?

14 MR. DENZLER: No, sir, salt water has not  
15 increased for about a year, it's on the decline.

16 DR. GLASGOW: You reached a peak and you're  
17 going downhill.

18 MR. DENZLER: Yes, probably four more  
19 years life in the field.

20 MR. CHAUVIERE: I just have one more  
21 question. Is it seasonal relative to the parts per  
22 million that may be expected in the Intracoastal  
23 Waterway? In your letter you sampled above and  
24 below the pumping station and which you say the parts  
25 per million were two thousand, is that correct?

1 MR. DENZLER: Yes.

2 MR. CHAUVIERE: To your knowledge would  
3 that be consistent throughout the year, two thousand  
4 or thereabouts?

5 MR. DENZLER: I would think it would be,  
6 in fact, I would think probably since this was done  
7 fairly recently that it might be a little bit high  
8 because we had so much dry weather recently.

9 MR. TRYGG: It might be seasonal,  
10 certainly not going to be effected by the rainfall.

11 MR. DENZLER: The rainfall would decrease  
12 it, that's why I say now this two thousand may be a  
13 little bit high, I don't know, but I would say it  
14 would not exceed it because we had such a long dry  
15 spell.

16 MR. TRYGG: Does this brine have a real  
17 fixed channel down to there?

18 MR. DENZLER: We have a lot of difficulty  
19 in tracing this after we get beyond this point. We  
20 think it comes down this way but we're not absolutely  
21 positive but, however, at these points, we went on  
22 each side to be sure we got about three thousand  
23 parts.

24 MR. TRYGG: Is this a levee here?

25 MR. DENZLER: I'm not certain on that, I

1 think it is on the airfield side. The airfield  
2 fence runs right along this side of the ditch. It  
3 may well be but, you see, it's pierced because --

4 MR. CRESAP: Does this land that's inside  
5 the levee flood during heavy rainfall? I understand  
6 there's a levee all around it, and these ditches are  
7 pumped out into the Intracoastal. What happens when  
8 you have a big drain that causes flooding in the  
9 lower areas? Does this take the salt and spread it  
10 over these areas?

11 MR. DENZLER: No, it does not.

12 MR. CRESAP: Does the lower area flood?

13 MR. DENZLER: This portion right in here  
14 might to a certain slight degree but not too much  
15 because this is not a very large area and they've  
16 got a good size pumping station and pump it out real  
17 good. What we're doing, Ed, these boys have been  
18 in the area and they recorded at the time we were  
19 down there eleven hundred and five parts per million  
20 just before it went into the Intracoastal, in the  
21 pumping station and he was recording eighty in the  
22 Intracoastal, eleven hundred and fifty was just  
23 before it got through and, of course, the ditch is  
24 right near your discharge.

25 MR. BRADLEY: This was in the airport, it's

1 the main flow through here.

2 MR. LA FLEUR: This is essentially your  
3 brine.

4 MR. DENZLER: You must have been down in  
5 here, through here.

6 MR. BRADLEY: Right.

7 MR. DENZLER: Then your figures are even  
8 better than ours.

9 MR. BRADLEY: Now, I made another sample  
10 a week and a half ago and this figure had risen to  
11 approximately two thousand five hundred.

12 MR. LA FLEUR: That's in line with your  
13 two thousand.

14 MR. DENZLER: That's in line with the  
15 two thousand.

16 MR. LA FLEUR: It is definitely a tightly  
17 influenced area, that's all it is.

18 I might add that in order to track the  
19 Department of Conservation, we work very closely  
20 here, we've been working here, and I met both with  
21 the representative of Mid-Continental Oil and Gas  
22 Association Conservation's Committee and was with  
23 the members of our Division of Oyster and Water  
24 Bottom and the Fur Division for discussing this  
25 matter as to what indeed will be the verbage con-

1 tained in this suggested order, if you will, that  
2 the Stream Control Commission is going to be submitted  
3 a copy of for it's consideration, and where I'm  
4 running into a question here is what indeed will we  
5 write into this thing with respect to this transition  
6 zone.

7 We have not made up our minds on what the  
8 verbage will be in this new order that we are talk-  
9 ing about. It might well be that much of the language  
10 that's in that order is already contained in the  
11 regulation which the Commission promogated in 1952.  
12 I think each of the Commission members have a copy  
13 of this regulation.

14 In effect, however, what it will amount to  
15 is that the Commission would take each of these  
16 cases similar to this and pass on each one on its  
17 own merit.

18 MR. TRYGG: Do we assume that this is  
19 somewhat of a brackish area that we have gone to?

20 MR. LA FLEUR: It's tightly influenced,  
21 Mr. Trygg, and we do have a variation of chloride  
22 concentration in the Intracoastal Canal and that  
23 varies from a low of what we have recorded of eighty  
24 here and my field man just came in a minute ago and  
25 said that he recorded something like twenty-five

1 hundred. Mr. Denzler reported two thousand in his  
2 letter, so you have quite a variation here of  
3 chloride concentration in the Intracoastal Canal and  
4 into which this brine is being discharged.

5 MR. TRYGG: Well, if there was a direct  
6 conduit to the Intracoastal Canal there appeared to  
7 be no question as to our acceptance of this thing.  
8 What we're evaluating is whether or not this conduit  
9 is good enough to carry the brine to this brackish  
10 area.

11 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any further  
12 questions from the Commission members?

13 If not may I have a motion?

14 MR. SMITH: I move that we second it.

15 MR. TRYGG: I second it.

16 DR. GLASGOW: The motion is made and  
17 seconded that we approve the application.

18 Is there any further discussion.

19 If not, all those in favor signify by  
20 saying aye.

21 All those opposed same sign.

22 Motion carried.

23 Mr. Secretary, will you call up the next  
24 item on the agenda, please.

25 MR. LA FLEUR: The next item, Mr. Chairman,

1 we come to the Freeport Sulphur Company's proposal  
2 for their new mine to be known as the Caminada Mine  
3 located approximately seven miles southwest of Grand  
4 Isle and six miles off the west tip of Grand Isle.  
5 The waste water is well known to the Commission,  
6 it's recognized as a high salinity effluente in many  
7 respects closely resembling sea water. The simular-  
8 ity lies in the fact that all the important constitu-  
9 ents involved in sea water are also recorded for  
10 bleedwater, and the firm has submitted in their  
11 proposal on Page 2 analytical report containing the  
12 inorganic constituents of sea water as compared to  
13 the typical waste formation from the wells. Lead  
14 water will be pumped from seven to nine bleedwater  
15 wells to a manifold on the platform and then the  
16 bleedwater will be discharged to the Gulf at a  
17 selected depth which will effect the greatest  
18 distribution of the effluence. This depth will be  
19 determined by preliminary sampling after commence-  
20 ment of mining operations, I might add that this  
21 installation will be very similar to, almost identical  
22 I suppose to the presently operating and that's been  
23 there for some eight or ten years, the Freeport  
24 installation some seven miles off Grand Isle.

25 And with us this morning are two gentlemen,

1 Mr. Fred Deiler and Mr. Roy Sessums. Would either of  
2 you gentlemen care to add to comment, please?

3 MR. SESSUMS: I believe that the application  
4 depicts the operation quite completely, and most of  
5 you are familiar with Grand Isle's operation over the  
6 past eight years and the manner in which it has been  
7 operating there. This is a similar one. If you have  
8 detailed questions Mr. Deiler is with me and is  
9 probably more capable of answering some of those than  
10 I would be.

11 DR. GLASGOW: Do the Commission members  
12 have questions you would like to request answered from  
13 Mr. Sessums or Mr. Deiler?

14 You have done a good job of presenting it.  
15 No one has any questions. It was really well written.

16 May I have a motion?

17 MR. CRESAP: I make the motion.

18 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made.

19 Do I have a second?

20 MR. SMITH: I'll second it.

21 DR. GLASGOW: Is there any discussion?

22 If not, all those in favor signify by  
23 saying aye.

24 Those opposed same sign.

25 Motion carried.



1           Mr. Trygg had reviewed the application and  
2 he indicated his approval before he left.

3           Would you call up the next item, please.

4           MR. LA FLEUR:    The next item, Mr. Chairman,  
5 from United States Plywood Corporation with a plant  
6 now in operation at Holden, Louisiana, submits this  
7 proposal primarily to comply with regulations pro-  
8 mulgated by the Commission a number of years ago.  
9 The processes which produce industrial waste dis-  
10 charges to the waters of the State include Phenolic  
11 Resin Glue used in the manufacture of exterior grade  
12 plywood. Wash down each day of the two glue mixers,  
13 three glue spreaders, and associated equipment,  
14 results a one hundred to one diluted effluent which  
15 flows into a screen, three compartment settling pit,  
16 which flows into a three and one half million gallon  
17 fire water reservoir for a further dilution of four  
18 thousand to one.

