

# Shellegram

Deer Park Manufacturing Complex

Thursday, June 1, 1978

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Those in attendance at the Congressional Reception hosted by the WPCF included: l-r, Robert Canham, WPCF executive secretary; Representative Bill Archer, 7th District in Houston; Bill Wright and Cindy Graham.

## On Water Pollution Control

# Two Go To Wash. Seminar

Two DPMC employees attended the annual one-day Government Affairs Seminar, sponsored by the Water Pollution Control Federation, held March 21 at the Hyatt Regency in Washington, D.C. They were Cindy Graham, engineer, Environmental Engineering, and W. W. "Bill" Wright, senior engineer, Environmental Conservation.

Cindy attended as a member of the Government Affairs Committee of the Water Pollution Control Federation. This committee develops the Federation's position on governmental issues and was responsible for organizing the Annual Government Affairs Seminar.

Bill attended as president of the Texas Water Pollution Control Association which is the Texas chapter of the WPCF. He will preside at the state conference in Austin on May 24 and 26.

The March 21 seminar dealt with the Clean Water Act of 1977, which was based on recommendations by the National Commission on Water Quality. According to Cindy, this act is similar to the Clean Water Act passed in 1972, which

required us to upgrade our effluent treatment plants. Projects designed to do this were completed in 1977: the Refinery Treater Expansion and the Chemical Plant Treater Expansion projects. These acts have resulted in significant improvements in the national water quality.

Speakers for the seminar, designed to explain and discuss the impact of the new law versus the old one and to promote interest in the WPCF's input to the legislative and executive processes, were: Robert T. Stafford, Senator from Vermont; Thomas C. Jorling, EPA administrative assistant; Richard S. Engelbrecht, WPCF president; Brigadier General Drake Wilson; Swep Davis, EPA; Gordon Wood, House Committee on Public Works and Transportation; and John Daniel, American Paper Institute.

Following the seminar, the WPCF hosted a Congressional Reception in the Rayburn House Office Building. Six Texas Congressional representatives attended.

## Safety Shower For Burn Victim

The most effective burn treatment is an immediate application of cold water.

"Since not all burn damage is done at once," says Dr. David Miller, medical director, "the immediate use of cold water can slow down and even stop the pathological chain of events that end up as a burn. However," he continued, "speed is essential. The effectiveness of the cold water, first-aid burn treatment depends upon it.

The sooner a burn - either thermal or chemical - is cooled, the less damage will result. If you should receive a burn, whether at work or at home, immediat-



Dr. David Miller

ely apply cold water and thoroughly wash the burned area before seeking medical assistance. Of course at work the nearest source of water is a safety shower. A burn victim should get under a shower and stay there.

This is especially true for chemical burns. Chemical burns should be flushed continually with water for at least 15 minutes. This not only dilutes the chemical and washes it off the skin, but it also slows down its penetration into the tissue.

Continued on page 4.



Safety inspector Mike Davis stands atop one of the refinery's four fire engines as he performs a routine weekly inspection.

## Ugly Fish Has Saving Graces

If there were an ugliest fish award, the flathead catfish would win swimmingly.

A gar is handsome next to the mottled and grotesque flathead. Even a channel catfish is a raving beauty by comparison.

Every flathead looks as though he had been dragged down a dirt road. His coloration ranges from olive drab to yellow, with a crazy-quilt patchwork of dark splotches. Unlike his svelte channel and blue cat relatives, the flathead is bulldog-like in build, with a thick, paunchy body, squared-off tail and oversized mouth with whiskers to match.

And yet, despite its looks, the flathead (nee yellow, Opelousas, mud) catfish is one of the state's most highly esteemed fish. As a sport fish, he fits into a unique category. What other Texas freshwater fish can attain a size of 75-100 pounds, strike at live bait and is delicious in the pan?

And, perhaps more remarkably, the flathead is one of nature's most devastatingly efficient predators. This characteristic has not gone unnoticed by Texas Parks and Wildlife biologists who feel the flathead may keep rough fish populations down in some waters

since he lives primarily on live fish and, in spite of his ungainly appearance, catches a wide variety of food with ease by lying perfectly still on the bottom of a lake or near cover and waiting for a meal to come by.

When something swims near, he shoots forward with a powerful surge and at the same time literally sucks the bait fish into his mouth by flexing his gill covers. This is similar to turning on an industrial-sized vacuum cleaner under the water.

