



Pictured above is the test arrester used by Pacific Cement and Aggregates, Inc., as a pilot machine in studying methods of controlling dust

emission from its Davenport plant. At a press conference this morning, PCA officials announced the firm will spend \$1.1 million to install dust-

controlling system that will reduce dust by 90 per cent. The system will be completed in mid-1965.

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Installation of cement dust arresting equipment to halt 90 per cent of dust emission from the Davenport cement plant was announced today by officials of Pacific Cement and Aggregates, Inc.

Control of dust at the 90 per cent mark is scheduled by mid-1965.

Upon completion of the program, PCA estimates it will have spent more than \$1.1 million and thousands of man hour "in the battle to cleanse the air of Davenport."

Cost of maintaining and operating the dust collection system is estimated at \$100,000 annually.

PCA, which claims to be the county's largest taxpayer, employs 300-plus persons with an annual payroll of \$2 million.

Supervisor Russ McCallie, in whose Seaside district the plant is located, said PCA should be "commended for its effort and research" with the project.

He, PCA officials W. B. Reinheimer, vice president; Bob Kinzie, assistant chief engineer; and Art Anderson, general superintendent, and Attorney Steve Wyckoff were at a press conference this morning to announce the company's plans to install the dust controlling devices.

In a prepared press release, the PCA firm said:

"In January, 1961, certain residents of Davenport, plaintiffs in a then-pending lawsuit against Pacific Cement and Aggregates, Inc., settled their differences with the cement company. By the terms of that settlement agreement, PCA was to have eight years within which to reduce by 90 per cent, the quantity of dust emitted by the plant.

"Immediately following the settlement, PCA undertook an extensive testing program to determine the exact require-

ment for meeting their obligation.

"... Subsequent to the settlement in 1961, a pilot, or test arrester, was installed and its operation and effectiveness studied 24 hours a day, for 18 months. This testing program, now completed, cost the company in excess of \$50,000 but has provided the information necessary for the design and specification of permanent dust control machinery..."

The equipment will be designed specifically for the local plant. Reinheimer said such machinery "just can't be purchased off a shelf." Differences in types of rock and the plant operation itself make it necessary for the special equipment to be designed.

The press release states, "The Davenport plant was constructed in 1906 by the Santa Cruz Portland Cement company at a time when the science of arresting dust in such plants was unknown. As

a result, the plant was not designed with allowance for the installation of dust-arresting systems. This factor immeasurably complicates the problem of effective dust control."

Attorney Wyckoff said the plant's decision to have the new equipment fully installed prior to the 1968 deadline will enable the company to "work out any bugs in the system". He added that a one-year testing period also is required to determine if the equipment arrests the mandatory 90 per cent of the dust emission.

McCallie congratulated the firm for putting its equipment into operation three years before the deadline.

Three types of dust collection equipment will be installed. They are:

1. A multiclone, or cyclone type, which operates as a centrifuge separating dust particles

from air in the same manner a cream separator isolates cream from milk.

2. A bag type of arrester which collects dust in large tubes or bags through which dust-laden air is forced. A typical bag-type arrester houses more than 1000 large Dacron bags and is about the size of a small house.

3. An electro-static precipitator that electrically charges the dust particles which are then collected upon oppositely-charged iron rods.

PCA said the rock drying processes are the main cause of the dust problem in Davenport. To alleviate this condition first, two large bag-type arresters will be built into the rock drying system at a cost of \$200,000. Simultaneously, large multiclones, costing \$350,000, will be installed at the kilns.

The electro-static precipitators will be installed by mid-1965. They cost \$550,000.

PCA Bares Plan To Cut Cement Dust