19           Contained in the proposal is a chemical  
20 breakdown of materials that are being discharged  
21 after this waste has been routed through the reten-  
22 tion pond, it's three and a half million retention  
23 time, three and a half million gallon retention time,  
24 thence to a drainage ditch and finally to the big  
25 branch of Tickfaw River at the rate of some thirty-

1 four hundred gallons a minute.

2 And with us this morning, I hope he's here,  
3 he called my yesterday from Atlanta, Mr. Merle Dodd.  
4 Mr. Dodd.

5 MR. DODD: Here.

6 MR. LA FLEUR: Welcome to Louisiana. Do  
7 you have any additional comments?

8 MR. DODD: I don't believe I have any  
9 additional comments. I'll be happy to clarify to  
10 the best of my ability any questions the Board members  
11 might have on that. I'm from the Atlanta office, I  
12 am familiar with all of the operations here at Holden.

13 MR. LA FLEUR: I should like to observe  
14 that contained in the proposal submitted is the  
15 statement that the firm at its plant at Holden,  
16 presently has fish thriving and these are Gambusia  
17 in the settling of dilution pond and is indictative  
18 of the absence of the harmful waste constituents  
19 and to my knowledge I must tell you we have had no  
20 complaints from your operation.

21 DR. GLASGOW: Have you tried any other  
22 fish?

23 MR. DODD: No.

24 MR. GLASGOW: I recommend you try Blue  
25 Gills.

1 MR. DODD: Well, I think probably Blue  
2 Gills may get in there again, I prefer they didn't,  
3 that's a fire water form and fish and the fire pumps  
4 and nozzles don't mix very good.

5 DR. GLASGOW: But you will find that the  
6 Gambusia is much heartier and there might be some  
7 detrimental influence to other species.

8 MR. DODD: I see.

9 DR. GLASGOW: So that you picked the  
10 toughest fish to use.

11 MR. DODD: I think that they probably got  
12 in there just around the flooding season because we  
13 didn't purposely put them in there.

14 DR. GLASGOW: They're found almost every-  
15 where.

16 MR. LA FLEUR: Is your pond subject to  
17 inundation during the rainy season?

18 MR. DODD: That whole area during the  
19 torrential rains, it just floods out the whole  
20 countryside there but the pond doesn't overflow  
21 except it increases the flow considerably from the  
22 flood ditch and we do have a minor problem during that  
23 period of time, the culvert that's been provided under  
24 the state highway 190 and under the Illinois Central  
25 Railroad is rather inadequate during those torrential

1 rains because it's quite a bit of water to back up  
2 in there and eventually drains out.

3 DR. GLASGOW: Were there any other  
4 questions or comments from the Commission members?  
5 If not, may I have a motion.

6 MR. SMITH: I'll make the motion.

7 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

8 MR. CHAUVIERE: I'll second it.

9 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made and  
10 seconded to approve the permit.

11 Is there any further discussion.

12 If not, all those in favor say aye.

13 All those opposed same sign.

14 The motion is carried.

15 Mr. Secretary, would you please call up the  
16 next item on the agenda.

17 MR. LA FLEUR: The next item, Mr. Chairman,  
18 is the Stauffer Chemical Company proposal for the  
19 construction of its industrial chemical manufacturing  
20 plant near St. Gabriel, Louisiana. The effluent from  
21 this plant must be discharged and Stauffer petitions  
22 the Commission for a permit to discharge this  
23 effluente in the Mississippi River which contains the  
24 following materials as listed on Page 1 of your  
25 proposal. They include sodium chloride in the amounts

1 of normal flow, some twenty-two hundred pounds per  
2 hour; sodium hydroxide in the amount of eighty;  
3 sodium hypochloride three hundred and fifty; calcium  
4 sulfate three hundred seventy-five; calcium carbonate  
5 one eighty-five, barium sulfate four hundred twenty-  
6 five; water eighty-two thousand pounds per hour;  
7 chlorine, one tenth of a pound per hour; and the  
8 filter aid which is eighty pounds per hour.

9 The result in increase in concentration  
10 of the chloride, the calcium, the barium and the  
11 sulfate are indicated assuming a hundred thousand  
12 second feet of flow in the Mississippi River on Page  
13 2 of your proposal. They range from chloride in the  
14 amounts of two tenths per part per million, calcium  
15 .011, that's vermillion, barium .013 and sulfate .025.

16 And with us this morning is Mr. Guillory.  
17 Mr. Guillory, would you have any additional comments?

18 MR. GUILLORY: Mr. Morgan, my partner, and  
19 I, also Bruce Lester of Stauffer Chemical.

20 MR. LA FLEUR: Would either of you two have  
21 any additional comments?

22 MR. GUILLORY: We have no further comments.

23 MR. LA FLEUR: You will note, members of  
24 the Commission, that the third column contains some  
25 rather large figures in comparison to the maximum in

1 normal flows which are indicated as being emergency  
2 flow of one hour maximum duration and there will be  
3 emergency showing maximum for this one hour period  
4 because of malfunction of equipment and things of  
5 that nature.

6 DR. GLASGOW: Is this emergency flow  
7 something that you might anticipate having frequently  
8 or what intervals would you expect?

9 MR. GUILLORY: No, sir, this emergency  
10 flow is in case of vessel drop some weight after this  
11 material coming in our collection pits and have to  
12 be disposed of, we would say this would be a catas-  
13 trophe.

14 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any questions from  
15 the Commission members?

16 This again, gets back to the point that I  
17 raised originally that sooner or later we're going  
18 to have to look at these more critically when we're  
19 dumping into the river.

20 MR. LA FLEUR: I might ask, Mr. Chairman,  
21 for example, in the case, and this is just an example,  
22 in the case of sodium chloride stream, and I don't  
23 know that this stream would contain sodium chloride  
24 only, but in the event it does or that this sodium  
25 stream could be isolated from the balance of the

1 effluent could these materials be handled in some  
2 other way as an alternative method to do discharging  
3 to the river.

4 MR. GUILLORY: As far as practical handling  
5 them another way I would say no. Our process is  
6 designed for full treatment of our brine which  
7 eliminates the large problem of purging and the best  
8 of our technology we think our process is designed  
9 for a very low effluent for the size of the plant  
10 we're considering.

11 MR. TRYGG: There's no possibility of  
12 separation of flow?

13 MR. GUILLORY: This stuff I would say no,  
14 sir.

15 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any other  
16 questions?

17 If not, may I have a motion?

18 MR. CHAUVIERE: I move that we accept it,  
19 approve it rather.

20 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

21 MR. SMITH: I'll second it.

22 DR. GLASGOW: A motion has been made and  
23 seconded to approve the application. --Is there any  
24 further discussion. If not -- Mr. Trygg.

25 MR. TRYGG: I came in a little late, where

1 does this effluent actually discharge, into the  
2 river?

3 MR. LA FLEUR: Into the river.

4 MR. GUILLORY: Yes, sir.

5 MR. CHAUVIERE: St. Gabriel.

6 MR. TRYGG: There's no chance of it  
7 disinfecting the river too much. That's all.

8 DR. GLASGOW: Any other comments or  
9 questions?

10 If no further discussion, all those in  
11 favor say aye.

12 Those opposed same thing.

13 Motion is carried.

14 Mr. Secretary, will you please call up the  
15 Laurens Glass application.

16 MR. LA FLEUR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

17 The next proposal Laurens, Glass Inc.,  
18 located some seven mile west of Ruston on Interstate  
19 20 at the intersection of Interstate 20 and Route  
20 563. The plan to produce glass bottles, the processes  
21 that discharge waste include the bottle washing in  
22 which malformed labels are removed from the bottle,  
23 lubricating and quench water from molding machines,  
24 and by the way, the first discharge had a rate of  
25 thirteen hundred gallons per day at maximum plant



1 expansion, lubricating and quench water from moulding  
2 machines five hundred gallons per day and sanitary  
3 wastes, one hundred employees initial, six hundred  
4 at the maximum.

5 The waste discharge characteristics are  
6 indicated on Page 2 of your proposal. This waste  
7 will be discharged through a small ditch leading to  
8 Madden Creek and finally to the Dugdemora River.