Found in most Texas lakes and streams, now is a good time to start thinking about fishing for flatheads because they are most active in the warm-weather months when the water temperature climbs past the 70 degree Fahrenheit mark. They are sometimes caught in the daytime, but are mostly nocturnal.

Just remember that in counties under the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's regulatory authority, there is a daily bag limit of five, and there are a number of regulations on trotlines, including a requirement for marking them for identification.

If in doubt, consult the department's hunting and sport fishing regulations guide or a local game warden.

## Newspaper Ads Tell Community About Activity

The ad reproduced to the right was developed by the DPMC's Community Relations Office to explain to nearby residents what industrial flares are, why they are used and how they protect people and the environment.

The ad recently appeared in newspapers in Deer Park, Pasadena and La Porte. It is one of a continuing series of ads designed to keep the local community informed about Shell's expansion activity.

This ad deals with flares and describes the OP-III flare system. It explains that the flare tower, which is the most noticeable aspect to nearby residents, is only part of the overall flare system.

The ad describes a flare system as a safety device which is used to prevent equipment from overpressuring. It explains that Shell's new olefins plant will also have a ground level flare which will reduce the use of the tall flare. The ground flare (see smaller picture in ad) is enclosed to shield the nearby community from light and noise.

Timing of the ad in local newspapers was deliberate since the DPMC recently tested the new flare system. It will also be starting up portions of the olefins plant soon which might require some use of the flare.

The continuing ad series is part of an extensive community relations effort by Shell in support of the Major Projects program. Other activity includes a 24-hour community hotline (476-7600), presentations to local civic clubs, and letters to those residents living closest to the Complex.



Guests at the Solvents and Treating safety party included Raymond and Athalie White, Judy and Jim Taylor, and Albert and Dollie Moore.

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## How a new flare system at Shell's Deer Park Complex will help everyone rest a little easier

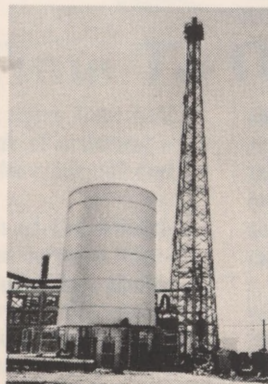
Shell is building a new olefins plant at the Deer Park Manufacturing Complex which will include a new flare system.

It will have a tall flare tower similar to the one which now serves our existing olefins plant. But it will also have a brand new ground level flare, completely enclosed to reduce noise and light.

Materials to be burned in the new system will be sent to the ground level burner first. Only after this ground level burner has reached its capacity to operate without smoke will the tall flare be used. This should make the occasional use of the flare system less noticeable to our neighbors.

### Why are flares necessary?

Flares play a very important part in large-scale refinery and chemical plant operations. They are actually safety devices that automatically prevent excessive pressure from



Materials to be burned will flow through the new enclosed ground level flare first, reducing the use of the taller, more noticeable flare on the right.

building up in the equipment.

In refining and petrochemical operations, raw materials continually flow in as product flows out. If something interrupts this refining process, which it occasionally does, the material has to be rechanneled so the problem can be solved or the plant safely shut down. That's where the flare system comes in. It recovers as much of the diverted material as possible and burns what cannot be recovered. There's at least one flare system doing this at every refinery and chemical plant.

### Do flares pollute the air?

Our flares inject steam into the material to make it burn clean. When completely burned, this material releases only carbon dioxide and water vapor into the atmosphere. In this form, it does not pollute the air.

It is this steam injection that makes the noise you may sometimes hear. But our new system with the

enclosed ground level flare will help keep the noise to a minimum.

Only when the ground level flare reaches capacity will the tall flare come into use, and hopefully that won't happen very often.

### Who needs a new olefins plant anyway?

Just about everybody does. Because just about everybody uses the products made from olefins. The chemical building blocks that help make everyday items like fabrics, medicine, even cosmetics. Our new plant at Deer Park will double our production of olefins. And that means more new jobs. It's all part of an expansion program designed to keep this area a leader in chemical production. And keep the local economy strong.

### Any questions?

Give us a call at 476-7600. That's your 24-hour hot line direct to Shell.

Use it whenever you have questions or suggestions you'd like to share with us. Day or night, you can talk to someone who can help you. If for some reason we can't answer your question right on the spot, we'll get the answer to you as soon as possible.

And if you like, we'll have a member of our Speakers Bureau visit your group or organization to discuss in detail the subjects you're interested in.