9 I'll try to locate this on the map for you;  
10 just below this highway here and leading into Madden  
11 Creek and finally winding up into the Dugdemon River.

12 The various wastes have been given analysis  
13 and they are indicated on Pages 2, well, two copies  
14 of Page 2 in your proposal, also the sanitary waste  
15 discharge.

16 I would assume that your sanitary waste  
17 discharge has been cleared or will be cleared with  
18 the State Health Department, am I correct on that?

19 MR. SWEITZER: Yes.

20 MR. LA FLEUR: And I think with us is  
21 Mr. Sweitzer representing Laurens Glass. Would you  
22 have any added comments?

23 MR. SWEITZER: No, I'll be glad to answer  
24 any questions you might have.

25 DR. GLASGOW: Does your water come from

1 wells?

2 MR. SWEITZER: Yes, sir.

3 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any questions  
4 from the Commission members? Any comments?

5 MR. TRYGG: We had an opportunity to  
6 discuss this with the company, and a matter of dual  
7 treatment, and we decided that whenever we can  
8 accomplish dual treatment to reduce costs we ought  
9 to go ahead and do it, that's industrial waste and  
10 domestic waste, and you'll notice that in their  
11 application on Page 3-A, they have given this  
12 consideration and indicating that if they do run  
13 into any trouble on this dual treatment they will  
14 take the necessary action. I think they have pretty  
15 well covered the ground and I would move for the  
16 issuance of the permit.

17 MR. CHAUVIERE: I'll second it.

18 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made  
19 and seconded that we approve the permit.

20 Is there any further discussion.

21 If not, all those in favor signify by  
22 saying aye.

23 The opposition same sign.

24 The motion is carried, the application is  
25 approved.

1           Mr. Secretary, will you announce the next  
2 item on the agenda.

3           MR. LA FLEUR:   Thank you, Mr. Chairman,  
4 and from the Geigy Chemical Corporation, the  
5 proposal for the construction of a plant and the  
6 discharge of effluents therefrom to be located in  
7 the Parish of Iberville. This plant will produce  
8 agricultural and industrial organic chemicals,  
9 specifically herbicides, and optical brightening  
10 agents.

11           The total maximum river water consumption  
12 will be approximately two hundred million gallons  
13 per day and the river water will be used for once  
14 through cooling process and fire protection.

15           The waste discharge will be of seven types,  
16 one, cooling water consisting of clarified river  
17 water; reactor wash water containing dilute hydro-  
18 chloric acid, the vent gas scrubber water containing  
19 calcium chloride, calcium hydroxide, and traces of  
20 organics, solvent decanter waste containing traces  
21 of soluble organic compounds, crystalizer waste  
22 water containing sulfuric acid, trisubstituted  
23 triazine separator water containing sodium chloride  
24 and traces of water soluble organics and sanitary  
25 wastes.

1           You'll find on Page 2 of the proposal the  
2 total amount of water used and to be discharged,  
3 and also on the Page 3 of the proposal the chemical  
4 description or breakdown of materials contained  
5 therein and the concentrations of it and the pounds  
6 per day of this material to be discharged to the  
7 river.

8           We also note that this plant intends to  
9 provide I think it was thirty day oxidation or  
10 retention time for the handling of its organic  
11 wastes and reducing the organics to be discharged,  
12 breaking down of organics to be discharged to the  
13 river from its plant effluent.

14           Representing Geigy this morning is Mr.  
15 John Ferguson. I should like to add before Mr.  
16 Ferguson adds his comments, this is one of the first  
17 Petro Chemical units I looked at that has provided  
18 waste treatment for its effluents.

19           Mr. Ferguson, would you care to add  
20 comments to this?

21           MR. FERGUSON: Well, about the only  
22 thing, Mr. La Fleur, on Page 3 you'll find we have  
23 made an error in typing the application on the  
24 sulfates in the first column. This should be zero,  
25 0.085 rather than 0.85.

1 MR. LA FLEUR: Down at the bottom of  
2 the page?

3 MR. FERGUSON: This was a typographical  
4 error, other than that I have no comment, would be  
5 happy to answer any questions to clarify the  
6 application to the Commission.

7 MR. LA FLEUR: The retention by the  
8 way, instead of the thirty I indicated was ten days  
9 in this shallow air oxidation pond. Also that the  
10 plant plans to collect and sell, if possible, the  
11 waste hydrochloric and waste sulfuric acids. There's  
12 likely a good sale for these sulfuric, I don't know  
13 about the hydrochloric.

14 MR. TRYGG: I noticed in the matter of  
15 sanitary wastes there's a rather unusual statement,  
16 fourth line, this on Page 6, where you state, "Solids  
17 not digested in the treating unit will be removed for  
18 disposal outside the plant property." What do you  
19 mean by that?

20 MR. FERGUSON: We assume that we contract  
21 with some contracting firm to haul out undigested  
22 waste for disposal.

23 MR. TRYGG: What I don't understand, what  
24 undigested waste would you have at a package plant  
25 of this kind?

1 MR. FERGUSON: Don't expect any, however,  
2 the digestives sometimes get fouled up.

3 MR. TRYGG: Have you satisfied my man on  
4 this point yet?

5 MR. FERGUSON: We don't have enough  
6 detail on the plant to submit this to you, this will  
7 come later.

8 MR. TRYGG: I would suggest that you  
9 consider omitting that sentence unless you have a  
10 reason to have it in there. Now you may be talking  
11 about excess sluge, if that's the case, it would be  
12 one thing.

13 MR. FERGUSON: That's what we're thinking  
14 of.

15 MR. TRYGG: Thank you.

16 DR. GLASGOW: Are there other questions  
17 from Commission members?

18 MR. LA FLEUR: This sulfate is calcium  
19 sulfate, Mr. Ferguson?

20 MR. FERGUSON: Part of it is sodium  
21 sulfate and part of it is sulfuric acid.

22 MR. CRESAP: May I ask a question?

23 DR. GLASGOW: Yes, sir.

24 MR. CRESAP: Our first meeting here. Had  
25 this body attempted to arrive at a maximum chloride

1 that they would refuse or is this on the basis of  
2 each individual request? I noticed that this is an  
3 increase of almost three parts per million. This  
4 couldn't be too many plants before the chloride  
5 begins to be really effected.

6 DR. GLASGOW: You have any comment, Bob?

7 MR. LA FLEUR: We have taken each  
8 individual on its own merits here, Mr. Cresap, and  
9 there has not been reached yet a time or a date or  
10 a cutoff place where if another plant wanted to  
11 discharge an added amount of chloride or sulfate  
12 either, particularly the calcium sulfate, the one  
13 we're most concerned with, no, we have not reached  
14 that judgement yet.

15 MR. TRYGG: In the consideration of  
16 standards earlier in the sessions of the Commission  
17 several months earlier we did attempt to adopt some  
18 chloride standards and it was the will of the  
19 Commission that we shouldn't not adopt them at this  
20 time, but I think it was agreed that we would use  
21 those that were proposed as somewhat of a guideline  
22 for our action on new plants, and as I recall we had  
23 suggested seventy-five parts per million with the  
24 maximum chloride in the river being considerably  
25 below this giving us some room. This in my mind

1 certainly is in the middle ground area where it's not  
2 big but it's not small and wouldn't take many of  
3 these to run us up.

4 MR. CRESAP: All right.

5 DR. GLASGOW: I think it is a point that  
6 we're all concerned with and it's for that reason  
7 that I asked Bob to get this report and I think we  
8 need to keep it current.

9 MR. CRESAP: Correct.

10 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any questions?

11 MR. TRYGG: Is there any possibilities  
12 for you to discharge to handle these chlorides, have  
13 you any idea?

14 MR. FERGUSON: Well, there is a possibility  
15 that in the future that this could be injected into  
16 a disposal --

17 MR. TRYGG: Is there a possibility of  
18 separating the streams?

19 MR. FERGUSON: The streams will be  
20 separated so that it can receive individual treatment.

21 MR. LA FLEUR: Which of your streams  
22 contains this amount of chloride, Mr. Ferguson?

23 MR. FERGUSON: The reactor wash water  
24 which is the second stream I believe.

25 MR. LA FLEUR: And that one could be



1 isolated you feel?