So please jot down the number where you can find it. We're ready to help you any way we can.

Come to  Shell for answers

# Classifieds

## FOR SALE

1969 Plymouth Valiant, two-door, good work car. \$275. 944-7687 after 6 p.m.

1978 750-K Honda. 2500 miles. Black. Like new. \$1,900. 734-4802.

1976 Starmaster 6 Starcraft Tent Camper, sleeps 6, canopy, etc. \$2,000. 946-7847.

1974 Ventura Pontiac, factory air, new brake shoes, very clean, gold color (no rust). Has been undercoated by Zie-Bart. 49,000 miles, power steering. \$1,850. 472-7419.

1967 Volkswagen Camper Van. Best offer. Call after 6 p.m. 334-1865.

Honda CB400. Only 2,000 miles. \$1,000. Call after 6 p.m. 334-1865.

4 - F60X15, Riverside Wide Track Oval, raised letter tires mounted on chrome reversed Chevy rims. Good condition. \$100. 488-5725.

Must sell - Corner Lot at Hilltop Lakes, located 9 miles out of Normangee, O.S.A. Rd. other side Huntsville. Size - almost 1/2 acre. Price - same as paid for 7 years ago. \$4,000. 672-2957 after 4:30 p.m.

Two wooded lots, Lake Livingston, Putnams Landing, 52 x 12 trailer, central air-heat, 250 gallon butane tank, 500 gallon septic tank. \$10,600. 427-3155.

1968 Chevy 1/2 Ton Pickup, rebuilt motor, automatic, solid body - very little rust. Good tires. Best offer. 641-3634 after 5 p.m.

House for sale in Deer Park, 3-1/2-2, built-ins, central air and heat, fence. \$45,000 (College Park). 479-9866.

House for Sale: (Friendswood) - 3 BR, 2-Bath (brick). Formal living-dining, large kitchen-family area w-breakfast bar, 19' x 19' game-family room, 3-car attached carport - all on 1/2 acre. 331-4608 after 5:30 p.m. \$40's.

1965 4 dr. Pontiac Star Chief, 389 engine, work car, very good interior, radio, new "A" frame bushings, new fuel pump. \$350. Phone: 471-3383

Rem mod 870 12 ga pump, 28 in full choke barrel, \$125. Ithaca mod 37 20 ga pump 26 in 1-c barrel \$125. Marlin mod 39A mountie lever action .22, \$125, 479-7083.

75 Honda XL 125 - good condition, driven daily, street legal with trials tires, \$350, 479-5018.

1973 Chevy 1/2 ton pick-up, 350 V-8, air, power steering, power brakes, auto,

heavy duty chassis, good tires, fiber-glass camper cover, 70,000 miles, 485-5661.

Pace "1000 B" 23 channel side band transceiver base unit with digital clock and power desk mike, s.w.r. meter, volt meter built in. Extras include 50' telescoping galvanized antenna pole, 40' "Big Stick" antenna, 100' of PU 85 coax. Many others. Also Royce 23 channel mobil transceiver, 4 mobil CB antennas. 487-3550.

## PERSONALS

To my many friends at Shell, I greatly appreciate your contributions toward my retirement. Sorry I couldn't get around to seeing all of you. For the past 36 1/2 years, Shell has been a wonderful company to work for. I have a fine family and two great grand children. If I could live my life over again, I would select to work for Shell if you would be the same people.

Very Truly,  
Bill Telshchow, Purchasing

# Water, Speed Aid Burns

Continued from page 1.

the body's tissues. Any contaminated clothing should be removed as it slows down the cleaning of the skin and increases the amount of vapor absorbed through the lungs.

With a thermal burn, you should continue cooling the area until medical assistance is available. This can be achieved by staying under a safety shower or at home applying clean wet towels on the burned area.

According to Dr. Miller, burns to the eyes should be treated with extra care. They should be flushed thoroughly with lots of water or an eye irrigating solution. You should make certain that

the eyes are flushed thoroughly, including the upper and lower eyelids. The eyelids should be laid back and the eyeball flushed.

Bottles of sterile eye irrigating solution can be obtained from the tool rooms for carrying in company trucks and on your person. In case of an eye burn, these can be used to irrigate the eyes while the victim is enroute to the dispensary. The bottles are especially useful in remote work areas where water isn't readily available.

It is important to remember that the sooner cold water is applied to a burn, the better the chances for recovery.



Deer Park Manufacturing Complex

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