2 MR. FERGUSON: That will be isolated.

3 DR. GLASGOW: I would certainly recommend  
4 that you explore that possibility and use it if  
5 possible.

6 MR. FERGUSON: We expect to.

7 MR. LA FLEUR: What's the nearest town to  
8 this site location?

9 MR. FERGUSON: St. Gabriel.

10 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any other  
11 questions from the Commission members?

12 May I have a motion?

13 MR. CHAUVIERE: I move that it be  
14 approved.

15 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made to  
16 approve the application.

17 Is there a second?

18 MR. SMITH: I'll second the motion.

19 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been  
20 seconded.

21 Is there any further discussion?

22 If not, all those in favor signify by  
23 saying aye.

24 Those opposed same sign.

25 Motion is carried.

1 Mr. Secretary, what is our next item?

2 MR. LA FLEUR: The next item, Mr. Chair-  
3 man, is the proposal from Sun Oil Company for a  
4 gas processing plant located in St. Mary Parish,  
5 the cooling water which would be, by the way, the only  
6 discharge from this plant will be secured from  
7 Doctors Bayou in the amount of fourteen million  
8 fourteen hundred thousand gallons per day, and it's  
9 indicated in the proposal this water will not come  
10 in contact with any of the process or processing  
11 hydrocarbons in the plant. This is, of course,  
12 brackish water, this source is. He's indicating  
13 that he's going to drink cistern water or rain water,  
14 I assume.

15 A discharge of this waste will flow into  
16 Belle Isle Lake, the immediate receiving water body,  
17 and then into the Atchafalaya basin and from there  
18 into the Gulf of Mexico. It is also indicated since  
19 the temperature will be the only factor here with  
20 which we will probably be concerned, that he's not  
21 going to increase it more than three degrees  
22 centigrade.

23 For an idea as to where this location of  
24 this plant will be, we are very close to the  
25 Atchafalaya Bay, perhaps three or four miles on Air-

1 line or maybe six miles out, it would be right in  
2 here and into Belle Isle Lake which is right on the  
3 Coast.

4 And with us this morning are the two  
5 gentlemen that saw me yesterday afternoon. Their  
6 names are --

7 MR. BEYT: I'm Bernard Beyt, I'm the one  
8 filed the application. With me is W. S. Oxford, who  
9 is our Division Research Coordinator and Mr. Lynn  
10 Stallings, who is the engineer in charge of the  
11 construction of the plant. We will be glad to answer  
12 any questions you have in connection with this.

13 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any questions from  
14 the Commission members?

15 Apparently there are no questions.

16 May I have a motion?

17 MR. CRESAP: I'll make the motion.

18 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

19 MR. CHAUVIERE: I'll second it.

20 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made and  
21 seconded to approve the permit.

22 Is there any further discussion?

23 If not, all those in favor signify by say-  
24 ing aye.

25 Those opposed same sign.

1           The application is approved.  
2           Mr. Secretary, would you please announce the  
3 next item.

4           MR. LA FLEUR:   Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
5           And from Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation at Geismar,  
6 Louisiana, proposal which involves the expansion of  
7 their chlorine production unit at Geismar by some  
8 seventy percent. The source of the water supply  
9 involves some thirty-one hundred gallons per minute  
10 from the Mississippi River and three hundred gallons  
11 per minute of well water.

12           Contained on Page 2 of this proposal is  
13 an indication of the number of pounds per day of the  
14 various chemicals to be included in the waste dis-  
15 charge and both from the existing plant, added to it  
16 the chlorine plant expansion and in the final and  
17 total column out on the right of your proposal.

18           Now, down at the bottom of the page you  
19 will find there's a calculated increase of the various  
20 materials in the river -- no, I'm sorry, this is on  
21 Page 3 of the proposal, calculated increase in  
22 concentration of the various materials to be added to  
23 the river are based on a hundred thousand second feet.  
24 There is also an indication as to waste streams from  
25 the individual plants are ponded for mixing, for

1 control of pH, and removal of suspended solids before  
2 entering the main discharge sewer, and the main sewer  
3 discharges into the Mississippi River below the  
4 lowest water level with suitable dispersion.

5 Sanitary wastes are handled through a  
6 septic tank system including sand filters before  
7 entering the main stream.

8 And with us this morning is Mr. Phil  
9 Armstrong. Phil, would you have any added comments,  
10 please?

11 MR. ARMSTRONG: I don't have any added  
12 comments but I'm here to answer any questions you may  
13 have.

14 MR. LA FLEUR: One point, members of the  
15 Commission, that I did omit here in the rapid review  
16 of the proposal is an indication that the proposed  
17 plant expansion includes a complete redesign of their  
18 waste collection system to assure none of the waste  
19 can enter the Bayou Francois drainage basin, it's  
20 supposed to drain back into the Amite Basin.

21 We have had some difficulty in years past  
22 with this thing, so it's good to have that assurance.

23 MR. TRYGG: I'd like an explanation on the  
24 figures on the top of the Page 3 regarding the exist-  
25 ing plant and the expansion and the total effluent.

1 It appears that the dilution volumes in there might  
2 give you these figures but they are rather hard to  
3 read.

4 As an example, you have an existing plant,  
5 chloride of fourteen thousand two hundred and the  
6 expansion is eleven thousand five hundred twenty-eight,  
7 and your total effluent is thirteen thousand one  
8 hundred seventy-six.

9 MR. ARMSTRONG: Oh, these are not pounds,  
10 these are in concentration units.

11 MR. TRYGG: I recognize that too but then  
12 when you go down to the concentrations and parts per  
13 million on your total waste stream you actually, in  
14 the case of chlorides, you show an increase of twenty-  
15 four hundredths to seventy-one where actually in your  
16 chloride is CL and your upper table you don't show  
17 any appreciable increase.

18 MR. LA FLEUR: Look on Page 2, John.

19 MR. ARMSTRONG: Well, let me see if I can  
20 back up. Let's go back up to the top of the page,  
21 chlorides existing plant, the concentration in the  
22 effluent of the existing plant is fourteen thousand  
23 parts. The concentration in the new plant expansion  
24 would be eleven thousand parts. The two streams  
25 mixed would be thirteen thousand parts but there is

1 more total flow in the combination of the two plants  
2 than there is in either of the two individually, you  
3 see. So the total effluent in terms of pounds is  
4 up but the concentration of the effluent is about the  
5 same because the volume is higher. Does that help?

6 MR. TRYGG: That's what I thought the  
7 explanation was. In other words, actually your  
8 parts per million in your plant discharge has actually  
9 been lowered but there's actually more of it so  
10 therefore your chloride content contribution to the  
11 river is higher.

12 MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes.

13 MR. TRYGG: That's what I thought.

14 One other question on your sanitary waste,  
15 how many people are served by this sewerage plant?

16 MR. ARMSTRONG: There are three hundred  
17 and fifty approximately now.

18 MR. TRYGG: And you have a septic tank  
19 sand filter that is working all right?

20 MR. ARMSTRONG: It appears to be working  
21 fine, yes, we've have very little difficulty. You  
22 mean as far as keeping biologically active?

23 MR. TRYGG: Yes. I knew that we accepted  
24 this but this is a pretty good sized one and we're  
25 no longer getting requests to accept these kind of

1 things.

2 MR. ARMSTRONG: We have very little  
3 maintenance, you know, had to pump out and that sort  
4 of thing.

5 MR. TRYGG: We'd like to stop and take a  
6 look at it sometime.

7 MR. ARMSTRONG: All right.

8 MR. LA FLEUR: Phil, this ponding that  
9 you're proposing here which will serve as mixing  
10 area and also for control of pH and also for removal  
11 of suspended solids before entering the main sewer  
12 discharge, would you care to speculate on what this  
13 might do for your oil and grease, for your toluenes  
14 and your amines that are listed in the discharge,  
15 both in the -- well, particularly in the existing  
16 plant, that you are not adding much if anything.

17 MR. ARMSTRONG: No, I think for settling  
18 solids they're doing a reasonable job but as a holding  
19 base that would be required for oxidation I don't  
20 anticipate much reduction from this.

21 MR. LA FLEUR: What's the retention time  
22 on this ponding?

23 MR. ARMSTRONG: Oh, they vary depending  
24 on which unit we're speaking of. The largest perhaps  
25 two days and the smallest perhaps four or five hours.



1 MR. LA FLEUR: One other question I think  
2 it's a fair one to ask and that has been asked of  
3 others this morning here, the possibilities of the  
4 isolation of your high chloride streams by alternate  
5 means of disposals and the discharge from the river.

6 MR. ARMSTRONG: This is one alternate  
7 that's in the engineering department, engineering  
8 design, they're looking at this alternate as compared  
9 to the avoidance of bringing the impurities up from  
10 underground with the salt. The second scheme will  
11 be tested as a part of this plant. We don't know  
12 how successful it will be so I have not included it  
13 in these figures. These figures are assuming that  
14 what's in the basic design of the plant is what's  
15 going to work and the engineering improvements are  
16 not demonstrated and therefore not included in this  
17 permit.

18 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any further  
19 questions from the Commission members?

20 If not, may I have a motion?

21 MR. SMITH: I make a motion.

22 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

23 MR. TRYGG: I'll second it but then I  
24 want to ask another question if I may.

25 DR. GLASGOW: Motion has been made and

1 seconded.

2 Is there further discussion.

3 MR. TRYGG: Under this matter of the  
4 chromates on your form plant expansion, I notice that  
5 you're using, you're showing a pretty high chromate  
6 content here. Here again, is this a matter of small  
7 stream with a high concentration?

8 MR. ARMSTRONG: No, it's not. We have  
9 attempted in the past to operate a treated water  
10 system with the six parts per million chromates. Our  
11 maintenance contractors have been very unhappy with  
12 it and we are now in a position where we're forced  
13 into a chromate treating system for the cooling water  
14 tower, this is reused water and at a much higher  
15 chromium level to insure lack of corrosion on the  
16 equipment on the water side, so this is an engineer-  
17 ing change in an attempt to reduce the equipment  
18 damage within the plant. We have been operating  
19 or attempting to operate at a very low chromate  
20 range which has been proven unsatisfactory.

21 MR. TRYGG: Have you given any considera-  
22 tion to treating your chromate waste? I would hate  
23 to have all the plants along the Mississippi River  
24 make the same decision you made.

25 MR. ARMSTRONG: The numbers I show are the

1 makeup, we cannot find -- we find that in the process  
2 we get about a fifty percent reduction of chromate,  
3 in other words, it disappears, all that we add to the  
4 process we cannot find the effluent, I'm sure it  
5 also disappears rapidly, I feel it probably disappears  
6 rapidly also in the Mississippi River but I'm --  
7 this was an attempt over the long term to run it as  
8 low a chromate level as possible. We finally can do  
9 it and keep a reasonable maintenance cost.

10 MR. TRYGG: That's all I have.

11 DR. GLASGOW: Is there any other  
12 discussion?

13 If not, all those in favor of approval  
14 signify by saying aye.

15 Those opposed.

16 There is no opposition, therefore the  
17 permit is approved.

18 Mr. Secretary, will you please announce  
19 the next item on the agenda.

20 MR. LA FLEUR: The next item, Mr. Chair-  
21 man, the matter of Sohio Oil Company brine discharge  
22 to the Mississippi River from the Sunshine Field in  
23 Iberville Parish, Louisiana.

24 A matter of review here, this situation was  
25 brought before the Commission, well, first the firm

1 sought and received approval for the discharge of  
2 brine to this river in June of 1952. It was reviewed  
3 again in 1964 and once more in 1967. Approximately  
4 thirty days ago the Department of Conservation  
5 issued an order which banned this discharge of brine  
6 to our fresh water streams in the State, and it is  
7 then for this reason that I have been asked to  
8 bring this matter before the Commission once more.

9 With us this morning is Mr. Preston  
10 Rennie of Sun Oil. Mr. Rennie, would you have any  
11 comments, please?

12 MR. RENNIE: No, I have no additional  
13 information, and it's probably appearing in your  
14 file. Have a letter to you dated June 2nd, setting  
15 out certain data on the field, won't take your time  
16 to rehash this unless there is some specific  
17 questions relative to it that you would like to ask.

18 DR. GLASGOW: Are there questions from  
19 the Commission members?

20 MR. CHAUVIERE: Well, I would just like  
21 to reiterate what Mr. La Fleur said that the  
22 Department of Conservation has written an order  
23 relative to not discharging any oil field brine in  
24 any fresh water stream and this is sort of contrary  
25 to the Department's order even though the Board did

1 grant an extension to your discharge in the  
2 Mississippi River.

3 MR. RENNIE: I believe the Department had  
4 agreed that they would so to keep themselves to any  
5 actions of existing permits or orders of another  
6 control body of the State such as the Stream Control  
7 Commission.

8 MR. CHAUVIERE: Well, I think that may be  
9 true but as I appreciate it it would be primarily  
10 concerned with this body as to whether it be dis-  
11 charged into a brackish body of water which is not  
12 suitable for human consumption or agricultural  
13 purposes.

14 DR. GLASGOW: I would like to point out  
15 that we have issued an order to a neighboring field  
16 that they must inject theirs instead of discharging  
17 it into a fresh water stream, and that I see no  
18 difference between their disposal and yours, very  
19 little. Of course, you have more dilution but at  
20 the same time it's discharged into a fresh water  
21 stream and I feel that this agency here must follow  
22 the guidelines of the Conservation Commission.

23 MR. RENNIE: Of course, I've been reading  
24 the material here relative to the other consideration  
25 that came before the Stream Control Commission and

1 the surface conditions are somewhat quite dissimilar  
2 between the two, are they not? We are discharging  
3 into the Mississippi River below the surface of the  
4 river. We have not let any oil into the river to  
5 my knowledge or has come to my knowledge from any  
6 other source, the Stream Control Commission or the  
7 Conservation Commission of which I'm aware and this  
8 other consideration I believe there were approximate-  
9 ly twelve thousand barrels of water per day which a  
10 lot of it over a 25 year period and had been dis-  
11 charged into ditches which eventually got to coulees  
12 and bayous which eventually drained into the river  
13 and what I take to be a semi-residential area which  
14 is quite different than our situation.

15 DR. GLASGOW: Well, I think that this  
16 salt flow to the Mississippi River is reaching a  
17 proportion that we have to reduce it if we possibly  
18 can, and this is considerable volume, it is not in  
19 accord with the Conservation Commission ruling and  
20 I feel that we should follow that ruling.

21 MR. RENNIE: In this other situation  
22 being as it was discharged into a surface drainage  
23 system to the quantity of water would be depended  
24 upon the amount of actual rainfall largely in that  
25 immediate area or not a very distant area, it's

1 certainly nothing like the drainage system in the  
2 Mississippi River, well, it would be easily possible  
3 that twelve thousand barrels a day to see those  
4 surface drainage systems getting severly polluted  
5 with salt water, no like situation do we have in our  
6 Sunshine operation.

7 DR. GLASGOW: Yes, I agree with you on  
8 that.

9 MR. RENNIE: It's quite a striking diff-  
10 erence between the two.

11 MR. TRYGG: Mr. Chairman, I don't think  
12 the issue is whether or not the other company is  
13 worse than you or you're better than the other  
14 company, the issue, as I see it, is whether or not  
15 we permit brine to be discharged from our wells to  
16 surface or surface stream, and in the earlier consid-  
17 erations of this Commission we did not have the  
18 backing of the Conservation Commission in the present  
19 form and therefore we did accept some compromises  
20 along the way, we were doing the best we could, we  
21 really didn't have the mechanism to do it. I think  
22 what the Commission is faced with now is that we  
23 better make a decision since now we do have the tools  
24 to keep brine from going into our surface streams  
25 and I remember your case very well, I think you had

1 some very good points certainly in comparison. I  
2 also remember that as I recall in about three years  
3 your production would be down to maybe a couple of  
4 wells but the question then was what will happen  
5 with these two wells and although it's a small  
6 amount we're faced with treating everybody alike, so  
7 I would think eventually even if we did allow you to go  
8 at this rate we would have required you to get rid  
9 of that brine some place along the line or else stop  
10 your production.

11 MR. RENNIE: It's possibly not a matter  
12 for consideration, this treating everyone alike and I  
13 think I heard information here this morning of  
14 quantities of effluent going into the river that con-  
15 tain probably more tons of materials discharged into  
16 it then what we're putting into it and those are  
17 plants that are going to be there for 20 or 30 years  
18 and probably get expanded, just an increasing thing,  
19 where we are a self eliminating type of thing. We  
20 agreed at the last meeting here that we don't think  
21 there are any possibilities of new production in this  
22 field but that if there were any new production in  
23 the field we would make other provisions for disposal  
24 of any water from it, in other words, we would guar-  
25 antee to the Board that these wells would be it and



1 when they were depleted, well, we would quit, that  
2 we wouldn't ask for any relief relative to any new  
3 production if such occurred.

4 MR. TRYGG: I often tell my kids that the  
5 world is unfair no matter how you try to treat them  
6 equally you can't do it. I can't leave this go on  
7 the record without making a comment on your state-  
8 ment about the other discharges. Actually, a part  
9 of the guidelines that was handed to us from the  
10 Federal Government and a part of our plan is going  
11 to indicate that waste amenable treatment or handling,  
12 I don't think we used the word handling, control,  
13 must be controlled. You'll notice we pointedly asked  
14 each individual here if they could separate their  
15 flows with the thought in mind they may not be able  
16 to treat this material but they can control it by,  
17 for instance, injection underground, so we are  
18 thinking that way too. I think we're going to have  
19 to take some other action on the industry as Dr.  
20 Glasgow has indicated but right now if we told  
21 Wyandotte, for example, that no, you can't do this,  
22 we don't know what they can do, we don't know an answer  
23 but then we do know if we tell you you can't do this,  
24 at a cost you can do it. This is the problem we're  
25 in.

1 MR. LA FLEUR: Mr. Rennie, I should  
2 comment here for the information of the Board and  
3 all concerned, but since 1954 the Commission has  
4 not approved any discharge of oil field brine in the  
5 Mississippi River and they done by the way, the same  
6 thing in the case of domestic waste. In any event  
7 your initial approval of a brine discharge to the  
8 river came in 1952, and I also must observe that the  
9 amount of brine as best the records that I could  
10 find indicated back in 1952 indicated that you are  
11 requesting some two thousand barrels of brine a day,  
12 and as I recall you're well above that level at this  
13 time.

14 MR. RENNIE: What our application said,  
15 a maximum quantity would be twelve, that was in our  
16 original application.

17 MR. LA FLEUR: In 1952?

18 MR. RENNIE: Yes, sir. I corrected my  
19 statement, it is estimated that the maximum volume  
20 of salt water that will be produced by this field  
21 will be approximately four hundred eighty-seven  
22 thousand two hundred gallons per day or eleven  
23 thousand six hundred barrels per day or 7.5 4 cubic  
24 feet per second. The chemical analysis of salt  
25 water is given in Paragraph 7 and that is our

1 application dated February 27th, 1952, and to my  
2 knowledge I don't think we even really came close  
3 to that quantity mentioned in that letter.

4           And you made mention a while ago that one  
5 of your primary concerns in the river is calcium  
6 sulfate and I would point out to you the analysis  
7 of the water that was presented in that application,  
8 the calcium content is seven hundred and seven parts  
9 per million and the sulfate content is a hundred  
10 and sixty-seven parts per million. The sulfate  
11 content is practically nonexistent. We would be  
12 adding very little in the way of hardness to the  
13 river.

14           We would be glad to take additional  
15 samples, this is old data. I wouldn't -- If I were  
16 going to make a decision on that I would want some-  
17 thing a little newer than that myself, we would be  
18 glad to take additional samples and present to you  
19 if you want the current analysis of the water, I  
20 don't think it would be different material but at  
21 least we would have a current check as to what the  
22 present analysis is relative to the calcium sulfate.

23           This water probably comes close to having  
24 a little bit of barium in it and when you have  
25 barium in it why you don't have sulfate in it.

1           Relative to the hardness, we could present  
2           some additional data for the Board's consideration.

3           MR. CHAUVIERE:    I'd like to add a little  
4           something to what the members of the panel have said.  
5           Apparently you're the only one that had permission  
6           to discharge, produce brine into the Mississippi  
7           River.   Now, if you would look at a map that  
8           indicates the oil and gas fields along the Mississippi  
9           River there are numerous fields.   Just about all of  
10          them are producing salt water.   Now, all these other  
11          companies have found other means which is discharg-  
12          ing the produced salt water into salt water sand  
13          below the surface except you.   Now, we have the  
14          two groups, the Conservation Department which set  
15          up special rules and regulations to help, we think  
16          that's the way we did it, to help the industry get  
17          rid of their salt water in the proper manner.

18          MR. RENNIE:    Of course, I would ask you,  
19          how close are those fields to the river.   We are  
20          on the river.   We have wells whipstocked under the  
21          river.

22          MR. CHAUVIERE:   Well, these are too.

23          MR. RENNIE:    Of course, you can't build  
24          pipelines very cheaply either, the same as you can't  
25          drill disposal wells very cheaply.

1 MR. CHAUVIERE: It's hard to take the  
2 salt out of the fresh water too.

3 MR. LA FLEUR: Would you by any chance  
4 have a dry hole down there which this water could  
5 be taken?

6 MR. RENNIE: No, sir. If I have to make  
7 disposal I'll have to take a currently producing  
8 well out of service and convert it to disposal. I  
9 do not have a temporary abandoned well that has not  
10 been plugged that's available for conversion.

11 MR. CHAUVIERE: Well, we have in this  
12 order that doesn't necessitate abandoning a producing  
13 well, discharge the salt water through the annulus  
14 which will permit it to be discharged if you're  
15 protecting the fresh brine water which will permit  
16 the well to be used for one year.

17 MR. RENNIE: That's close to the levee  
18 there, and the Corps of Engineers, I don't know  
19 whether they would approve it, whether I would want  
20 to stick my neck out.

21 MR. CHAUVIERE: They're doing it along  
22 the river at all these other fields.

23 MR. RENNIE: You see, we're right next  
24 to that levee and the Corps of Engineers is real  
25 proud of that levee.

1 MR. CHAUVIERE: You're not going to be  
2 affecting the levee, prefer putting it between your  
3 producing string and your casing and the annulus.

4 MR. RENNIE: We can certainly investigate  
5 that, I would be concerned about it, but we could  
6 certainly investigate it.

7 DR. GLASGOW: I would like to point out  
8 it's very likely that many previous approvals will  
9 be renewed in the next year or two years and there  
10 will of necessity be considerable modifications of the  
11 original permits and this I don't think is going to  
12 be any exception to what this Commission will carry  
13 out in the immediate future. We realize this will  
14 cost you money but if we don't do it, it's going to  
15 cost us more in the long run to take care of it.

16 MR. RENNIE: Yes, sir.

17 DR. GLASGOW: So it's really cheaper to  
18 take care of it then to dispose of it.

19 MR. RENNIE: Of course, we're so close  
20 to the end here and we operated so long and we're  
21 on such a thin thread now, our life in the field  
22 exists by such a thin thread that it - sincerely  
23 and genuinely works a severe hardship on us and the  
24 royalty owners in the area, at this time, but, of  
25 course, that's perhaps something that can't be done

1 anything about.

2 DR. GLASGOW: I have no reason to doubt  
3 your statement but I have heard this from other oil  
4 interests that they would close their wells and have  
5 to abandon them if they were required to reinject  
6 and as far as I know none of them have abandoned  
7 them.

8 MR. RENNIE: I haven't made that state-  
9 ment now.

10 DR. GLASGOW: I know.

11 MR. RENNIE: I said I have to take one  
12 well out of service and convert it to a disposal  
13 well which I will have to do, which I will have to  
14 see if I could convince the royalty owners to let  
15 me which will take some time.

16 MR. TRYGG: The royalty owner really  
17 doesn't have any choice if you can't produce.

18 MR. RENNIE: Well, that's right, he  
19 gets shut in, I can coerce him.

20 MR. CHAUVIERE: I don't think you need  
21 much coercing.

22 MR. TRYGG: I sat through a session in  
23 Alexandria about two or three years ago that I  
24 never want to sit through again, and this concerned  
25 not one of these cases but many, many, so I'm not

1 as sympathetic as I might have been.

2 DR. GLASGOW: Is there any further  
3 questions from the Commission?

4 May I have a motion on the --

5 MR. BROOKSHIRE: May I interrupt and  
6 ask a question about this, if I may?

7 DR. GLASGOW: Yes, Mr. Brookshire.

8 MR. BROOKSHIRE: I'm Bob Brookshire with  
9 the Mid-Continental Oil & Gas Association. There  
10 was a statement made here that I would like for my  
11 own information to get clarified. In connection  
12 with the plant discharge of brine or chloride, I  
13 guess, I'm not a chemical man to know what we're  
14 talking about but are we talking about here a  
15 situation where a plant is discharging chlorides of  
16 a similar quantity in an area that is the same area  
17 in which the applicant has applied for discharge  
18 from the brine, is that the way I understood you,  
19 John?

20 MR. TRYGG: What I was trying to say was  
21 that one of the prime considerations of this  
22 Commission is as long as I can remember to require  
23 treatment when it appears that treatment is a  
24 practical thing, and on the other end of the  
25 spectrum where it was not at all practical, I say



1 practical this time, we didn't have much of a  
2 choice but to go ahead, so when many of these  
3 industries came along with high chlorides and with  
4 reference to Wyandotte which is really not very high  
5 if they could separate their stream then the  
6 Commission is going to start feeling pretty strongly  
7 that they get rid of this in the same way the  
8 producing wells but then at the moment we don't have  
9 the clear cut answer that you do in the oil well  
10 situation where we can get rid of it, there it is,  
11 the brine, it's separated, and we can't get rid of  
12 it by injecting, and the industrial waste discharge  
13 we have tremendous quantities with brine in it and  
14 it's difficult to sort them out, this is why the  
15 Commission was asking each of these companies whether  
16 or not they could sort them out, and if they could  
17 sort them out --

18 MR. BROOKSHIRE: I understand that, John,  
19 but don't we come back to the same thing, if you  
20 have a plant, this is what I understood you to say,  
21 if we have a plant which has no other way to do it,  
22 it's all right for them to dump it, but if we have  
23 an oil field which has a way to do it, we're not  
24 going to allow it, is that what you said?

25 MR. TRYGG: The first statement is not

1 quite right. We have to make up our mind whether  
2 we're going to permit that plant to actually come  
3 in or continue operation if they have no way of  
4 discharging, I mean, no way of handling, in other  
5 words, I think thus far we have accepted them but  
6 I think the time is right close that we're going to  
7 have to say, well, either you're able to do this  
8 without polluting or you don't do it.

9 MR. BROOKSHIRE: I can understand that.

10 MR. TRYGG: I'm one man talking.

11 MR. BROOKSHIRE: Don't we have a situation  
12 that exists, if I understand this right, we have a  
13 situation where in a sense because of technology  
14 perhaps, one person is dumping as much as another  
15 but because of technology we're saying the one can't.

16 MR. TRYGG: That's correct.

17 MR. BROOKSHIRE: With that in mind, if  
18 we have reached that conclusion, I think Arnold  
19 understands this order and so does Bob, of the  
20 Conservation Order, I think we have a situation in  
21 the Conservation Order, which is what brought this  
22 up, I don't think we had any complaints or haven't  
23 heard any if we had about this, isn't there an  
24 exception to the Conservation Order for particular  
25 problems and hardship cases?

1 MR. CHAUVIERE: In all our orders there  
2 are exceptions of hardship.

3 MR. BROOKSHIRE: What I'm trying to see  
4 and I'm trying to understand the Conservation Order  
5 as much as the work of the Commission in regard to  
6 this, isn't this a situation, I'm not trying to  
7 take up Sohio's fight, I'm just trying to see  
8 because we have been fiddling around with that  
9 order for a long time you know, trying to see what  
10 it means and what its ramifications will be insofar  
11 as the Stream Control Commission is concerned, I  
12 don't think it was the intention of those people in  
13 Conservation when they wrote the order to absolutely  
14 eliminate some isolated instances that you can't  
15 cover by a general order.

16 MR. CHAUVIERE: Well, I don't see any  
17 reason why we should single out Sohio, put him in  
18 a hardship case, I don't see where it's hardship  
19 at all, he can discharge his salt water underground  
20 like everyone else, and I don't see why you should  
21 be classified as a hardship case. I understand what  
22 you mean.

23 MR. BROOKSHIRE: I'm not saying a hard-  
24 ship case because I don't think they have a hard-  
25 ship case, maybe they do. When you talk about a

1 hardship and all you're talking about, some way in  
2 which you're trying to be fair and equitable in a  
3 sense, and if I got a plant on one side of a river  
4 that's -- because it's a plant and can't separate  
5 it that's dumping a whole lot of chlorides in there,  
6 I got something over here that can and neither one  
7 of them apparently causing any problems at this  
8 point of the game, I think you're really working a  
9 hardship in this thing.

10 MR. CHAUVIERE: Well, along those lines --

11 MR. BROOKSHIRE: Not because of the  
12 economy involved or anything like that --

13 MR. CHAUVIERE: Along those lines  
14 Brookshire is talking about, we discussed the same  
15 thing briefly about plants discharging chloride into  
16 the Mississippi River. We are aware of it, as I  
17 appreciate it and as Mr. Trygg explained and as Dr.  
18 Glasgow asked Mr. La Fleur to conduct a survey to  
19 see, as I understood his request to Mr. La Fleur,  
20 is to determine how much is being dumped into the  
21 Mississippi River from all these plants. I think  
22 there will come a time when you just have saturated  
23 the river and you can't dump any more in it, I don't  
24 know when it's going to be but we realize that --

25 MR. RENNIE: Here's the Paragraph 11 Mr.

1 Brookshire refers to, the Paragraph 11 of the order,"  
2 exception to this order may be granted without a  
3 public hearing upon written request by an operator  
4 to the Commission of Conservation and upon showing  
5 that good cause therefore exists. Such exceptions  
6 may be granted administratively provided that  
7 inspection of the disposal facilities does not dis-  
8 close any salt water damage or pollution. If  
9 pollution or surface damage is detected, production  
10 from the well or wells shall cease upon compliance  
11 with provisions of this order." With the inspection  
12 of our facilities indicate that salt water damage or  
13 pollution is occurring from our operation and, of  
14 course, getting back to what Mr. Brookshire said any  
15 more so than what is happening in other effluent  
16 streams going into the river.

17 DR. GLASGOW: I might add here a comment  
18 that we did receive a letter, a copy of a letter to  
19 the Governor from Mr. Pete Menefee of the Conservation  
20 Commission and in which he was objecting to our  
21 previous action in this case, that is not in con-  
22 formity with their requests, therefore I'm going to  
23 call a halt to this discussion and ask for action on  
24 the proposal.

25 May I have a motion?

1 MR. CHAUVIERE: I move that the application  
2 be rescinded, that the permit be rescinded and the  
3 applicant be given a reasonable time to find other  
4 ways to disposing of the salt water.

5 DR. GLASGOW: Is there a second?

6 MR. TRYGG: I'll second it.

7 DR. GLASGOW: A motion has been made and  
8 seconded to rescind the permit and give the Sohio  
9 Oil Company a reasonable length of time to find other  
10 means of disposal of their salt water.

11 Is there any further discussion?

12 If not, those in favor signify by holding  
13 up your right hand.

14 The vote is unanimous.

15 MR. RENNIE: What will I get on the time,  
16 a reasonable period of time, I'm going to proceed  
17 with all due concern, I do not -- if this is done to  
18 put it off, it ain't going to cost me any less than  
19 to do it immediately but I have to obtain a permit from  
20 the City Conservation Commission, I also have to get  
21 an AFE approval by the working interest partners, I  
22 have to get a surface lease and permission from  
23 currently producing wells which will have to be  
24 temporarily abandoned, I have to buy materials and  
25 do the field work, all of which will take some time.

1 MR. CHAUVIERE: May we ask you what would  
2 you consider reasonable.

3 MR. RENNIE: Six months. I will try to do  
4 it sooner but I think if you give me six months I  
5 should be able to accomplish it in that period of  
6 time.

7 DR. GLASGOW: I think that you'll find  
8 that this body will be very reasonable and tolerant  
9 and I would instruct you to negotiate with the  
10 Secretary and keep him informed and I think we will  
11 go along with six months.

12 MR. RENNIE: Well, I'll assure you that I  
13 will set out to do it immediately. The Board has  
14 taken it's action, we will comply with it, I will not  
15 do anything toward dragging feet to comply with this  
16 but sometimes you hit individuals and it becomes  
17 difficult to deal with them but we will proceed as  
18 quickly as possible.

19 DR. GLASGOW: If you'll keep the Secretary  
20 informed and he can periodically present his infor-  
21 mation to us and then should we think you're dragging  
22 your feet we might call you back.

23 MR. RENNIE: Well, what I wish to do is  
24 state that it is our intent and purposes to cooperate  
25 with you to the fullest extent, we felt like we had

1 on this matter, it's all been a matter of public  
2 record, and we intend to keep that way in the future.

3 DR. GLASGOW: We appreciate your  
4 attitude.

5 MR. TRYGG: Dr. Glasgow, before we go  
6 into the next item, I notice there's been considerable  
7 comment in a number of our meetings as to what  
8 constitutes pollution and related comments. It's  
9 my feeling that if we're going, in Louisiana, to  
10 comply with the spirit of the people of the United  
11 States and the antipollution activities, both air and  
12 water, we're going to have to attempt to handle all  
13 pollution as practicable to handle. We're going to  
14 have to be even hard pressed to keep up by doing the  
15 best thing we can do within our modern technology,  
16 so I think it's not a matter of whether one effluent  
17 stream consists of pollution, actually it's a matter  
18 of whether a series of these or many of these will  
19 give us ultimate pollution which apparently we're  
20 getting some, so my feeling and this is not, I'm not  
21 speaking for the Commission now, but I speak with  
22 another hat on and in the category as State Engineer  
23 and also Secretary to the Air Control Commission and  
24 I have gotten to the point now that I don't think we  
25 ought to fight this treatment, we ought to try to do



1 the best we can because after all, we're the people  
2 that we're trying to abate the pollution for and  
3 it's going to be a hard jump for anyone in the group  
4 to adopt the philosophy that we no longer use the  
5 sedimentative capacities of the air and the streams  
6 to the maximum to do the job. I don't think we can  
7 no longer do this, I think the whole bunch of us  
8 within several years will have adopted that, right  
9 now it's pretty hard to adopt. That's all the  
10 comments I have.

11 DR. GLASGOW: I would like to point out  
12 a thing that I have said in other meetings and that  
13 is this fact: We are at the lower part of the  
14 Mississippi River and if that river is ever to be  
15 maintained and cleaned up it's going to be the people  
16 who are on the lower side of it, not those in the  
17 upper part, so that if we permit the river to be used  
18 just for a regular sewer, certainly we can expect  
19 everybody above here to want to do the same thing,  
20 and it's only the states at the lower part of the  
21 river that can make it a good river, so we got to  
22 take a stand in it.

23 MR. LA FLEUR: I would like to remind all  
24 members of the Board too and all parties, interested  
25 parties here, the comments made by Mr. Watts at our

1 last meeting, and this alludes to the designs or  
2 intentions on the part of the State such as Texas  
3 and New Mexico, a diversion of perhaps as much as  
4 thirty-five thousand cubic feet per second of the  
5 Mississippi River water to the high plains of Texas  
6 and portions of New Mexico and if and when that  
7 should come about the dilution or sedimentive  
8 capacity of this stream is reduced by an tremendous  
9 factor and so what then do we do, and we are cut  
10 down on this business of dilution being the solution  
11 to pollution, it's not exactly a neat play on words,  
12 it's something we're actually faced with here.

13 MR. BROOKSHIRE: Dr. Glasgow, if I may  
14 say one other thing here --

15 DR. GLASGOW: Mr. Bob Brookshire.

16 MR. BROOKSHIRE: I'd like to say and call  
17 this Commission's attention that the order of which  
18 we speak Conservation has written has been urged and  
19 all by the oil and gas industry itself and I think  
20 you'll find our membership is very much concerned  
21 about this problem, we worked on it for years and  
22 years and years and we're really interested in seeing  
23 that our streams are kept clean and I think you'll  
24 find possibly all the operators in fact, are trying  
25 as best they can to keep from polluting, and there

1 have been some bad situations in the past exist, and  
2 all I rose for a few minutes ago to say we don't  
3 always like to be singled out as the person that's  
4 doing it all, and I want to call to your attention  
5 despite the fact we had this order that affects the  
6 oil industry, the oil industry is willing to go  
7 along with it and wants to go along and encouraging  
8 everybody else to do so, sometimes others aren't,  
9 and are doing just as much, and I'm not trying to  
10 single them out either but I do feel like we're  
11 trying to do as much as possible not only on a  
12 Louisiana level but on a national level. There is  
13 a tremendous amount of money being spent in our  
14 industry all the time, there are in other industries  
15 all the time too but the only reason I asked the  
16 question before was I thought we were getting into  
17 an area where there was some perhaps inequalities  
18 that existed and John explained to me what he had in  
19 mind I think very well with this. It's just not  
20 much you can do about some of these things sometimes.

21 DR. GLASGOW: I think you will see a  
22 trend very shortly of reviewing permits in which  
23 many people will be called in for review.

24 MR. BROOKSHIRE: I'm not trying to cause  
25 anybody any trouble.

1 DR. GLASGOW: No, I realize that, I do  
2 appreciate the excellent cooperation from your  
3 industry and we'll work with you any way we can, and  
4 if anything has appeared here this morning that might  
5 seem as though we singled out your industry we  
6 certainly have not and we do not want it to appear  
7 that way.

8 MR. BROOKSHIRE: Dr., we have no contrary  
9 feeling to the Board, we're just calling an economic  
10 venture that we were trying to work our way out from  
11 under, we had no cross purposes with your intent and  
12 purposes, please be assured.

13 DR. GLASGOW: No, we realize that.

14 MR. BROOKSHIRE: With all respects to  
15 Sohio, I didn't even know anything about this 'til  
16 I came here, I hadn't talked to Sohio about it or  
17 anything, I was just listening.

18 DR. GLASGOW: We must move on. Mr.  
19 Secretary, will call up the next item on the agenda,  
20 please.

21 MR. LA FLEUR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
22 From First Nitrogen Corporation, Donaldsonville,  
23 Louisiana, a proposal for the addition of two  
24 hundred gallons per minute of processed condensate  
25 effluents from the First Nitrogen Corporation effluent

1 to be discharged in the Mississippi River. This  
2 material will be first treated in an oxidation  
3 lagoon to reduce the BOD from the pre-treatment  
4 situation of three hundred fifty parts per million  
5 down to less than a hundred seventy-five parts per  
6 million and further to less than sixty-five parts  
7 per million by dilution before it is discarded in  
8 the Mississippi River. The total oxygen demand to  
9 the river will be twelve hundred fifty pounds per  
10 day.

11 In effect, what is contained in this  
12 proposal here is a proposal to treat the waste from  
13 First Nitrogen Corporation who is presently operat-  
14 ing an installation at Donaldsonville and added to  
15 that an effluent from its neighbor who I think  
16 partially owned subsidiary. Mr. Otto Stangl,  
17 technical manager of the First Nitrogen Corporation  
18 is here with us this morning and would you choose to  
19 add some comment, please?

20 MR. STANGL: What we plan to do is just  
21 add to our treatment is two hundred gallons per  
22 minute and, of course, we're sizing up the equip-  
23 ment and the aerators and the lagoons and so on and  
24 so forth.

25 DR. GLASGOW: Are there any questions

1 from the Commission members?

2 MR. TRYGG: These calculated flows under  
3 Appendix 3 look pretty good to me, Dr. Glasgow.

4 MR. LA FLEUR: Mr. Stangl, are we to  
5 assume here that you shall no longer from the First  
6 Nitrogen Corporation have a discharge or an industrial  
7 waste discharge to the St. James Parish drainage  
8 canal?

9 MR. STANGL: This is correct.

10 MR. LA FLEUR: Very good, I'm so happy.

11 MR. TRYGG: I'd like to move for issuing  
12 the permit.

13 DR. GLASGOW: The motion has been made.  
14 Is there a second?

15 MR. BONFANTI: I second it.

16 DR. GLASGOW: Is there any further  
17 discussion?

18 All those in favor signify by saying aye.  
19 Those opposed.

20 The application is approved.

21 Is there any other business to come before  
22 the Stream Control Commission this morning?

23 If not, may I have a motion for adjournment?

24 MR. CHAUVIERE: I move to adjourn.

25 MR. SMITH: I second it.

1 DR. GLASGOW: The meeting is now  
2 adjourned.

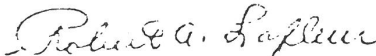
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PUBLIC NOTICE TO RUN ONE (1) TIME IN THE OFFICIAL  
JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Notice is hereby given that Chevron Oil Company, The  
California Company Division, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Lake Long Field, Lake Long Production Facilities  
Marrero Field, Marrero Field Tank Battery  
Stella Field, Stella Field Combined Facilities

have received waste disposal permits from the Louisiana Stream  
Control Commission and is now applying to the Commission for  
Certification as provided in Revised Statutes 56:1439(5) that there  
is reasonable assurance that the waste discharges from these  
installations will be conducted in a manner which will not violate  
applicable water quality standards. Comments concerning the  
application can be filed with the Commission or its Executive  
Secretary within ten days from the date of this notice.

  
Robert A. Lafleur, Executive Secretary  
Louisiana Stream Control Commission